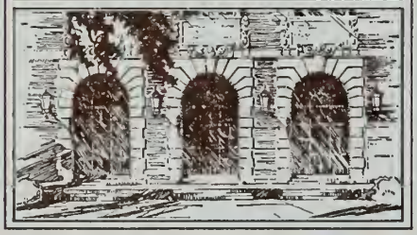
illio 75

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75

University
of Illinois,
Urbana-Champaign
Volume 82
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In writing this introduction we toyed with the idea of proposing a code for you to live by, something to enlighten you and make your life more meaningful. But we just couldn't. Things like that have already been done in a million yearbooks across the country, and what they say usually doesn't mean anything in the first place.

Illio 75 is a yearbook covering the events and issues of the past year at the University of Illinois — Urbana, as well as the world around us. Through our format of feature articles and pictures one can get a better overview of 9174.

Many of our feature articles are on problems that really bug students. We've tried to analyze these problems, describing present situations, trends and possible solutions. Other articles focus on familiar events and not so well known things of interest at the University. We've been critical at times, but only when the criticism was warranted. For the most part we've tried to remain as objective as possible.

Someday it might be interesting to look back to see what progress has been made on such issues as corruption in politics, rape laws, the firing and hiring of professors, equal rights for all people, discrimination in professional schools and others that appear in **Illio 75.** Who knows. In years to come someone might pick up this book and say, "Ah, the good old days."

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Seniors, Residences and Organizations

The Last Watergate Story

By Chris Cashman And
Jane Carr
Illustrations By
Nina Ovryn

Watergate climaxed in all its soiled glory when former Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell, former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman, and President Nixon's chief domestic advisor John Ehrlichman were sentenced to 30 months to eight years in prison Feb. 21, 1975. Federal Judge John Sirica read the sentence 52 days after the Watergate cover-up jury had found the three men guilty of conspiracy and obstruction of justice on New Year's Day. Robert C. Mardian, another of the defendants, and former attorney for the Committee for the Re-election of the President, was found guilty of conspiracy, and received a one to three year prison sentence. After the sentencing, Mitchell said, "It could have been a lot worse; they could have made me spend the rest of my life with Martha Mitchell."

What happens henceforth is anticlimatic. All four are expected to appeal the case, largely on the grounds or pre-trial publicity and the absence of Nixon's testimony. The appeals will probably arrive in the Supreme Court, a process which could take up to two years. All of the "big fish" in the Watergate cover-up have been tried, with no less than 26 former Nixon aides and agents convicted of crimes relating to the scandal. As one defense lawyer was quoted in "Newsweek," "San Clemente for Nixon and San Quentin for everybody else.

Nixon's resignation in August 1974 in the face of almost certain impeachment, left the country for the first time with a president and a vice president who had not been popularly elected to office. A pardon from President Ford exonnerated Nixon from any court proceedings against him, and his phlebitis condition excused him from testifying in the Watergate cover-up trial.

But Nixon and his entire administration were on trial with the Watergate defendants. Inevitably the blame of his subordinates' actions must be placed on him and their guilt reflects the guilt of the former president.

Nixon thrived on political power and had come a long way to achieve it. His frantic "Checker" speech as vice president and his "You won't have Richard Nixon to kick around any more" after losing the California governor's race, revealed to the public a Nixon who is painfully aware of public opinions and sensitive about his shortcomings. The power he experienced early in his presidency compensated for his feelings of low self-esteem and past failures. In exercising power, self-esteem was boosted and feelings of uniqueness, superior virtue, superior ability and superior intellect replaced the memory of his previous failures.

Keeping Nixon in power was the reason behind the June 17, 1972 Watergate break-in and the ensuing coverup effort. Although Nixon didn't know about the break-in, Mitchell anticipated the President's desires and OK'd the bugging. But it was an unnecessary act. Sen. George McGovern, thought by many to be the President's weakest Democratic opponent, was emerging as the Democratic Party's candidate for the presidency. Nixon could have easily won the election without using the intelligence operations. The break-in of the Democratic National Headquarters was the beginning of the administration's decline.

The Watergate scandal unraveled with Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein's series of articles for the Washington Post. The investigative reporters exposed the cover-up and its participants. The Senate Watergate Committee hearings further chopped away at the hierarchy of the administration until May 1973 when the president was first implicated in the cover-up by John W. Dean III, former chief White House counsel. Later, Dean served as the Watergate cover-up trial prosecution's chief witness.

With a violent flurry of battering eyebrows, Sen. Sam Ervin and the Committee learned from former presidential aide Alexander Butterfield on July 13, 1973, two months after Dean had first implicated the president, that almost all of the president's conversations had been taped since August 1971. Special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox issued a subpoena for nine of the tapes and the Senate committee issued two subpoenas for five tapes. Judge Sirica ordered Nixon to give him the tapes for review, to determine whether or not they should be turned over to the Watergate Grand Jury, headed by Cox. Instead, Nixon gave Sirica and the Senate committee a summary of the tapes.



On Oct. 20, 1973, when Cox said he would continue to try to obtain the tapes, Nixon ordered Elliot Richardson, attorney general succeeding Mitchell, to fire Cox. Instead, Richardson resigned. Nixon then ordered Deputy Atty. Gen. William D. Ruckelshaus to fire Cox, who refused and was fired. Finally, the third ranking member of the Justice Department, Robert H. Bork, fired Cox under Nixon's order. The scenario became knows as the "Saturday Night Massacre."

The new special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski proved to be Cox's equal as a thorn in Nixon's side. In the end, the Supreme Court ordered Nixon to turn over the subpoenaed tapes, and the grand jury named him an unindicted co-conspirator. The grand jury sent their cumulative evidence and tapes to the House Judiciary Committee.

Nixon decided to publish edited transcripts of the White House tapes in May 1974. Nixon surrendered 1,245 pages contained over 200,000 words of transcripts, hoping to slow down the House impeachment inquiry and show the public that he had no knowledge of the Watergate cover-up before March 21, 1973. He couldn't have been more wrong.

In a nationally televised speech on the eve of the transcript's release, Nixon assured the public that the transcripts would show that he was innocent and that others (implicating Dean) were the real culprits in Watergate. He noted that the Watergate transcripts would be personally embarrasing, but he hoped that the transcripts would "Put Watergate behind us and get on with the business of America."

Perhaps Nixon didn't read the edited transcripts. They clearly show that he knew of the cover-up well before March 21, perhaps within a few days of the break-in. In a conversation on September 15, 1972, the President tells Dean "... the way you have handled all this seems to me has been very skillful putting your fingers in the leaks that have sprung here and sprung there ... We are all in it together. This is war. We will give them a few shots and it will all be over."

But the tapes also revealed a side of Nixon's personality previously unknown to the public. The image of Nixon as a no-nonsense, law-and-order, stiff- upper-lipped, respectable Quaker quickly faded after the transcripts were published. The transcripts and subpoenaed tapes portray the president as an inept and amoral man who swears a lot, talks in rambling sentences, unaware of his subordinates' actions and one who continually deferred decisions to his aides. In a June 23, 1972 conversation he asks Haldeman: "Who was the asshole that did it? Was it Liddy?"

The fact that Nixon himself took an active role in the cover-up and the payment of hush-money also becomes apparent in the tapes. In the March 21 tape, Nixon asks Dean: "Just looking at the immediate problem, don't you think you have to handle Hunt's financial situation quite soon?"

In all, $429,500 was given to the Watergate burglars to keep them quiet. Most of the money went through Haldeman who controlled $350,000 to be given out as hush-money. Ehrlichman approved the use of Herbert W. Kalmbach, Nixon's personal attorney, for raising additional funds.

The cover-up worked for nearly a year. Nixon survived as President 26 months after the break-in and 15 months after Dean first implicated him in the cover-up. And all along the way he fought like hell to protect the presidency. On the April 25, 1973 tape, Nixon talks to Haldeman about Dean, who at the time was spilling his guts to Watergate prosecutors: "You, Ehrlichman and I have got to put the wagons up around the president on this particular conversation (the March 21 conversation when Dean explains Watergate to Nixon in detail)."

And in a note of unconscious irony, the President continued, "I wonder if the son of a bitch had a recorder on him." Later in the day, Nixon again talks to Haldeman about Dean: "The point is that, ah, now if he's going to have this pissing contest ... all right, bring it out and fight it out and it'll be a bloody goddamn thing, you know in a strange way that's life, isn't it ... be rough as a cob and we'll survive ... Despite all the polls and all the rest I think there's still a hell of a lot of people out there ... you, know, they, they want to believe, that's the point, isn't it?"

In July 1974, the House Judiciary committee voted for a bill of impeachment against the president. Two weeks later, facing almost certain passage in the House and conviction in the Senate, Nixon resigned from the presidency — a worse fate for him than imprisonment.

In early February 1975, Jeb Stuart MacGruder, a convicted White House aid who received a suspended sentence for his cooperation with prosecutors, said if Watergate hadn't been exposed there wouldn't have been anything to stop Nixon's absolute power and the continued power of the Republican Party year after year. For Nixon, it was all or nothing.

Vice president Gerald Ford, who had no ambition for the role history thrust on him, took office as the 38th president of the United States in August. The Ford administration attempted to pick up the pieces of a damaged presidency.

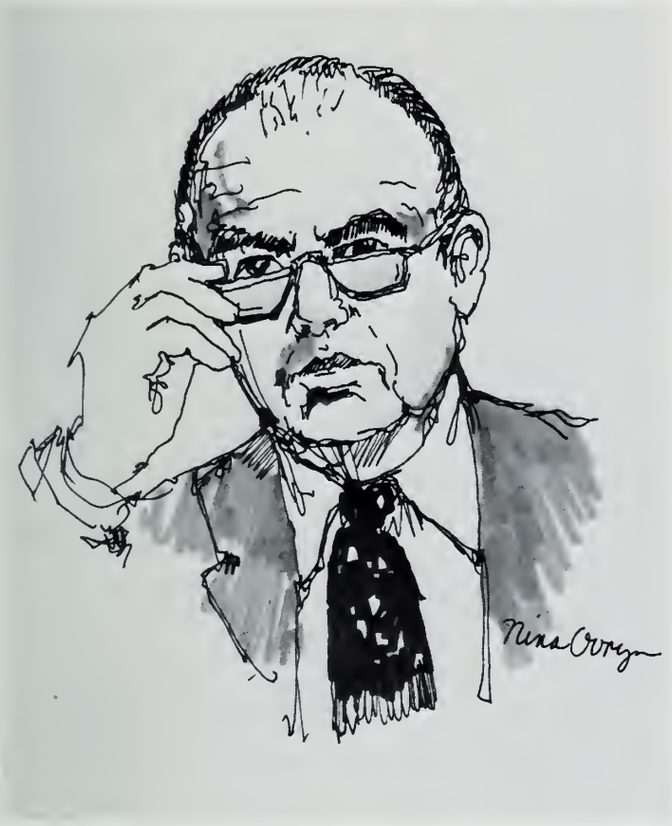
The new president's "candor" and toasted-muffin image enticed Congress to agree to an engagement. But the marriage was short-lived and the honeymoon ended as soon as Ford made his first major decision. In September, Ford exercised a somewhat rusty presidential power to pardon while the embers of Watergate still smoldered. The 16th president to use the power, Ford granted Nixon a full pardon for any crimes he may have committed during his administration. As a result Nixon could not be indicted or tried for any connection to Watergate.

The pardon antagonized the nation, already fed up with the judicial inequities of shortened sentences and paroles of the Watergate cast. A survey taken by the University pre-law club in September revealed only 17 per cent of the 265 respondents favored Ford's action. The pardon drew almost as much protest from students as Watergate did itself. Over 100 law students and professors marched from the Law Building to the Federal Building in Champaign to protest the



pardon. The marchers did not chant or rally. Only one sign was held, reading: "Where law ends tyranny begins."

"I found Ford's action outrageous. It was a perversion of the constitutional power to pardon," said Ralph Reisner, a second-year law student. The primary objection to the pardon was that it was prematurely given. George Burditt, from Illinois, Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate in November, said Ford should have waited until after impeachment proceedings. "If they can pardon the biggest and most powerful criminal, they should pardon other political prisoners as well," said Thomas Krueger, assistant professor of history.



For the first time in American history, a president appeared on Capitol Hill to be formally questioned by a congressional committee. Questions about the pardon were posed to Ford in October by a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee. Two questions predominated the caucus: Was there a deal between Nixon and Ford, and if not, why did Ford pardon Nixon? With presidential finesse, Ford told the committee there was no deal between Nixon and himself. He rationalized the pardon by saying a long criminal proceeding against the former president would tear the country apart.

On Aug. 1, Alexander Haig, then White House chief of staff, questioned Ford on the possibility of pardoning Nixon. The President insisted no commitment was made.

Despite the Ford administration's attempt to close the lid on Watergate, Nixon was subpoenaed to testify in the Watergate cover-up trial. Looking drawn and beaten, Nixon amassed national sympathy when he was hospitalized for phlebitis treatments and blood clots in his left leg. His doctors forbidded him to testify as a result of his serious condition. He was on the hospital's critical list; internal bleeding following his October operation. Federal Judge John Sirica apointed three doctors, who verified the medical reports after examining Nixon. Again Nixon escaped the clutches of subpoena.

Although most of the juries have been dismissed and the facts brought out, many feel the biggest fish got away. "The pardon which President Ford granted to Richard Nixon is an unhappy reminder that the nightmare of Watergate is far from over," said Michael Rose, Student Bar Association president.

Watergate increased cynicism and distrust in the govern-



Chris Walker



ment, according to Phillip Monypenny, professor of political science. A June 1973 Gallup poll indicated that 75 per cent of the nation said Nixon was in some way tied into the scandal and 79 per cent supported his resignation. Watergate also strengthened the role of Congress and diminished that of the executive," he added. During the 1920s Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson dominated Congress. "There's been a cyclical rising curve in presidential intiative since then. But whenever there is a foreign affair question as during Nixon's administration the president can't be restricted. He is given more power," Monypenny said.

Nixon's administration was buried in foreign intervention. Monypenny predicted less foreign involvement in the future. But Stephen Cohen, associate professor of political science, said Nixon's resignation opened up foreign affairs and will allow more involvement. "Nixon was too tied up in Watergate to devote the necessary time to foreign policy," he said. Supporters of the pardon said an imprisoned president would embarrass the United States, therefore, harming foreign policy. But Monypenny said it would not have necessarily hurt the nation's pride. "Richard Nixon's personal fate is no longer of great consequence to the self-image of the United States," Monypenny said. In retreat since his resignation, Nixon is waiting for the wounds to heal before a predicted splashy political comeback, perhaps an ambassadorship and a set of best-selling memoirs. The news media has ceased its daily Watergate vigil and favorite soap operas are no longer interrupted by Senate Committee hearings. For two years Americans were mesmerized by Watergate. Nielsen ratings indicate 47.7 million homes watched the first week of the Senate Committee hearings, that's three out of four households in the television audience.

Ronald Rotunda, former assistant counsel to the Senate Watergate Committee and now on the Law School staff, said the television coverage hampered the investigations. "What was good cross-examination in a regular trial was often hard for us to do on TV." Television was an appropriate medium to cover the concluding scenes of Nixon's denouement. "Television made, undid, remade and then destroyed Richard Nixon," said Gene Graham, professor of journalism. Constant media coverage bombarded every home and made Watergate a household word. It gave Americans an increased awareness of political ethics. Congress is also more aware, or wary, having passed a campaign contribution bill less than a month after the pardon.

After the bill became law Oct. 15, U.S. Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, told Congress, "if you'd adopted the limits two years ago Watergate would never have happened." The landmark legislation provides public financing of presidential primaries and general elections and sets contribution ceilings. Campaign expenditures in the House, Senate and presidential elections seek to eliminate influence from large contributions representing special interest groups.

Presidential nominees of major parties may spend up to $20 million on general election campaigns. Minor parties receive funds in proportion to the total votes polled. A ceiling of $100,000 for Senate primary candidates and $70,000 for House primary candidates was also set.

Although Watergate is an unprecedented series of events in American history, it is not the first scandal to mar the integrity of the presidency. Leonard Bates, professor of history, compared Watergate to the Teapot Dome scandal in the 1920s. "Both damaged instead of improved society, set the country in turmoil and set it back." The Teapot scandal involved the leasing of a naval oil reserve called Teapot Dome to private companies under the authorization of Albert D. Fall, secretary of the interior for the Warren Harding administration.

The basic difference between the scandals is that only a few in the government's upper echelon were involved in Teapot Dome, Watergate boasted a cast of hundreds in top administrative posts. Governmental operations were bogged down for over two years. Foreign and economic progress were thrown in disarray. Prime Minister Willie Brandt of West Germany resigned just days after scandal touched his administration but former President Nixon basks in the California sunshine collecting pensions and writing memoirs on how it could only happen in America.

Rockefeller Confirmation

The nation was not surprised when Nelson A Rockefeller was confirmed and inaugurated in November as the 41st U.S. Vice President, completing months of deliberation borne of scandal in the nations' two highest offices.

Rockefeller, 66, was confirmed by a 90 to 7 Senate vote and by the House 287-128, just hours before being sworn in by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger as the third vice president in little more than a year.

Rockefeller's confirmation made him the second consecutive politician to move into the nation's no. 2 office by appointment rather than direct popular election. President Gerald Ford, who nominated Rockefeller Aug. 29, 1974, was the only other vice president to assume office by that route.

The swearing-in ceremonies in the Senate chambers climaxed a series of events that began with the resignation of Vice President Spiro T. Agnew last year and his no-contest plea to a felony charge.

On Aug. 9, 1974 President Richard M. Nixon, beleaguered by the Watergate scandal and implicated in its cover-up, also resigned leaving the presidency to Ford.

Although obvious from the offset of the hearings that Rockefeller would sometime assume the vice presidency, he didn't easily slip past the scrutiny of the Senate Rules Committee and House Judiciary Committee, who were overcautious due to Watergate's malingering taint.

Controversy arising from Rockefeller's nomination concerned his family fortune, estimated to be more than $1 billion. Rockefeller, one of America's most experienced public servants and wealthiest men, was criticized for the way his family utilized its funds.

For weeks he answered questions about more than $2 million in gifts and loans he made to associates, most employed under him as officials in the New York state government. Rockefeller repeatedly asserted the payments were made to help friends in personal need and he called his multimillion dollar generosity "the most natural thing in the world."

As the Senate Rules Committee continued its investigation Rockefeller said he had come to understand why some might be concerned about possible conflict of interest. He pledged to make no similar gifts to U.S. officials when confirmed as vice president.

Rockefeller also denied he tried to cover up his role in publication of a book critical of a campaign opponent, former Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, who ran for governor of New York in 1970 in the Democratic ticket.

Rockefeller confirmed Oct. 11, 1974, six weeks after he was nominated by Ford that Laurance Rockefeller, his brother, had provided $60,000 to underwrite the book, written by Victor Lasky. The book was a business investment, Rockefeller said at the time.

The former governor said he learned from FBI agents about his brother's role. "Had he (Laurance) only told me about it at the time, I would have been totally opposed to it and would have strongly advised against his participating in any form," Rockefeller told the committee in October.

Rockefeller admitted, contrary to a previous statement, that he had has a connection with the publication. He said the statement that he knew nothing about it, was issued on his incomplete recollections of "15 minutes in the middle of a long campaign" and the equally imcomplete memories of his brother, who published the book.

Rockefeller stressed that his role was as an investor for profit only, not politics.

The House Judiciary Committee perhaps took the biggest lunge at Rockefeller for his position on abortion and his role in putting down the Attica prison rebellion in 1971.

The legalization of abortion in New York while Rockefeller was governor had made him the target of anti-abortion groups that flooded congressional offices with mail urging rejections of his nomination. And his support for the armed police attack on Attica that led to 39 deaths aroused deep concern among liberals and civil libertarians on the judiciary committee.

Rockefeller's tax return drew comment as well. The nominee disclosed in October that he would have to pay an additional million dollars in federal taxes after an audit by the Internal Revenue Service.

When the Senate and House voted, their concern was with Rockefeller's wealth, greater than all 37 presidents in the history of the United States combined.

Throughout the hearings Ford maintained his confidence in nominating Rockefeller as no. 1 on his list of achievements during the first 100 days of his presidency. By the time the vote overwhelmingly passed the Senate and came to the House, it was evident the nomination would be approved with the same lopsided results before the final adjournment of the 93rd Congress.

For 15 years the former New York governor was long regarded as the Republican party's ranking liberal. Twice he campaigned for the GOP presidential nomination, and, when he resigned as governor in 1973, it was suggested he was building a base for a third try.

Rockefeller has repeatedly asserted he does not intend to become a powerhouse in the Ford administration, which has already appointed him head of a new Domestic Policy Board. In February 1975 he announced he had no plans to run for the presidency in 1976, and that he was fully behind President Ford's GOP nomination for another term.







Photos by
Diane Breunig
and Rod Gipson



WHEN THE PRESIDENT VISITS THE GRASSROOTS



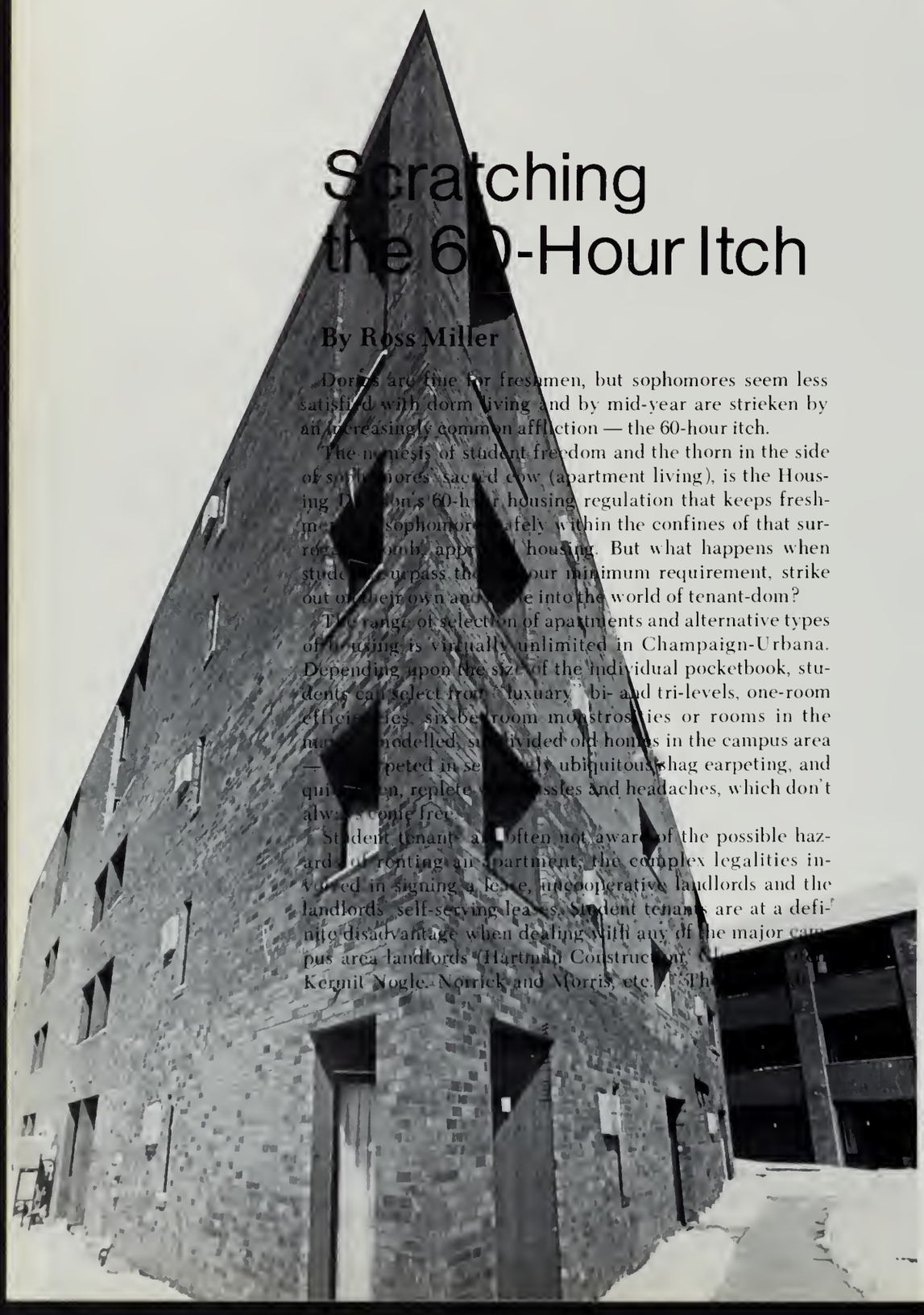
When the President of the United States visits the small town of Melvin, Illinois, population 492, it truly is a great day. When he pays tribute to one of its greatest native sons, that makes it even greater.

Before a crowd of over 5,000, President Gerald R. Ford praised friend and compatriot, Rep. Leslie C. Arends, for his forty years of service as Republican House Minority Whip, the longest span of anyone.

"You have something that will never be forgotten in the history of Melvin," said the Preident, "that is Les Arends." The ceremony was highlighted when the President unveiled a plaque commemorating Arend's years of service in Congress.



Living in Champaign



Scratching the 60-Hour Itch

By Ross Miller

Dorms are fine for freshmen, but sophomores seem less satisfied with dorm living and by mid-year are stricken by an increasingly common affliction — the 60-hour itch.

The nemesis of student freedom and the thorn in the side of sophomores' sacred cow (apartment living), is the Housing Division's 60-hour housing regulation that keeps freshmen and sophomores safely within the confines of that surrogate mother, approved housing. But what happens when students surpass the 60-hour minimum requirement, strike out on their own and move into the world of tenant-dom?

The range of selection of apartments and alternative types of housing is virtually unlimited in Champaign-Urbana. Depending upon the size of the individual pocketbook, students can select from luxuary bi- and tri-levels, one-room efficiencies, six-bedroom monstrosities or rooms in the many remodelled, subdivided old homes in the campus area — all carpeted in seemingly ubiquitous shag carpeting, and quite often, replete with hassles and headaches, which don't always come free.

Student tenants are often not aware of the possible hazards of renting an apartment, the complex legalities involved in signing a lease, uncooperative landlords and the landlords' self-serving leases. Student tenants are at a definite disadvantage when dealing with any of the major campus area landlords (Hartman Construction, [illegible], Kermit Nogle, Norrick and Morris, etc.). The



Jim Thurow

Champaign-Urbana are out to make the biggest profits possible," Terry Cosgrove, Champaign-Urbana Tenant Union member, said. "Students are transient and easy to exploit."

Rents for campus area apartments are high — a fact generally justified by the landlords on the basis of campus proximity and luxury amenities, such as dishwashers, provided in many apartments. Hartman Construction, one of the largest campus landlords, leases over 300 efficiency and one to six bedroom apartments to University students which range from $120 to $660 a month.

Apartment hunting can be an exciting adventure for the uninitiated apartment dweller. Many of the apartment buildings on campus, particularly those owned by Gloria Dauten, offer dramatic bi- and tri-level floor plans.

G. T. Hardwick, project architect for Laz, Edwards, and Dankert for Dauten's building at 1006 S. Third St., Champaign, said, "It is to Dauten's credit that she built the design that she did. She truly cares what kind of housing students live in, and is concerned that students get back in privacy and convenience what they put in rent."

Dauten's buildings are marked by their modern design and bold use of wood, brick and glass. Interiors were designed by Hardwick, at Dauten's request, to "maximize space for the students' way of life." Hardwick, visiting professor in architecture, utilized a questionaire to determine student apartment needs and wishes as input for a "user-oriented design." He discovered students favor broken-up interiors for "privacy and disturbance-free entrance and exit." Hardwick also did the floor plans and some elevations for Dauten's building at 111 E. Chalmers, Champaign, which he considers his "best achievement in privacy."

Not all apartments are designed with the same student interests and design goals in mind, however, and although Dauten deserves praise for her building's innovative designs, she has developed a bad reputation with the Champaign-Urbana Tenant Union. Most of her problems involve building maintenance, including carpet cleaning, window washing, and yard and exterior building upkeep. "Before I'd sign another lease with her, I'd make sure maintenance provisions were specifically itemized on my lease," Debbi Feldman, senior in education, said. "I've been after her for six months to clean my carpets." Feldman lives in one of Dauten's four-bedroom, four-person $332-a-month apartments at 111 E. Chalmers.

Tenants register complaints with the Tenant Union every day, generally dealing with housing code violations, including heating, wiring and construction, the landlords' failure to return student cleaning deposits and building maintance. Complaints to the landlords are usually ineffective.

Renee Carmen, junior in biology, rented a house with two friends from Kermit Nogle for summer 1974. "We wanted more room and privacy," Carmen said. For $165-a-month, she and her friends rented a three-bedroom, six-room house. The house was in pretty bad condition; the bathroom plumbing leaked, windows didn't work and some were broken, electrical outlets were exposed and the paint was peeling. "We assumed he (Nogle) would make the necessary repairs. But his only response to our complaints was 'I'll fix it right away,' but he never did. In the summer it didn't bother me too much, but I wouldn't live there in winter." Carmen said.

Carmen has since moved into a smaller but more expensive ($205) apartment owned by Regency Managing Service. "I haven't encountered any hassles so far," Carmen said, "but apartments are too small and noisy. If I could find a better house, I'd live there."

Nogle is also on the Tenant Union's "Not Recommended Landlords" list with Dauten. Both have earned two stars, which, according to the list's legend indicates "This landlord is so bad she/he could teach the bad ones a thing or two." Others on the list include William Weisiger-Real Estate Investors Management which manages Century 21 and Champaign Towers, and Hartman Construction, owners of the newly constructed, highly controversial Trigon Apartments at Second and John Streets, Champaign. These landlords have "placed themselves on the list," according to the Tenant Union, for repeated problems ranging from "extremely poor maintenance to blatant disregard for tenants' rights."



Jim Thurow

Maintenance (or lack of it) seems to be a common complaint among tenants of most of the major landlords in Champaign-Urbana. Surprisingly little has been effectively accomplished to alter the situation. The worst offenders (Dauten, Hartman and Nogle) have become wealthy, and hence powerful — together and individually they wield a lot of influence in the community power structure, especially Champaign. "That's why most of their buildings are in Champaign," Cosgrove said. "Urbana is more strict and business-like. Champaign will allow landlords to get away with anything."

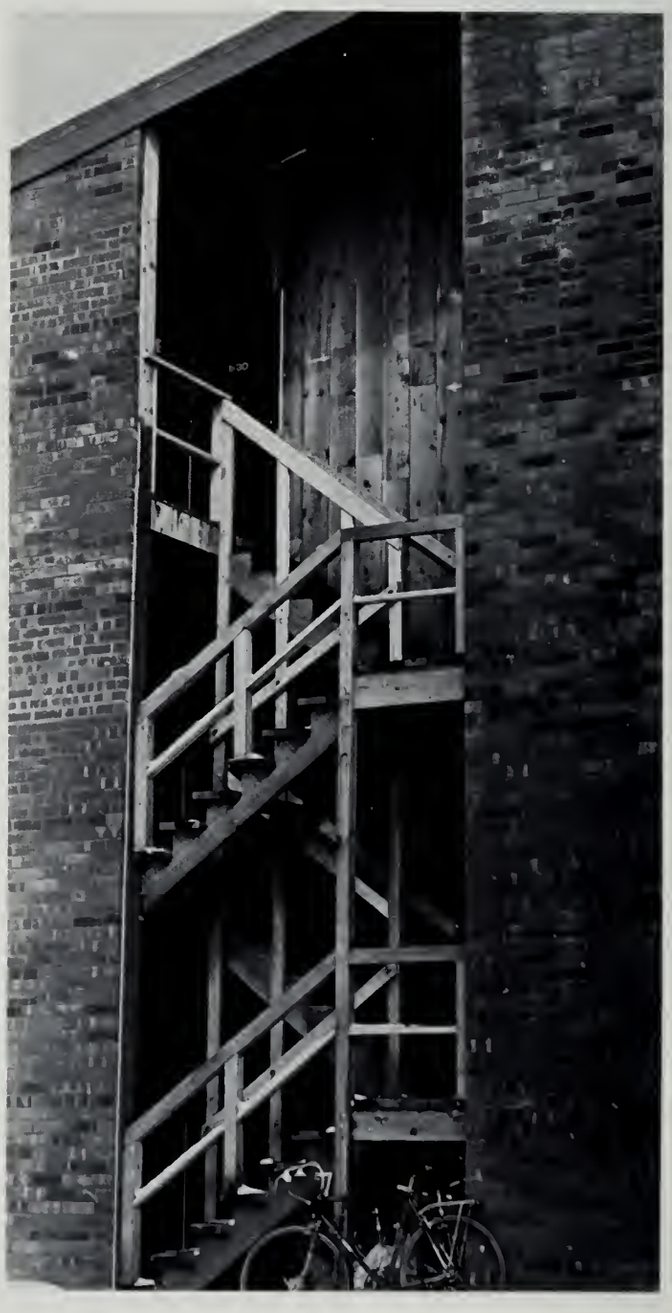
The maintenance problem seems to be part of a common, legal practice followed by many of the landlords. "Their new buildings are built to last three, five, maybe seven years," Cosgrove said. "They charge exhorbitant rents to recover their investments" as quickly as possible while recirculating little of that money back into building maintenance. Then, in a few years, they sell the buildings, at low depreciation, and let the new owners worry about the necessary repairs. For the builder, it's almost a form of planned obsolescence.

"Champaign-Urbana is a closed-group community," said Howard Diamond, senior in LAS and head counselor for the Tenant Union. The area's low vacancy rate makes it possible for the landlords to charge outlandishly high rents in order to recover their investments faster. "Champaign is prostituting itself" by allowing these landlords to continue this practice, said Diamond. "Urbana is stricter about building codes and that's why nearly all of Hartman's buildings are on the border or inside Champaign," he added.

With 10,423 University students, nearly 30 per cent living in apartments and rented houses fall semester, and more entering the renters market all the time, landlord-tenant relations have surfaced as a widely contested issue. Ordinances concerning the status of landlord-tenant relationships and the legally defined responsibilities of one to the other have been under consideration for a year. Drawn up by the Champaign County Regional Planning Commission, the ordinances aim to "give tenants greater safeguards for the return of their damage deposits and declare the tenant's right to repair minor housing defects if a landlord fails to do so," among others.

Meanwhile, a new flock of students, freshly released from the 60-hour housing requirement pounds the pavement every spring in search of desirable independent housing. Some residents of Dauten's buildings get tired of the requests for tours from the eager strangers knocking at their door. "If I get one more request for a tour of my apartment, I'm going to start charging 50 cents admission," said Feldman. But they are eager to see what's available, make a choice and sign a lease — to finally scratch their two-year itch to be apartment dwellers.

Jim Thurow



The Trigon Tragedy

By Ross Miller

"It looks niee, but the place is built cheap," said Andrea Sehneider, junior in community health and resident of Trigon apartments, the eontroversial $1.5 million two-building student-apartment eomplex at Second and John Strects, Champaign.

Sehneider had just spent a week with her oven door open; she'd had no heat for that long. Her roommate, Elaine Raffel, junior in journalism, was fed up too. "I had to buy myself a new mattress. The one they provided was too soft," she said. They'd had their desks removed, as well. The bedrooms simply weren't large enough to accomodate the typieal bedroom furnishings — bed, dresser and desk — so the most expendable items, the desks, were removed.

Open less than a month, these were some of the more mild eomplaints lodged against the eomplex by residents, Champaign People's Bieentennial Commission (PBC) members, and the Champaign-Urbana Tenants Union.

The most damaging eritieisms concerned possible struetural building eode violations and the fire hazard presented by the structure's wood-stud construction.

"I'm frightened," James Pritehett, PBC member, said, "beeause wood studs burn and masonary struetural units do not." Pritehett was referring to the city's building code whieh normally requires apartment buildings have masonary walks.

Trigon's builder-owners, Hartman Construetion, were issued a 3-B (wood frame) building elassifieation, even though oeeupaney under that elassifieation is limited to 20 people. Trigon will house more than 200.

"The eity building eodes are based on fire and the fire eodes are based on time," said Howard Diamond, senior in LAS and head eounsellor for the Tenants Union. "A building must have suffieient exits sueh that, in ease of fire or emergency, all people eould evaeuate safely," Diamond said. He doesn't believe Trigon meets those reguirements.

Diamond believes the density of the building is too high for safety. Trigon's population density is 400 people per aere, as eompared to Gregory and Peabody Drive Residenee Halls' (MRH) density of only 180 per aere.

Open wood stairways pose another hazard to residents in ease of fire, Diamond said. Should the eomplex eateh fire, the fire eould spread rapidly throughout the wood-frame strueture as well as the stairways, eutting off residents' avenue of eseape. "If Trigon burns, people in it are dead," Diamond said. "And if there's a disaster in one building, the other goes too. They're just too elose together."

Diamond was also dismayed that no one was dealing with the situation honestly. Orginally, a Champaign city building inspeetor told Diamond that he too had his doubts about the building's safety but that "the arehiteet assured" everything was alright. After the controversy arose, however, the inspector maintained that there was "no problem or violation" with Trigon.

Champaign's eity building codes are adopted from the Building Officials and Code Administrators (BOCA) eode, a national organization that establishes building regulations. Enough pressure was applied to Champaign city manager by PBC and members of the city eouncil that despite his report that the building was not in violation of BOCA eodes, the Trigon plans were sent to BOCA's Chicago offiee for review.

"I'm very interested in what BOCA has to say," said Bob Buoy, project arehiteet. Buoy originally eoneeived the design of the strueture. "There is room for interpretation in the BOCA eodes," said Buoy. "I'd like to see a elear, eoneise answer myself."

"We have lived up to the BOCA codes to the letter," Lyon Hartman, of Hartman Construetion, maintained. But he added that the codes are "extremely ambiguous." It is difficult to imagine following anything so ambiguous "to the letter."

Residents don't seem overly eoneerned by the eontroversy. David Williams, junior in business administration, was aware of the eode controversy before he signed his lease, but signed it anyway. The eontention that the building was unsafe "didn't effeet me at all," Williams said. "I'm not eompletely devoid of architeetural knowledge, and I think the building is safe."

Williams was not impressed with Pritehett when he visited Trigon to talk to residents. "He seemed to be more angry with Hartman as a eapitalist trying to make money off the students," said Williams. "He seemed to be using the violations as a seapegoat."

David Shawler, sophomore in commeree, was not aware of Trigon's problems before signing the lease. A spring semester transfer student, he was not overly eoneerned with the possible fire hazards either. "There are smoke deteetors and fire alarms and it doesn't seem to me that it (a fire) would be too terrible." Of eourse, Shawler lives on the first floor, 10 feet from the nearest exit.

Residents seem to be satisfied, though admittedly only with surface amenities. The apartments are attraetively deeorated and fully earpeted and furnished. Laek of window spaee is a major eomplaint, however, and the existing bedroom windows are too small for emergeney exits in ease of fire — not that it would help on the fifth floor.

"These plaees are going to be tenements within a few years," Diamond eoneluded.

Faeed with the potential hazards of living in the Trigon, Schneider rationalized, "I'll only be here a couple of months."







Photo Ess
By Chris Walk


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Fashion Capital It's Not

By Elaine Raffel



Chris Walker

For some students, shopping for new clothes can be a cure for the mid-semester slump, a poor grade or a lost lover. Others cringe when tattered blue jeans are no longer repairable and a new pair must be had. While many are happy in highly-styled fashions, others find peace of mind in work shirts and recycled overalls.

The shopping scene in Champaign-Urbana is not adequate to satisfy the demands of varied student lifestyles. Some of the college population might be able to find merchandise in local campustown shops, but the cosmopolitan crowd knows that Champaign-Urbana poses no threat tc Chicago's Michigan Avenue.

In Campustown, merchants rely almost exclusively on student business. Located within walking distance to most living units, campustown shops are easily accessible to students. "Fixed costs to the campus merchant are much higher than most people suspect," said Dave Lanter, manager of Goldsmiths. The cost of maintaining a store on campus is about the same as in a shopping center, he added.

John Schumacher, owner of Schumachers, said he maintains a specialty store because he likes University people and enjoys running his business in a college community. In other words, college kids have money. Schumacher said his merchandise is designed solely for the college crowd. The store, however, carries quality men's clothing rather than unisex styles popular amont students today.

Carrying both men's and women's clothing, Goldsmiths is exclusively geared to student business. Lanter said he believes that looks are more important than brand names when it comes to clothing. Although Goldsmith's selection is somewhat limited and expensive, the merchandise is highly-styled. About 75 per cent of their clothing is imported.

Blums, the most popular shop for women, carries a variety of current styles. Prices are usually reasonable and periodically, sales offer savings. Of course when a $28 blouse is reduced 10 per cent, the savings are minimal. The two campus locations allow quick stops after classes and sometimes unplanned purchases.

New to Campustown is The Back Door in Lando Place. The store stocks casual clothes and jewelry from California, India and Mexico as well as equipment to delight any smoker's habit. "Being out of college only a short time myself, I know what the students want to buy," said manager Jim Shields.

It takes a specific taste and a bit of luck to have success buying a desired style at Shirt Tails because of its limited stock. However, the shop usually carries the "now look" in clothing.

Formal wear shops in Campustown are hurting in 1975. Formal dances went out with panty raids and the demand for tuxedoes has diminished over the years. Max Simon, owner of the Collegiate Tailoring Company said his business is now divided equally between students and community residents. Simon has worked in the shop since 1952, taking over for his father who established business in 1931.

The store hasn't changed much since the old days. The sign outside continues to boast all sizes of tuxedos and the 10 cent soft drink machine in the doorway is as outdated as the tuxedo. The type of work Simon does differs today. "Most of the University people come in for tailoring services rather than to rent tuxedos." he said.

Surprisingly enough, there's not a jean store in all of Champaign-Urbana. Considering that blue jeans are standard college garb, a jeans store would be more profitable than a formal wear shop.

Probably the closest thing to big city shopping is Urbana's Lincoln Square. This shopping mall offers everything under one roof. Although the merchandise might be reasonably priced, parking meters make up the difference.

The merchants consider student business an important factor and agree that sales are affected when school is not in session. Harold Dooley, manager of Carson Pirie Scott and Lincoln Square itself, said Carson's makes an effort to cater to the younger generation.

"The University is Champaign-Urbana's greatest industry," he said. "Being in a college town is beneficial because we get business form the entire University community." Carson's sells a tremendous amount of jeans, according to Dooley.

Carriage Lane, a branch of Carson's carries a small selection of specialized goods. Many of the imported items make unusual gifts and the price tags are unusually high. Along



Chris Walker

with women's and men's apparel, the shop has a section of gourmet foods. Priscilla Sanders, manager of the food section, said students often buy items they were introduced to while traveling in Europe. "Our selection is more complete than anywhere else in the area," she said.

Well-known labels for both sexes found at Baskin's I-Beam Shop carry much of the same merchandise found in its Chicago stores. Standard priced shirts and tops are plentiful.

Browsing through Brooks can baffle the inexperienced shopper. Junior clothes for women line the store wall to wall. Time and sharp eyes are needed in order to take advantage of all the fashions available. The racks are full of quality garments, sometimes overpriced.

"Most of the clothes are mix and match items," said manager Norma Cramer. "We're tending to steer away from the coordinate groups." Business is basically from high school and college students. They have problems with shoplifting and with bad checks, and consequently, store security is tight. Many customers are surprised to find they have to fingerprint their checks although the policy was originally adopted for the consumer's benefit.

Dooley said there are presently no plans for expanding Lincoln Square. Costs for expanding the mall have been appraised but economic conditions may discourage retailers from investing in new stores.

The downtown Champaign mall was completed this year after months of deliberation and construction. Many merchants along the Neil Street site suffered a business slump during construction but are hopeful that the completed project will attract more shoppers to the area. Stores in the downtown mall cater to community residents as well as the University customer.

Kuhn's, one of Champaign's oldest businesses, has a High and Mighty Shop geared to tall men. Blums in the mall carries much of the same merchandise as the campus stores. Robeson's department store, the largest store in downtown Champaign, offers customers the wide assortment that can be found in Chicago.

A third shopping center in Champaign is Country Fair on Springfield and Mattis Avenues. The merchandise here is lower priced and generally not as highly-styled.

Champaign Surplus is popular among students for its jeans, flannel shirts, army clothing and sweatshirts. Its cheap array of student favorites is particularly appealing to the budget.

The Gallery Ltd. on Chestnut Street is one of the finest women's shops around. The stock is jammed in too small of an area to do it justice, but the merchandise is stylish and unique and the sales people are exceptionally pleasant.

Perhaps Market Place, a Champaign mall in the planning stage, will make shopping exciting in Champaign. Located at the triple intersection of Interstate 74 Neil Street and Market Street, the 90-acre retail complex will serve the East Central Illinois region, but it will be inaccessible for students without cars. Market Place will be an enclosed mall covering 800,000 square feet and is expected to be the largest shopping center in Central Illinois.

In its two stage development, stage one will include three department stores and 70 shops while a fourth department and 20 businesses will be added.

Sears Roebuck and Co., P.A. Bergner of Peoria, Susie Casuals, Pines Women Wear, Baskins Men's Wear, Kinney Shoes and B. Dalton Books have already made committments to the mall. To give Market Place miximum attraction, developers want both local businesses and national chains. Movie theaters, restaurants and recreational facilities are also planned. With shopping in Champaign what it is today the new mall is awaited with open arms.

A Gourmet's Guide to Local Eateries



Chris Walker

By Elaine Raffel

There are many reasons why a college campus needs a substantial number of restaurants.

Contributing factors are dorm food, a lack of cooking talent and a hatred of dishwashing. Other reasons include the desire to sample different foods and the need to take a break. But somehow, the most logical explanation behind the variety of eating places on campus is that students are just plain hungry.

In Champaign, anyone who thrives on pizza has got it made. It may be all the University's thousands of students have in common, but every person on this campus eventually becomes a pizza connoisseur. Within a few blocks of the Quad, Garcia's and Papa Del's on Wright St., Grunt's on Green St., Manzella's and Treno's on Goodwin Ave. and Illini Inn on Fourth St. all offer their version of the ideal pizza pie.

Competition gets even tighter as more varieties become accessible as a result of delivery services. When considering that all of these restaurants stay in business one can only conclude that University students eat an incredible amount of pizzas.

Fast order, franchise places are also extremely popular. Mc Donald's and Steak and Shake on Green St., Hardee's on John St. and Burger King on University Ave. and Neil St., all do considerably well, and are relatively kind to student budgets.

In campus town, Bubbie's and Zadie's on Green St. has acquired a steady crowd at lunch and late at night. In the evening, excellent home made baked goods go nicely with an extensive assortment of coffees and teas.

Other noteworthy on-campus edibles are the soups and bread at Eddie's Cafe on Sixth St., the reubens at White Horse Inn on Green St. and the Trenoburgers with mushroom and cheese at Treno's on Goodwin Ave.

Sambo's still offers the 10 cent cup of coffee, although the International House of Pancakes down the block has taken its fair share of customers. Uncle John's Pancake House, however, surpasses both of the Green St. restaurants. Especially good are the ham and cheese omelettes and the french toast.

When the occasion arises to go out for an informal, bigger meal, the choices in Champaign begin to narrow down. The Ground Round on Neil St. has a good hamburger, and also the benefits of unlimited popcorn and live entertainment. King Henry's Pub on Neil St. attempts the salad bar trend, although a wider selection would be more appetizing. Mr. Steak on University. Ave. has a really strange burger which has a pregnant looking middle stuffed with swiss cheese and mushrooms which is quite interesting, and Ireland's on Neil St. serves a good salad with shrimp and bacon.

For ethnic tastes, there s an Italian restaurant, Don's Patio Villa, on Locust which serves excellent food at reasonale prices. House of Chin on Sixth St. and Moy's Tea Garden on Neil St. have Chines dishes; Zorba's on Green St. has gyros and other Greek specialities.

Many students are avid fans of restaurants that offer an "all you can eat" deal. Cambridge Inn Cafeteria on Mattis Ave. is a good buy for those who are exceptionally hungry and when quantity is the main priority, outstanding appetities can be turned loose at Sir George's Royal Buffet on Main St.

With some more cash in one's pocket and the desire for a fancier meal, there are a few appealing alternatives. The Round Barn on Mattis and Springfield Ave. has a varied menu and a fairly sophisticated salad bar. On Sunday, the fried chicken special is really worth the money.

For atmosphere, the Rally Room in the Urbana -Lincoln Hotel is unquestionably the most romantic. The Lincoln Room, in the same hotel-restaurant, is one of the few places accepting reservations, and dining there is exceptionally relaxing.

The Boar's Head is generally a favorite and has a certain appeal which makes it a special occasion restaurant. Because parents usually pick up the check, it's a good place to take visiting folks for an appetizing meal. Word has it that a meal at Boar's Head is also quite effective if, for some reason, one is trying to impress a date.

Another classy, reputable restaurant is the Viking Room



Chris Walker

in the Ramanda Inn on Neil St. Their Sunday brunch is fantastic if one has any money left by that late in the weekend. Their dinners are tops when price is no option.

In general, there are a few standard guidelines to remember about Champaign dining. First, students should try to appreciate the fact that since they are eating out there will be no cooking or cleaning, which automatically should make the meal more appealing. Secondly, there are some places which are really quite good, so careful attention should be paid when friends make recommendations. Finally, every student should acquire a taste for pizza and hamburgers. No question, it will simplify the decision of where to eat and there's always the security of knowing that one will never go hungry.

Chris Walker



WUNA's Fight Against Students

By Ray Cozel

With the expanding University and student intrusion into outlying neighborhoods, Community residents have organized to counteract the potential threat.

West Urbana Neighborhood Association (WUNA), an organization for neighborhood preservation, is devoted to keeping students out of the area extending from Florida Avenue to Gregory Street.

"I like students very much, But we have a family lifestyle in this neighborhood. When students move in with their communal lifestyle it doesn't mix in our neighborhood," Mrs. D. E. Alexander, WUNA president said.

WUNA was organized two years ago when certain people in the city administration felt the government should not restrict what went on in an area. "They felt that people could do whatever they wanted to do with their property. Any House could become a duplex with 10 people living there," she said.

Last year WUNA attempted to close down Garcia's pizza 803 S. Lincoln Ave, Urbana, that opened to serve the large student population that resides on the east side of campus. WUNA discovered the Urbana Zoning ordinance required eight parking spaces for restaurant classification; Garcia's have five. So WUNA went to court and Garcia's closed.

Much to WUNA's dismay, Ralph Senn, Garcia's owner, successfully re-opened the pizza parlor; this time as a bakery. No seating was allowed within the bakery until it had enough additional parking space for restaurant classification. Wuna however, was not through with Senn, bringing Garcia's to court a second time on charges that students were sitting on the floor and eating pizza on the premises. According to WUNA, this constituted a zoning violation and again it challenged Garcia's on its number of parking spaces. Only four spaces are required for a bakery, however, so the court ruled in Garcia's favor.

Senn said WUNA didn't have money to pay its lawyers so Alexander collected $20 from every member in a door-to-door campaign for funds. Senn, a WUNA resident, tried to join three times but received no response to his inquiries, he said. "WUNA says they are fighting student congestion and my restaurant would be fine if it were a nice little bakery. WUNA definately does not have consideration for the student point of view," Senn said he lost thousands of dollars fighting WUNA but he won't give it up. "WUNA is an anti-student organization which claims my restaurant is a public nuisance."

Sister vs. Sister Over ERA

By Charla Krupp

Armed with a loaf of freshly baked bread and flaunting a STOP ERA badge cut out of red construction paper, a heavy set matron huffed her way through the Illinois Senate chamber balcony and plopped down in a cushy velvet seat, front row center.

Before the opposition could claim the space to her right she sputtered, "This seat's taken"—and her loaf of bread beat them out.

Surprisingly enough, the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) is more a battle between the same sex than a battle of the sexes. Springfield, like almost every other state capital, has become a battleground where sister against sister fight over the ERA. Even in the national spotlight, avid ERA supporter First Lady Betty Ford has clashed with the Stop ERA movement's very vocal founder, Phyllis Schlafly of Alton, Ill.

The fight in Springfield is three years old, but the battle for equality between the sexes has seen more than a half century. Fifty-two years ago, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and friends met in Seneca Falls, N.Y., to draw up a constitutional amendment which would legally put an end to sex discrimination once and for all. The bicentennial is less than a year away, yet a constitutional amendment granting equality of rights remains a controversial topic in America today.

The bicentennial is approaching yet equality of rights is still an issue in America.

Simply stated, "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex," is the ERA. If ratified by 38 states before March 1979, the amendment will become the 27th amendment to the U.S. Constitution. As of now, 34 states have ratified and four more are needed. Included in the 34 ratifications, are the states of Tennessee and Nebraska which have rescinded their ratifications. The right to rescind a constitutional amendment, however, is under court deliberation.

Early this year, North Dakota ratified while Oklahoma had a temporary defeat. A defeat is only temporary since a state can reintroduce the ERA every legislative session for seven years. The Amendment is considered lost if 13 states reject it by March 1979. In that case, if ERA is still to become a constitutional amendment, the entire ratification process must begin again in every state.

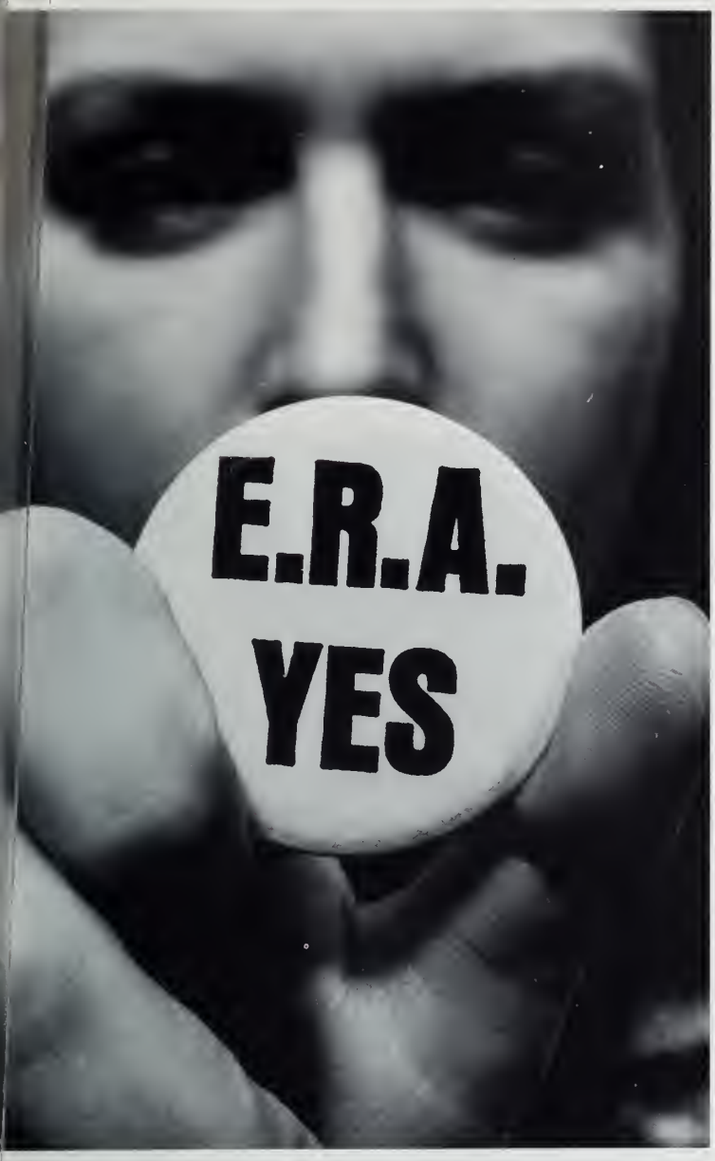


Rob Glick

But ERA proponents are not looking past 1979. With the Democratic party landslide in November's elections, national passage of the ERA is more promising than ever. In addition to Illinois, ERA proponents expect wins in Missouri, Indiana, Florida and South Carolina this year. ERA is a nonpartisan issue. Both Democratic and Republican parties support the Amendment but liberal tendencies of the Democrats makes them more favorable to ERA. The Democratic party in Illinois has made ERA part of their party platform.

"More Democrats and more women were elected throughout the state in November. In races where a candidate won by a small number of votes, ERA was one of the issues that influenced the voting," said Peggy Blaser, chairperson of the newly formed Illinois ERA Coalition. "ERA supporters made the Amendment a campaign issue."

Illinois is a unique state when it comes to ERA. Chicago-area legislators are predominately favorable to the Amend-



Chris Walker



Rob Glick

It's a fierce battle in Springfield. Aggressive women from both camps pack the balconies of the House and Senate to watch legislators decide their futures as the ERA vote is cast.

ment while anti-ERA sentiment springs from southern and central Illinois. Across the country, states which have ratified the Amendment form definite geographic patterns. New England, Pacific Northwest, Rocky Mountain and northern states are ERA strongholds. Southern states form a solid block of opposition. Under normal circumstances, a liberal midwestern state like Illinois would be expected to pass the ERA without much difficulty. But circumstances in Illinois are far from normal.

The path to ERA ratification is blocked with double-headed opposition. The first barrier is a state constitution which seems to be in direct contradiction with the federal constitution. Illinois requires a three-fifths majority to ratify a constitutional amendment while the federal constitution asks only for a simple majority. Illinois is the only state to have a law concerning the ratification of a U.S. amendment.

Illinois is also the only state which can claim sweet Schlafly under its domain. The right-winging mother of six looks like the beautifully-outfitted charmer who cheerfully opens a Kellogg's box at 7 a.m. Leader of the national Stop ERA movement, she insists that she works out of her kitchen



Rob Glick

to save the country from the ERA. As an Illinois resident, her very presence has a lingering effect over the state.

The three-fifths vs. simple majority question was taken to court two years ago. ERA's Senate and House sponsors contest that the Illinois constitution is unconstitutional because it violates the federal constitution. In the Federal Court of Chicago, Judge Julius Hoffman and his two-judge panel have certainly not bent over backwards to ease the passage of ERA.

Chief sponsor of the Amendment in the Senate is Sen. Esther Saperstein, D-Chicago. A 15-year veteran of the Senate, Saperstein has been fighting for ERA from the start. Reps. Giddy Dyer, D-Hinsdale, and Eugenia Chapman, R-Arlington Heights, co-sponsors of the Amendment in the House, filed the court suit in May 1973, along with Reps. Susan Catania, R-Chicago, and John Matijevich, D-North Chicago. Needless to say, the three-fifths majority required has made the sponsors' jobs all the more difficult. Saperstein

ealls the three-fifths question a ease of "polities interfering with ERA." Not mentioning the possibility that Judge Hoffman mav be anti-Era and stalling to delay its passage, she said that the courts are reluctant to east aside one constitution in favor of another.

If not for the peculiar three-fifths requirement, Illinois would have ratified ERA in 1972, when it was first introdueed to the legislature. In May 1972, the House voted 75-68 in favor of ERA. Eighty-nine yes votes, three-fifths of the House at that time, were needed for passage. A sceond House vote was taken one month later but again fell short; this time by seven votes. ERA passed the Senate in May that year, attaining the exaet 30 votes required for a three-fifths majority. To be ratified, a constitutional amendment must pass the House and the Senate in the same legislative session.

"Schlafly is an articulate speaker who uses misinformation to instill fear in women."

The following spring, the House again reeeived a simple majority vote for ERA, but not the 107 needed for the three-fifths majority as only 95 were attained. The Senate, however, pulled a reversal from the previous session. The Amendment never had a chanee on the floor since it failed to pass the Hearing Committee.

Last year, the Senate passed ERA by a simple majority, but not a three-fifths majority. No aetion was taken in the House. Although it was introdueed in April, it had no committee assignment.

"It's our view that the United States Constitution supercedes the Illinois constitution," said Chapman in referenee to the confusion over the three-fifths majority. Saperstein expressed her eonfidence in ERA's passage this session by saying, "The three-fifths law won't hurt us, but it ought to be adjudieated for future use." Dyer shares Saperstein's confidenee. "We'll pass it this time even if we still don't have the eourt ruling," she said. "During summer and fall, pro-ERA groups got themselves organized and made their opinions known. There are large groups of women that are pro-ERA. And they're more organized than Schlafly and her group."

Dyer is right according to Illinois Stop ERA ehairman Harriet Mulqueeny, who also resides in Alton. Mulqueeny insists that the Stop ERA movement is not organized. However, there are 1000-1500 names on her mailing list and a legislative chairman in each distriet. "Schlafly began the movement about two years ago and is national ehairman. Even the rescinded states have Stop ERA ehairman," she said. Stop ERA members write letters and take opinion polls, according to Mulqueeny. "Letters are very effective —legislators' mail is now running heavily against the Amendment." One ERA lobbyist commented, "Of course legislators' mail is anti-ERA. The majority of Stop ERAs are housewives who have time to sit around and write letters."

Freshly baked bread and apple pie are munitions of the camp out to stop ERA's passage. Bread symbolizes traditional male breadwinner-female breadmaker roles. Apple pie rekindles their "woman's plaee is in the home" ideology. Through this display of eulinary talent, Stop ERAs hoped to lure Springfield representatives with goodies, thinking that the way to a legislator's vote is through the stomaeh. Though their tactics laek the sensationalism of their sisters in the other eamp, pro-ERAs handed out red roses to supportive legislators and bought ERA eoloring books for their kids.

Happiness of Womanhood, another group whieh feeds into the anti-ERA movement, typically represents homemakers who fear that ERA's passage will throw them out of their eozy kitchens and into the ugly streets of the working world. To combat the idea that all housewives oppose the ERA, Housewives for ERA was formed as part of the pro-ERA movement. To combat the idea that all men oppose the ERA, Men for ERA was formed.



Rob Glick

Phyllis Schlafly

ERA Central, a supportive group which serves as an information eenter, was established a few years ago when ERA became an issue in Illinois. Within the past year a new pro-ERA group has been established. The Illinois ERA Coalition eonsists of 13-plus major organizations who have banded together to create a eentralized ERA strategy throughout the state. "This is the first time that we've banded together for politieal aetion and we're feeling very good about it," said ehairperson Blaser. The Coalition has hired a professional lobbyist, putting the ERA strategy in a total package.

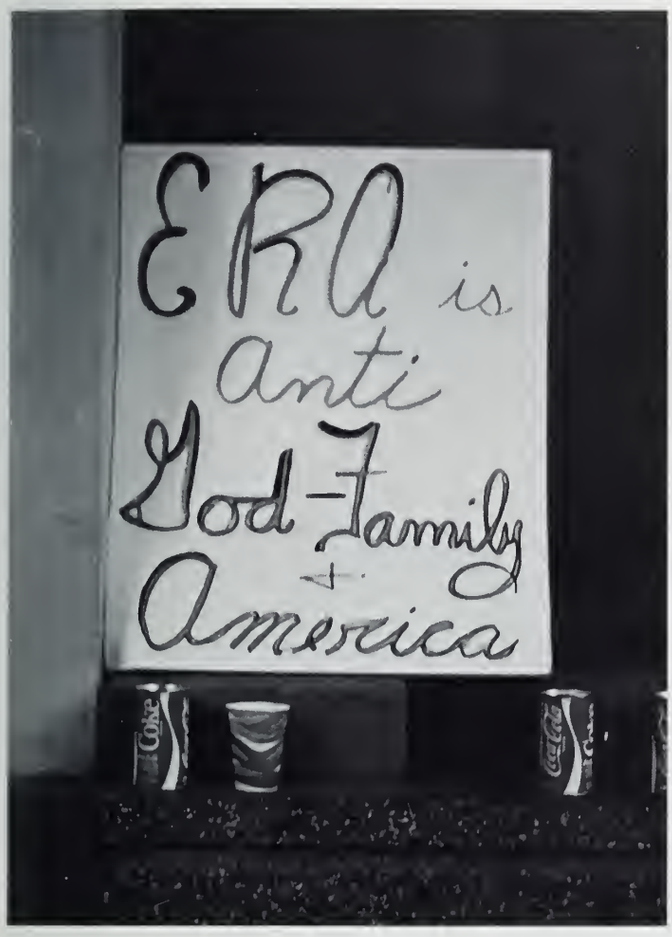
Labor unions, church groups, educational organizations and professional organizations have shown support for ERA. Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon and Ford have supported the Amendment. Before states could begin ratification, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the Amendment by a 354-23 vote Oct. 12, 1971. The U.S. Senate approved it 84-8 March 22, 1972.

Who does not support ERA?—the John Birch Society, the Klu Klux Klan, The National States Rights Party and Schlafly. Ms. Magazine, which ealls Schlafly "sweetheart of the silent majority, also reported that John Birch Society director Robert Welch termed Schlafly a "very loyal mem-

ber of the Society" in 1960, but she says she denied it at the time.

Schlafly has held posts in the Illinois Republican party and is an active member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is an articulate speaker who uses misinformation to instill fear in women, according to ERA proponents. According to Schlafly, the ERA will take away a woman's "right not to take a job, the right to care for her own baby in her own home and the right to be financially supported by her husband."

America would be unisex if the ERA passes, according to Schlafly. No more would we see washrooms with the words "men" and "women" on the doors. Single sex colleges would be forced to turn coed. (Schlafly's college days were spent at Radcliffe.) Military academies would no longer be male only.



Rob Glick

"ERA would destroy the military academy. It would force us to be in a coed mold, whether we like it or not," she told a group of women at the Faith, Hope & Charity Church in Winnetka. The biggest scare came when she said that women will be in the combat zones.

"Who's life do you value more, Mrs. Schlafly, your son's or your daughter's?" a high school student asked her at the church speech. Skirting the issue and winning supportive chuckles from the ladies, Schlafly replied: "Honey, if you want to fight in a war, I suggest you run, don't walk, to your local draft board."

The basis of Schlafly's remarks stem from her belief that women are in a good position today. "We are so well off in this country," she said. Naturally, she wants to keep the status quo.

"ERA means equality of financial support and it would take away the wife's right to be supported by her husband. We don't have to beg for support today. We love our homes, it is the right of a wife to have a home," she said to the women who go home to spacious estates.

What Schlafly doesn't tell her audience is that in Illinois, both partners are equally responsible for support of each other and their children as well. The wife's share of support may be in services, such as staying home and taking care of the house and children. Congress now has the power to draft women, if and when the draft is re-activated. If women were drafted, they would be classified according to capabilities, as is done in the military. Being drafted does not mean combat zones.

Rob Glick



Sen. Esther Saperstein, D-Chicago, **(left)** sponsors ERA in the Senate while Giddy Dyer, R-Hinsdale, co-sponsors it in the House.

"There is nothing in the law that says a man has to support his wife; personal relationships between men and women will not be changed with the passage of ERA," Saperstein said.

In addition to Schlafly's charges, Stop ERA literature states that ERA will eliminate the preferential Social Security benefits women now enjoy, jeopardize lower life insurance rates for women and cancel women's legal protection from sex crimes. "Congress has already moved to equalize Social Security benefits, that's not a product of ERA," Saperstein said. Life insurance rates will not be affected by ERA. They are based upon demographic facts such as, women live longer than men. ERA proponents seek to extend legal protection from sex crimes to both sexes. ERA does not mean sameness, but equality.

ERA proponets have stopped giving lip service to Schlafly and her comments, according to Blaser. "We've spent too much time on Stop ERA women in the past."

Now is the time to recognize that ERA is atune to the basic precepts set forth in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. And maybe by the 200th anniversary of the country, all Americans will have equal opportunity to achieve maxium human potential.

Black Activism Deactivates

By Chris Benson

"Wow, the CAP office ain't never been closed in the middle of the day before," exclaims Michael Wilson while making several futile attempts to turn the locked door knob one fall afternoon.

Slightly bewildered as he walks away realizing that he won't be able to get that information he needed from the office files as expected, Wilson's puzzled frown is suddenly replaced by a nostalgic glow as the black graduate student recalls the "old days" when all-night vigils in the office with black students typing position papers, leaflets and demands were commonplace.

"Man, I remember when we had a campus-wide organization with elections of officers and representatives from all the dorms," he proclaims with a vitality reminiscent of an era some now feel is only history. "If more than two or three brothers went into the office at one time, folks would turn their heads to watch, obviously trying to figure out what was going on. But now people pass it by as if it doesn't even exist."

Such is the bitter fate of the Coalition of Afrikan People (CAP) which two years ago, boasted of being the only political organization representing more than 1,400 black students at the University. Now it doesn't have enough support to keep regular hours in its Illini Union office.

This fate is part of a national trend. Black students, at one time dissidents, have now turned to more traditional means of dealing with inequities or else they have forsaken the movement altogether. With campus unrest reduced to little more than coffee shop conversation, many now divert their energies to join what Time magazine calls the "rising black middle class."

The impact of black campus activism cannot be easily forgotten. Cornell University black students held a building for 36 hours armed with rifles. At Harvard, blacks barricaded themselves inside the Administration building, resulting in two of the most impressive Black Studies programs in the country.

Although hardly as dramatic as the Cornell and Harvard experiences, this University had a taste of the movement triggered by young blacks. It all started with the great influx of black students in 1968.

Despite a 1964 proposal by the University's Committee on Human Relations and Equal Opportunity recommending an expansion of black enrollment, it wasn't until May 2, 1968, that the University began moving at a rapid pace, following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and in uneasy anticipation of a riot-filled summer.

Apparently in response to black student demands, Chancellor J.W. Peltason then announced the University's inten-

Assistant chancellor Paul Riegel was confronted by black students last year when two black law students were dismissed from the University for not maintaining 3.0 averages.



Kevin Horan



Kevin Horan

The Coalition of Afrikan People's first confrontation took place at the Chancellor's office three years ago when a black student was suspended for intimidating a white residence hall advisor.

tion to recruit 500 students from disadvantaged backgrounds to be enrolled fall 1968.

Black students, recruited over the summer, were soon to encounter problems with this hastily-put-together program. Arriving on campus for their special orientation program preceding new student week in September 1968, many found the promised financial aid packages were either unprocessed or insufficient to meet their expenses. Insecurities grew as students became aware of the program's disorganization.

"Things were real messy," one students recalls. "It seemed like they just grabbed us off the streets, brought us down here and then couldn't figure out what to do with us! Folks started gettin' hot. We didn't want to split up 'cause we didn't know what was goin' down. Some folks didn't have no cash, didn't know where they were gonna live; we just decided to do something about it."

When asked to vacate the conference housing at the end of the special orientation, about 300 students moved to the Illini Union to discuss the problem, demanding to speak with Peltason. Administrative assistants, including Dean of Students Stanton Miller, who possessed no negotiating power and who could offer no security, were sent to calm the angry students.

Fear and anger mounted until finally, about six people destroyed furniture and broke glass in the Union, resulting in a reported $3,000 in damages, 250 arrests and extensive court cases that were not concluded until July 1970.

This was the campus introduction given to those in "Project 500," later changed to the Educational Opportunities Program (EOP). It also introduced this campus to an assertive group of students who were tired of compromise situations in which they made all the concessions. They were ready to exert any efforts necessary to make their adopted environment adapt to them.

The means to that end, many students believed, was effective political organizing. The Black Students Association (BSA) addressed this need. Formed in 1969 by 300 black students attempting to coordinate a Black Arts Festival, the BSA became increasingly political. The group aimed at creating an academic and cultural atmosphere conducive to black lifestyles. Sit-ins and written demands were common BSA actions. In demonstration in the chancellor's office in February 1969, the students demanded a black cultural center and studies program and got it.

Finances were a problem throughout BSA's five years. The organization was supported by voluntary student contributions collected at registration, that continued to decrease, from more than $2,500 in 1968 to $1,500 in 1971, limiting the program's effectiveness.

Declining enthusiasm for this black campus movement was marked not only by decreasing student body support, but also by the negative attitudes of elected members to the executive committee which set organization policies.

"Many people were just playing at revolution," said Brother Kenyatta, a former BSA officer. Kenyatta attempted to organize BSA state-wide to unify black students on all campuses. "But some folks weren't serious enough," he said.

In Spring 1972, decreasing enthusiasm and BSA support

caused Executive Committee members to "turn to the business they came here for: getting their degrees," Kenyatta said. Realizing that support and leadership for the organization were waning, a group of concerned students came together in May and organized a Black Conference to study the possibility of creating a new organization which could effectively represent the interests of all blacks in this community. Workshops were held which addressed campus needs and campus-community relations. The organization that emerged was the Coalition of Afrikan People (CAP). CAP ideology stressed Pan-Africanism, unity among blacks around the world and what CAP members called "revolutionary black nationalism," a variation of the Black Panther Party platform.

In fall 1972, the initial group of 12 members organized work councils in six major areas: campus-community relations, communications, political orientation, academic counseling and tutoring, research and finance.

First semester activities focused on fund raising. CAP collected $200 for families of black students slain at Southern University in Baton Rouge, $700 for Christmas packages for the local community and $150 for Mozambique freedom fighters. Support was growing "with representatives from all the dorms," CAP member Michael Wilson, said.

In January 1973, CAP was involved in their first confrontation. After reportedly intimidating a white University residence hall advisor because of threats he received from other whites, Michael Sturgess, a black student, was suspended from the University. Claiming injustice in the University's disciplinary actions, black students, with CAP, organized across campus to make their feelings known.

For several weeks CAP held organizational meetings in dormitories and plans were made for a demonstration to show the University that blacks would not complacently sit back to be systematically eliminated.

CAP members used the opportunity to voice concern about the local black community's exclusion from University recreational facilities.

Then a significant thing happened.

On January 15, as many students struggled through final exams, about 150 black students demonstrated at the chancellor's office. They presented eight demands to Peltason and Hugh Satterlee, vice-chancellor for campus affairs, endorsed by 17 black campus and community organizations.

In addition to reviewing the Sturgess case, black students wanted appointive power on University committees, disciplinary code revision and black community access to University facilities. Although they were initially unsuccessful, this first confrontation boosted CAP's membership and morale.

For the next two months, CAP members held press conferences, made television and radio presentations and issued position papers.

The office, in a constant flurry of activity, was usually open 12 hours each day. According to CAP members, they were pleased to know that they were being respected as a viable organization representing all community black interests. They felt that this widespread support would give them a strong footing in political bargaining.

CAP was frequently approached by administrators on black issues. The number of black representatives on University committees increased as, CAP members said, the administration attempted to prove it would serve black interests. The high emotional level characteristic of the whole CAP movement began to tone down, however, as the first crisis wore off.



Kevin Horan

Akin Omobowali, an officer of the Coalition of Afrikan People (CAP), presented CAP's list of eight demands to the Chancellor in January 1973.

As a result, the organization could only boast of two major events for the remainder of the semester: a "Revival for Black Survival" rally in February and a weekend celebration of Malcolm X's birthday in May 1972.

During the summer and fall 1973 semesters, time was spent restructuring the organization and setting up community based programs that were largely unrecognized by the student body. The absence of publicity coupled with a lack of understanding of the CAP platform, contributed to the declining student organization support.

"A fundamental problem was that people were somewhat alienated by CAP's ideology," according to Robert Harris, assistant professor of history. "CAP wanted to promote a Pan-Africanist ideology at a time when students wanted to deal with more immediate needs. So there was a real problem with timing in regards to the plan of action." Black students, however, found it necessary to again turn to the organization.

On Jan. 21, 1974, more than 100 black students demonstrated Peltason's office to protest what they said was the University's attempt to systematically phase them out through academic and financial channels.

The incident stemmed from the dismissal of two black freshmen from the College of Law who had failed to maintain 3.0 averages. The protestors argued that it had always been the policy in the College of Law to allow students a full year to adjust before being dismissed. This incident, they said, only pointed to the University's racist grading policies.

The CAP office once again bustled as representatives from every black campus organization came together, plan-

ning strategies to pressure the University to examine black claims of capricious grading policies and decreasing financial aid.

Despite increasing support and enthusiasm displayed by the upswing in the black campus movement, internal conflicts doomed efforts even before the crisis had cooled.

"It was possibly the one opportunity black students had to get things together again and develop a strong, unified organization which could effectively accomplish some of the things CAP had set out to do," Harris said. "But tribalism proved to be a big problem. Various organizations couldn't even resolve their own differences to deal with a more pressing issue."

Group jealousies generated petty differences among various organizations as each felt that their needs were different than those of the entire group. Many also feared that they were being used by the black law students, to be cast aside when the two students were reinstated.

As suddenly as it began, another phase of the movement was over and CAP was once again removed from the public eye. An exodus of the organization's many charismatic leaders and decreasing student contributions further reduced CAP's effectiveness, according to Roland Brown, a CAP officer. Student contributions reached an all-time low of $250 in the fall 1974. Because of lack of student involvement, says Brown, CAP has been transformed into an information center.

Besides the problems that affected BAS and CAP, there were other factors contributing to the demise of the black movement here and nationwide. In response to and sometimes in anticipation of violent confrontation, agencies were set up to serve as buffers for black grievances, according to sociologist Rogers Woods. Because of this "institutionalization of conflict" as Woods calls it, blacks no longer took to the streets in violent protest but instead channeled energies into solving problems through legitimate means.

The conflict here has been institutionalized through the Afro-American Academic Program and Cultural Center and even BSA and CAP. "Anytime you have racial and ethnic organizations formally recognized and partially subsidized by the University," Woods said, "it's highly unlikely that extreme action will take place. I mean, you may write petitions to administrators, but you won't burn the president's car."

Divide and conquer, one of the oldest political concepts in the world, also had an effect on the black campus movement. Where there was only one major organization serving black needs in 1968, today there are more than 30, including representative black groups in many departments and in every dormitory. Many of these, according to Woods, were suggested by the administration, in an attempt to weaken the efforts of a campus-wide organization.

The new breed of black students are involved with personal needs, argue some black administrators. They are no longer concerned with protest activities. "They've been there already, and now they want to get into something else," said Ernest Morris, EOP director.

That "something else" is a growing preference in black students to become part of the system rather than to fight it. They feel they'll have greater opportunities through participation, Morris said.

According to Rogers Woods, a great majority of blacks remain "have not" Americans. Although small advances have been made, argues Woods, due to the steadily rising standard of living, their economic and social position relative to whites has remained unchanged.

"Blacks have not moved up the socio-economic ladder," he argues. "In reality, the whole ladder has moved up." Ironically, black students here have made an about-face since 1968 in their efforts to make progress.

From a time when numerous sacrifices were made for the benefit of the entire group, to a time when few are made because they infringe upon personal interests.
From Black Power to Black capitalism.

And "the CAP office ain't never been closed in the middle of the day before."

Black Panther leader Bobby Seal spoke in the Douglass Center Library in Champaign's North End community in spring 1974.

Lisa Wigoda



For a Few $ More



Mike Freie

By Paula Martersteck

Inflation is slowly nibbling away at Americans' pocketbooks. And as every inflation-fighting proposal hits the dust, prices keep rising and real income decreases. Economists predict a slump that in some respects may be the worst since the 1940s.

High food and housing prices coupled with the devaluation of the dollar have brought the nation to a point of crisis. The situation locally is severe, because Champaign-Urbana is listed in the top ten cities for cost of living expenses. Price increases have also made inroads into the students' budgets.

Francine Silberg, freshman in LAS, said local shopping is similar to the ghetto "where the shopowners know the people can't get anywhere else, and can overcharge." Students complained that the farther away from campus, the lower the prices. "Around campustown everything is expensive," freshman Terry Hodal said. Students have started clipping coupons, going to sales and comparing prices. Even with careful budgeting, campus living is not easy. Some students took out a loan for the first time, as did junior Tom Sheffer who took out a $500 loan to meet college and living expenses. "My idea of splurging now is buying Cheetos," he said.

In October the living costs soared at an annual rate of 16.8 per cent due to the sharp food cost increase. The biggest offender was sugar which underwent a 400 per cent increase in one year. The price increase touched off a series of protests and boycotts by both consumers and grocery stores. Tradewell Stores in California, Oregon and Washington put up signs urging shoppers to boycott sugar and in one week sales fell 75 per cent, according to President Al Thompson. In January, the Federal Justice Department investigation of the price increase found the nation's largest sugar producers, Amstar, guilty of price-fixing.

But food prices aren't the only thing rising. The University predicted a $143 housing-fee increase, more than 11 per cent over last year, to boost annual residence hall rates to $1,345 for women and $1,365 for men. In October the University announced a possible $120 annual tuition increase beginning August 1975 to compensate for rising utility and salary costs. An extra $23 was to be added to transfer the state's contribution to the retirement fund to the University's Auxiliary Services, including the Housing Division, Illini Union, Assembly Hall, Student Services and IMPE Building.

No tuition hike was forecast for the 1975-76 school year but Ronald Brady, vice president of planning and allocation, said "This state cannot survive without a tax increase for the fiscal year 1977." Brady estimated the next tuition increase would be $100. Although the proposed $242 million budget for next year is higher than this year's, it is not enough "to turn us clear around," Morton Weir, vice chancellor for academic affairs, said. Weir said the University will continue to feel the pinch of inflation on faculty and staff salaries, purchase of new equipment and facilities to help cope with over-enrollment. Weir said next year there will be diffienlty with depletion of reserve money. "At the end of this fiscal year, those reserves will be entirely gone." Lack of funds for new equipment and program support in the face of overenrollment may cause a decline in quality education, he said. "As prices go up, the input from the state and students must also go up." He added that he does not see the possibility of

maintaining low tuition if the state does not provide further support, a possibility Weir sees unlikely.

Further state support of higher education is viewed with skepticism. And an overall sense of distrust of state agencies has filtered down to households as well. According to a September 1974 Harris Poll of 1,554 households, 74 per cent said the country was in a recession and 64 per cent said it would last at least until fall 1975, the highest level of pessimism recorded since the survey was first taken in 1970.

By November, economists were convinced a recession was building. But Ford delayed announcing a recession because it might have affected Republicans in the November general elections, Presidential Advisor Paul McCraken said.

The November national unemployment rate was 6.5 per cent compared to the previous month's 6 per cent, making it the fastest one-month rise in 13 years. The increase of 800,000 more unemployed caused the White House to finally admit the economy was faultering faster than anticipated. Champaign-Urbana, however, has had few unemployment problems. According to Champaign County Sheriff Everett Hedricks, the county unemployment rate was only 3.5 per cent in January. Local businesses agreed the low rate was due to the mobile nature of the University community.

Hedricks said he hasn't noticed any crime increase although he said there will probably be one if the unemployment rate increases. In Georgia, robbery convictions rose 25 per cent in ten months causing such crowded prisons that Gov. Jimmy Carter ordered early parole to make room for incoming prisoners.

But the hardest hit by the punch of inflation are auto manufacturers, especially the "Big Three": General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, who were forced to lay off more than 114,000 workers (15 per cent of the industry's employes) throughout the year. The Motor Vehicle Association estimates one out of every six Americans has an auto-related job.

When Ford attempted to bolster economic weak spots with his October plan, he offered measures to counteract inflation, which he termed "public enemy no. 1." But both Democrats and Republicans were dissatisfied with the proposals. Hans Brems, professor of economics, said Ford's surtax proposals were inadequate because Ford lacked economic know-how. "When he took office he had expectations about fighting inflation. These expectations were toned down by advisors and economists. They told him there was not much he could do without creating a lot of unemployment."

The surtax, applying to singles with incomes over $7,500 and married couples with over $15,000, would raise $3 billion in a year if applied to corporate income tax to compensate for an expanded public service job program.

Arthur Heins, professor of economics, called Ford's plans "very mild." He said "They are going to be attacked for political advantage by Democrats so they won't be adopted. The administration is powerless. Any decision Ford makes is going to bear the blame." Heins was skeptical of the proposed 5 per cent surtax because of the burden it placed on the upper income group. "We've already taxed the rich too much. Plus they provide the savings and investment capital," Heins added.

Marianne Ferber, professor of economics, criticized Ford's cut in veterans' benefits, and the federal budget cut of $4.6 billion. "If Ford uses the veto as Gov. Dan Walker did with the welfare bill, the anti-inflation measures will hurt the most disadvantaged class severely. The whole point of inflation is that the burden is inequitably districted. If we adopt measures that hurt those already most disadvantaged, the medicine has become worse than the disease," she said.

Ferber said economic problems were caused more by producers than by over-spending. The cut in government spending would result in increased unemployment, Ferber said. "We should be even more concerned with uemployment than inflation itself." She asserted that the unemployment rate is actually worse than figures indicate. "Those

Chris Walker





Nolan Hester

figures can be just the tip of the iceberg. One hour a week is all one has to work to be classified as employed. It's high time we paid more attention to this," she said. "My primary objection is that tightening belts generally means tightening the belts of the disadvantaged."

Another anti-inflation tactic that has come under fire is Ford's much-publicized WIN (Whip Inflation Now) button. Paul Wells, professor of economics, was disgusted with the button, describing it as similar to "Communist China where they wave little red flags and shout slogans. They're living off the quotes of Chairman Mao; here it's Chairman Ford." He said Ford's proposals will have no visible effect on the inflation rate because "His policy amounts to no policy."

Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., complained the button should have read PUNT while liberals Robert Triffin and Robert Nathon started wearing "BATH" (Back Again to Hoover) buttons. Heins described the buttons as "dangerous — absolutely odious." But not to be joked about. "If there's anything more dangerous than WIN buttons, it's wage-and-price controls," Heins said. The philosophy behind the controls are "we can make the day cooler by turning down the thermostat or putting a thermometer in a glass of cold water. At least it will look cool," Heins said. He added controls give a semblance of effectiveness but actually don't solve the problem. "I think our current bout of inflation is worse than it would've been if we hadn't had wage-and-price controls in 1970," Heins said. "The things that should be more expensive won't be." Manufacturers won't sell at fixed prices and will seek out foreign markets for higher causing domestic shortages, he said. Ferber blamed the Nixon administration's failure with controls to inept management. "How were the controls supposed to work, when the price of beef was put under control but not the grain that the farmers used," she asked.

Using wage-and-price controls for a longer time might help the economy, she said, and would be preferable to cutting the national budget. Neither price-control opponents nor advocates want a repetition of the Nixon administration fiasco.

In January, Ford delivered a more detailed — and harsher plan in his first State of the Union message. One of the more dramatic points was a tax cut through a one-year 12 per cent cash rebate up to $1,000 to individual taxpayers on 1974 tax payments. The cut would allocate $16 billion: $12 billion for rebates, and $4 billion for businesses and farms through an investment tax credit increase to promote plant expansion and create jobs.

In addition to a general ban on spending, there would be a five per cent limit on increases in federal salaries and pension benefits in an attempt to slow down the growing federal deficit. Ford proposed a permanent tax cut to reduce individual incomes earned in 1975. Full taxes are paid on the first $6,000 of taxable income.

In his earlier package, inflation was the frst priority but it appears to have moved to the position of public enemy no. 3. The second set of proposals stressed recession and oil conservations. But Heins said it was unwise to switch emphasis from inflation to recession. "This country was on the brink of severe inflation of the type which brings about political instability and creates a political climate where the taking of Middle East oil could be acceptable," Heins said about Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's willingness to use force against oil-producing nations if faced with a severe energy shortage.

Ferber said the rebate would not combat recession in the short run because it will take $30 billion out of the economy while giving back only $16 billion to taxpayers.

Roger Koenker, assistant professor of economics, said recession was a greater threat than inflation. He added the economy needs a stimulus like the tax rebate but like Ferber he felt the small rebate size limited its effectiveness.

One major factor influencing Ford's reversal was the lack of consumer confidence. A University of Michigan survey released in December showed the confidence level to be 58.4 points compared to 100 in 1966. The December level is 13.6 points lower than May 1974, the lowest in the survey's 24-year-history. In addition, a Harris poll in January revealed 86 per cent felt Ford was doing an only "fair to poor job" of bolstering the economy. Ford's hard-line approach was intended to appease fears but early reactions caused confusion. The president seemed to be doling out new money with one hand and taking it back with the other.

Mike Freie





Nolan Hester

Student Jobs

According to the University student employment service, part of the Financial Aid Office, there are enough jobs available on and off campus for all students wanting jobs, but many students are not willing or qualified to take the kinds of positions that are open. Nonetheless, the office reported that over half of all students work at some point during the academic year.

One special characteristic of student employment is that all University student employes must carry a minimum course load of 12 hours. The regulation is part of a statute issued by the University Civil Service System merit board in 1952, to prevent persons from taking only one or two courses in order to receive student status and thereby not have to take qualifying examinations.

Donald Rubinstein, University director for non-academic personnel, and Beverly Blauvelt, assistant director of student employment at Chicago Circle campus, both noted that the statute was probably meant to prevent students from displacing non-academic employes. "The Civil Service System works kind of as a union, and protects their employes. Many students could replace non-academic employes if they didn't have to take so many hours," Blauvelt explained.

While student wages at the University remain on par with most campus town and community pay scales, the University lagged behind most other universities, including Chicago Circle campus in raising minimum pay to $2 per hour. The 10 cent hourly minimum wage hike on Jan. 1 of this year, came four months after the identical raise at Chicago Circle and Ohio State University, and seven months after the same increase at the University of Wisconsin.

Top student wages at the University are given to highly specialized and technical workers, such as engineering assistants and statisticians. Undergraduates in those positions may receive as much as $3.71 per hour. Graduate student employes can earn up to $4.54 per hour.

For Ellen Aizuss, a graduate student in speech therapy who works as a clerk and secretary in the office of Campus Parking, just being on campus for work is a job benefit. "It's really convenient to get to work from classes. And working on campus is also good because there's no strict dress code; students usually don't have wardrobes," Aizuss said.

Some positions do give students material benefits, though; for example, first year dormitory resident advisors are given free single rooms and board, and have tuition and all but $41 in fees paid by the University. They also receive a monthly salary of $50.

Unionizing student labor at the University has been discussed in recent years, but financial aid personnel officer Cherie Lenz said the idea has never been considered seriously.

Many other universities have found it necessary to unionize student labor. At the University of Wisconsin, two organized unions — the Teaching Assistants Association and the Memorial Union Labor Association — offer members job and wage protection, but because they lack such features as collective bargaining power, their strength is limited.

By a large majority, though, student workers at the University oppose unionization. In spite of differing views of the pay scale, most University student employes say they are satisfied with their pay and are very pleased with the working conditions; they feel they don't need a union.

Some students, because of their location or their preference for nighttime work hours, would rather work at non-University jobs. In the past, students have held jobs such as playing a talking Christmas tree for a local department store or playing Mickey Mouse for Ice Capade advertisements. The Champaign-area post office employs many students as mail sorters at night. But more often, sales, home maintenance, babysitting and food delivery jobs are the ones in great need of part-time help.

Still other students are employed by University-affiliated, but not University-owned, agencies, like the Illini Publishing Company which puts out student-run publications such as the Daily Illini, Illio, Technograph and runs WPGU.

In past years, the student employment service, which handles most (but not all) student jobs at the University, did all the interviewing for University jobs. During summer 1974 the University stopped the interviews as an economic measure. All interviewing is now done by the prospective employer, but financial aid officers, who are in charge of the service, say the change has had no effect on the quality of the services they provide.

News in Review

World Food Crisis

Publicity of the world food shortage peaked in October, but for the world's two million starving and 700 million malnourished people, it was just another month.

The World Food Conference, sponsored by the United Nations, convened in Rome Oct. 5, bringing a barrage of headlines, proposals and idealism.

The conference dealt with five areas; food aid, food production, food security, international food trade and a global food and agricultural information system. In addition, the conference proposed the formation of a 32-nation World Food Council. The U.N. General Assembly established the council in mid-December, including U.S. delegates.

Several conference delegates suggested the United States reduce meat consumption. Eight pounds of grain produces one pound of beef and a five per cent reduction in U.S. meat consumption would conserve 6 million tons of grain, Stephen Schmidt, professor of agricultural economics, said.

According to Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., if each American eats one less hamburger a week, 10 million tons of grain a year would be conserved.

The 9,000 University dormitory residents consume about one million pounds of beef a year in hamburgers, steaks, roasts and other beef dishes, Mark Archer, co-ordinator of operations for the housing division said. A 10 per cent reduction would conserve 60,000 pounds of grain for the needy. It takes about one pound of grain to feed one person a day, Schmidt said. The McDonald's Restaurant on Green Street, serves 8,000 hamburgers a week or about 1,750 pounds of beef, a McDonald's official said. If by some rare occurrence the student clientel reduced its McDonald's intake by 10 per cent, 1,400 pounds of grain would be conserved.

Shortly after the conference adjourned, the Ford administration cut a proposed $200 million grain sale to Russia and instituted voluntary export curbs to prevent further large-scale grain sales without federal permission. According to Schmidt, the proposed sale would not have affected prices, and present reserves could have handled the sale. However, the Ford administration felt there would be a negative public reaction and similar price hikes like the ones following the 1972 Russian grain sale.

Mrs. Herman Stanley, president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Evanston, said, "It's too bad we are allowing the liquor interests to control so much of our agricultural output when thousands of people are starving across the world." To make the over 140 million barrels (one barrel = 31 U.S. gallons) of beer produced in this country, it takes about $295 million worth of malt, barley, corn and rice harvested on farmland worth an estimated $325 million, Stanley said.

On the average, it takes 44 pounds of grain to make one barrel of beer, almost two pitchers of beer for every pound of grain, according to Bill McMahon, owner of McMahon distributors. The campus-area bars and liquor stores sell almost 80,000 barrels of beer a year. If students reduced their beer consumption an improbable 10 per cent, over 350,000 pounds of grain could be diverted to direct grain consumption.

Another World Food Conference food-saving proposal was widely-distributed birth control. The United States is rapidly approaching zero population growth. Pope Paul VI urged delegates not to use birth control to solve the food shortage. U.S. Delegate and Secretary of the Agriculture Earl Butz responded by saying "He no playa da game, he no make-a da rules." President Ford ordered Butz to apologize twice when he felt the first apology was inadequate.

In his book, "World Food Problems: Implications and Alternatives," Schmidt wrote, "... in view of exist-

ng food production potentials, what are the limits for population growth? Some say 15 billion — others say 30 billion. Ultimately then, the question is not so much one of numbers, but of the quality of life."

John McCabe

Middle East Conflict

Although predictions of a fifth Arab-Israeli war failed to materialize this year, tensions remained high in the Middle East.

The renewed disengagement agreements in October kept Israeli borders with Egypt and Syria quiet. But Israel's northern border with Lebanon continued to be a hot spot when Palestinian guerrillas from Lebanon attempted numerous unsuccessful terrorist raids in Israel. Israel also crossed the border to take what it called "preventive action," against the Al Fatah guerrillas in southern Lebanon.

In an unprecedented move, the United Nations General Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and its leader Yasir Arafat, to participate in deliberations of the Assembly on the Palestinian question on Oct. 14. PLO had been recognized earlier by Arab heads of state as the "sole legitimate representative" of the Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territory. The Assembly's vote was heavily influenced by Arab oil power.

In his speech, Arafat called for the creation of a democratic secular state in what is now Israel. Yosef Tekoah, Israel's ambassador to the United Nations, said Arafat's goal would mean Israel's destruction and substitution of an Arab state.

Sam Cahnmann

Re-involvement In Vietnam

The Pentagon revealed in January 1975 it had resumed unarmed reconaissance flights over South and North Vietnam in response to "flagrant truce violations" by the Hanoi government. It was the first direct intervention since the 1973 Paris Peace Agreement.

Since the Khmer Rouge insurgents in Cambodia had maintained their siege of several key government cities, including the capital city, Phompenh, the United States began considering flying supplies to defend it.

In his 1976 fiscal budget, President Ford asked for $1.3 billion for Vietnamese and $497 million for Cambodian military aid. But Ford ran into opposition in the Democratically-controlled Congress. Ford promised Congress he would end all military aid to Cambodia and South Vietnam in three years in return for full support.

American opposition to President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam grew when he closed seven of the nine Vietnamese daily newspapers in Saigon. Two American journalists covering an anti-Thieu demonstration in Saigon were attacked and beaten by plainclothesmen.

John McCabe

Calley Parole

A somber Lt. William Calley Jr. walked out of the Army Disciplinary Barracks in Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. a free man after being granted parole Nov. 8.

Calley, convicted of murdering 22 South Vietnamese civilians during the 1968 My Lai massacre, was first released on $1,000 bail Feb. 27 by U.S. District Court Judge J. Robert Elliott while the U.S. Court of Appeals reviewed the decision.

Except for the three-month respite, Calley was in Army custody since March 1971. Calley had been confined to quarters at Fort Benning, Ga. for three years following his court-martial conviction for life imprisonment. The sentence was later reduced to 20 years at hard labor and reduced again to 10 years.

Elliot cited "unrestrained and uncontrolled" pre-trail news coverage as justification for overturning the murder conviction. Elliot said Calley's chances for a fair trial had been ruined by portrayals of him ranging from "a mass murderer" to "a ghoul" by the American press.

John McCabe

Jeff Goll



Amnesty

Pledging to throw "the weight of my presidency into the scales of justice on the side of leniency," President Gerald Ford created a conditional amnesty plan for Vietnam draft evaders and deserters.

The evader or deserter would serve up to 24 months in public service jobs to receive "elemency discharges" in place of undesirable discharges.

Under the plan, deserters could turn themselves in to the military branch they deserted from and draft dodgers to a U.S. attorney's office. The plan also set up a nine-member Presidential Clemency Board to recommend action. The Board was given power to pardon, reduce charges or upgrade discharges for convicted evaders and deserters.

The final application deadline was originally Jan. 31, 1975. But four days before the closing date, only 3,500 of the 12,500 deserters, 300 of an uncertain 6,000 to 30,000 draft dodgers, and 2,000 of the 100,000 eligible convicted evaders and deserters applied.

With less than a month before the deadline, the Clemency Board had begun a nation-wide media campaign, followed by visits by Board members to 15 cities, yielding 3,000 applications in only 10 days.

A day before the program deadline, Ford extended the plan to March 1, 1975. But the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) predicted the extension would have little impact because resisters wanted unconditional amnesty. The Veterans of Foreign Wars rejected the proposal as inequitable to the men who did fight. "We're the ones with the high unemployment rate (10 per cent), the high crime rate and the high drug abuse rate. Why not give the vets a fair shake first? Take care of their problems," Dave Maneck, a senior in engineering and a veteran, said.

Clergy and Laity Concerned, an organization founded during the anti-war movement, said the conditional amnesty plan assumes wrong-doing. "Most of the evaders and deserters went because of conscience. They were not going to choose to come back if it



Jeff Goll



Jeff Goll

meant admitting they were wrong," said the Rev. James Dunn, pastor of the First Mennonite Church and a Selective Service Information counsellor in Champaign-Urbana.

Opponents to conditional amnesty also assert that the loyalty oath for those seeking "clemency discharges" presumes resisters were disloyal and could prevent those who take it from obtaining future conscientious objector status. The "clemency discharge" is considered equal to an undesirable discharge by employers. With a clemency discharge, desertion is apparent.

Jerry Olsen, director of the National Campus Alliance for Amnesty in Washington, said, "If a person has deserted, he knows he'll get a bad discharge anyway ... Now, if he comes back under Ford's plan, he'll have to serve 24 months alternative service and get a clemency discharge, which will be the same as a bad discharge. So why spend the 24 months for nothing?"

The Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University and Presidential Clemency Board member, said, "This is not time to sit in the corner and pout, I didn't formulate this plan. I would like to see unconditional amnesty, too. But I remember what Lyndon Johnson said: 'If you can't have the whole loaf, take as many slices as you can get'."

Janet Neiman

Kent State Trials

After four years of deliberation the Kent State question has finally been answered. Eight former Ohio National Guardsmen were acquitted on civil rights charges stemming from the 1970 Kent State University shootings.

Four students were killed and nine others wounded May 4, 1970, during a confrontation between National Guard troops and students protesting U.S. military involvement in Cambodia.

The eight were charged with willfully assaulting and intimidating the victims and depriving them of the rights to protection against loss of freedom without due legal process.

The shootings capped a four-day series of demonstrations protesting U.S. bombing of Cambodia. The guardsmen were ordered to the campus May 2.

The eight were indicted by a federal grand jury March 1974. Trial began Oct. 21

Two of the indicted men said in court statements that they did shoot men advancing on them during the anti-war demonstrations. Both men said they feared their lives were in danger and "would not get out alive."

"I saw a man about 10 feet away with a rock in his hand and fired at him and the man fell," James E. Pierce, one of the defendants, said at the trial.

Testimony from photographers, wounded students and others said a crowd of about 2,000 demonstrators gathered in the Kent State Commons that spring noon as the guardsmen moved into position on Blanket Hill, at one end of the commons. The subsequent 13-second burst of gunfire was described as beginning with one or two shots which were followed by a barrage. Seven of the eight defendants said later they aimed at someone.

A special state grand jury four years ago exonerated the National Gaurdsmen and state officials of any blame in the shootings but returned indictments against 25 students and former students. Most of the charges were eventually dropped and there were no convictions.

Judge Frank Battisti said at the trial there was not sufficient evidence proving beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendants had a specific intent to deprive anyone of their civil rights.

Jane Karr

CIA Investigations

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), an organization designed to check on others, is undergoing a similar scrutiny by a new Watergate-style investigation into allegations that U.S. intelligence agencies were permitted to conduct illegal domestic spying.

A seven-member Democratic committee was granted a nine-month mandate, complete subponena power and a $750,000 budget. Also searching for skeletons in the CIA closet is a presidentially - appointed commission, headed by Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Rockefeller's "blue-ribbon" panel is composed of seven top-ranking government officials and one labor leader to report back to Ford in three months.

A CIA spokesman said director William E. Colby described the domestic program to senate subcommittees as a routine intelligence gathering operation, and inquiries into universities had no connection with the Huston plan for domestic surveillance, which called for wiretappings, mail covers and break-ins. The plan was blocked by the late Federal Bureau of Investigation Director, J. Edgar Hoover.

Colby conceded that the CIA spied domestically and maintained files on 10,000 American citizens but denied that the activities were "massive" as alleged by the New York Times which reported 25 CIA agents had been involved since 1950.

The agency's 1947 charter bans the CIA from operating in the United States and gives responsibility for internal security to the FBI.

The instantaneous decision of Colby to fire counter-intelligence chief James Angleton after he came under fire from the Times caused consternation and worry about its impact on the CIA. Three more top officials stepped down in the midst of allegiations and a reported policy dispute.

Jane Karr

Hearst Kidnapping

There were more than 80 kidnappings between January 1974 and 1975 according to FBI figures, including the FBI's most infamous unsolved case, the abduction of Patricia Campbell Hearst Feb. 4, 1974.

The FBI has reported a dramatic "resurgence" in kidnappings. Nationwide convictions totaled 96 from January to June 30, 1974, a 35 per cent increase over the previous year.

The 20-year-old Hearst abducted by the Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA), a self-proclaimed messiah of the masses, that demanded millions of dollars in free food for the California poor in return for Hearst.

Police and the FBI launched an intensive search that has not yet ended. Joseph Ziel, special agent in charge of the 84-county Springfield FBI division, said the San Francisco FBI division has conducted 24,000 interviews in the Hearst investigation.

Newspaper publisher Randolph Hearst spent $2 million of his own money on a food give-away and raised nearly $4 million from other sources.

The cruel blow came to the Hearst family when on April 3, 1974, a tape-recorded message of Hearst's voice said she had joined the SLA, renounced her parents and taken the name "Tania."

On April 15 the publisher's daughter was photographed during a San Francisco bank robbery carrying a machine gun, and was apparently acting as a willing participant in what she termed in another tape as "a revolutionary act."

Police always seemed a step behind the fugitives, until May 17, 1974, when a fiery shootout between the SLA and Los Angeles police resulted in the death of six SLA members, including SLA leader (Cinque) Donald DeFreeze. Hearst was not among them.

Ziel claimed the FBI would solve the case that has boggled the minds of those involved in the investigation. Of the 80 kidnappings, the FBI has apprehended 65 of the kidnappers, Ziel said. Ninety-six per cent of the 14,465 persons the FBI took to court in fiscal year 1973 were convicted, Ziel said.

Hearst has been reportedly spotted from Mexico to Canada. Ziel said the FBI's Springfield division has received three to four calls a week from people claiming they cited Patricia Hearst. But most reports were unfounded.

Jane Karr

Energy Shortage

This year may be the last time Americans can take a leisurely trip to the coast or a drive in the country at 50 cents-a-gallon. After two years of Watergate, Americans have become accustomed to surprises and have lost their energy-crisis mentality. But there will probably be raised eyebrows over 75 cent gasoline.

Americans can expect to pay from 10 to 20 cents more for a gallon of gasoline in the near future as the inevitable result of natural gas and oil shortages, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

In President Gerald Ford's first State of the Union address, he presented a package of proposals for $30 billion in higher consumer energy costs to be eventually paid back to the public. According to the plans, higher energy costs will discourage consumption, dry up Middle East demand and counteract energy cost increases.

The program is estimated to add about $250 to the average family's fuel bill, a 26 per cent increase over present rates. Local gas associations



say prices to consumers are already up anywhere from 10 to 25 per cent over last year. Ford also reversed his voluntary energy plan, requesting a hard-line standby authority to ration gasoline.

The problem with Ford's voluntary plan was that the public was not convinced a shortage existed. According to opponents to the plan, Americans were annoyed by high prices but did not see a major threat. There was no sense of national crisis to give Ford a basis for developing a voluntary plan. But the Ford administration is ready to convince the public the energy shortage is indeed a threat.

The nation was satisfied in 1974 that the energy crisis was over. Maj. Albert Hinds, field operations manager for the Illinois State Police, said a recent survey showed motorists are now driving an average of 65 miles per hour on Illinois highways and turning up thermostats. In a January Daily Illini survey of 120 rooms in 20 University buildings, temperatures were found to average 75 degrees or above.

Energy conservation has been a national issue since a handful of oil-rich Arab nations announced October 1973 they would embargo oil exports to the United States and most of Western Europe. Three months later a shortage was apparent. Foreign crude oil prices quadrupled over the next few months accompanied by a huge price hike for domestic oil.

By February lines several blocks long were waiting at gasoline stations. In central Illinois the lines were less severe but many stations shortened operating hours and closed Sundays. Keller's Texaco Service Station in Champaign reported no problems getting gasoline from distributors except for those few months in winter 1973.

There was no apparent gasoline shortage this year. Prices had come

down a bit. "There's no shortage at the gasoline station today," said Dan Handy, state administrator to the fuel allocation program, set up last year to place oil supplies where they were most needed.

Government and industrial officials said the supply was plentiful and for many motorists all that was left of the shortage was high prices, zooming oil company profits and the 55 mph speed limit.

Although the long lines had shortened, the nation was again affected by the four-week nationwide United Mine Workers coal strike in November. The strike cut off 70 per cent of the nation's coal supply and idled 2, 500 employes in the steel and railroad industries alone. When the new three-year contract was ratified by 56 per cent of the UMW workers, a 64 per cent boost in economic benefits was gained for the union. The strike cost the two industries $21 million a week, according to a railroad trade association.

Guy Farmer, the coal industry's chief negotiator, said the wage increase would have an impact on coal prices, to be passed on to the consumer through higher electricity rates. Helen Hess of the Illinois Power Company said residential rates have increased 13 cents the last year due to soaring coal costs.

Last September the University switched the bulk of its electrical power from generating it at Abbott Power Plant to purchasing it from the Illinois Power Company because of high oil prices, Leonard Hernecheck, operations and maintenance director, said. "When our oil price reached a certain level, it became more economical to purchase power than to generate it. Two years ago the Abbott Power Plant converted from coal to oil to bring the University in compliance with new anti-pollution regulations. Administrators are now considering a reversion back to coal."

Prices at the gasoline pump have also increased. By late October the downstate pump price was already 56.1 cents per gallon, 15.8 cents more than last year, according to a Chicago Motor Club survey of 75 stations. A Daily Illini survey reported Champaign-Urbana gasoline prices were averaging 53.8 cents in January.

The fluxuations in prices over the last 12 months have been met by varing viewpoints. Most oil company officials said they need higher earnings to allow for increased domestic oil exploration. Oil company profits show increases up to 122 per cent beginning in winter 1974. "Domestic exploration increased 35 to 40 per cent over 1973 and it looks like the trend will continue," Dr. D. C. Bond of Illinois Geological Survey said. The United States is not dependent on Mideast oil but there is not enough domestic production to meet demands, Bond added. "The United States imports 35 per cent of its total oil needs from other countries as well as the Middle East."

Ford's proposal to dry up demand for Mideast oil and encourage domestic drilling will require a cutback in anti-pollution regulations, according to Bob Henricks, surveillance engineer for the state Environmental Protection Agency. State regulations limit sulfur emmission from coal to .7 per cent per BTU, effective May 30, 1975 on plants modified or built after September 1971. Ford's message generated little enthusiasm among environmentalists. He asked Congress to delay clean air controls on coal burning for up to 10 years and on auto emmissions for five years.

Dr. Bertram Carnow said "more soot in the air from coal burning could cause problems including additional hundreds of thousands of respiratory infections among children all over the country and a significant increase in deaths from heart attacks and other cardiac and lung ailments."

Energy experts are not convinced Ford's proposals are stringent enough to lift the country up by the bootstraps. The Federal Power Commission predicts deepening and unavoidable natural gas shortages that will cause "widespread plant and business shutdowns, local unemployment and economic problems." In January Congress blocked the proposed oil tariffs which House Ways and Means Chairman Al Ullman called "a hardship on the American people." Jack Simon, acting chief of the Illinois Geological Survey, said despite an energy demand that doubles every 20 years, no efforts have been made to meet the growing energy problem head-on.

Jane Karr

Boston Bussing

Following a four-week shut-down of South Boston High School, caused by a student stabbing in the heat of racial tensions, students once again attempted to test desegregation as they returned to school in mid-January.

South Boston High School admitted fewer than one-third of its enrollees, including the 31 blacks bussed from the nearby Roxbury community. Although 500 policemen were on hand for an anticipated conflict, the day went without incident.

The conflict was the result of an attempt to change the racial complexion of Boston schools as officials planned to bus 18,235 white and non-white students. Eight black students were injured by broken glass when school busses were stoned by angry white mobs and six whites were arrested for assault and disorderly conduct.

The street battle was compounded by intensive courtroom proceedings. By Dec. 30 three members of the all-white Boston School Committee were charged with contempt of court for defying an order issued by Federal District Judge W. Arthur Garrity that the committee approve a city-wide desegregation plan for all grades. Fears continued to mount until mid-December when Michael Faith, an 18-year-old white, was stabbed by a black youth. The ensuing demonstration by over 1,500 whites broke the former two-month calm and explosive anti-bussing riots causing the schools to shut down for a month.

The nature of bussing, however, will be altered as a result of President Gerald Ford's eduational bill signed in September, which limits bussing only to the next nearest school.

Chris Benson

The Mills Affair

Backstage at the Boston Burlesque Theatre, after the appearance of protogee-stripper Annabella Battistella, Fannie Fox, alias the Argentine Bombshell, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D-Ark, said "this won't ruin me ...

nothing can ruin me." But less than a week later, Mills committed himself to Bethesda Naval Hospital.

The events leading to his hospitalization started Oct. 7 when Mills was found by Washington park police in a car, intoxicated and bleeding from facial scratches. One of the three women in the car was identified as Battistella, who jumped into the Tidal Basin and had to be pulled out by a policeman.

His delusion of invulnerability was deflated despite his appearance of indestructible seniority and his re-election to Congress in November. The Democrats, who dominate the new House, voted major power changes in their party, electing Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., to replace Mills as Ways and Means Committee Chairman.

On Dec. 3, claiming exhaustion, Mills committed himself to the hospital. Fellow politicians claim embarrassment and alcoholism was the major reason for his hospitalization.

Mills' eccentric behavior goes further back than the Tidal Basin incident. Mills had always exercised power in a manner boardering on capriciousness, sitting on legislation sometimes for years. With the new House, Mills had pledged to get back on the wagon and back to work, bringing with him his 36 years of legislative expertise to the committee he had dominated since 1957.

Jane Karr

Nolan Hester



New Women's Union

The new Women's Union is not a group of radical bra-burners. It consists of a diversified group of students, men as well as women, devoted to improving the position of women at the University.

A random survey of 1000 women students was sent out last year to get reactions to the possibility of a student women's group on campus. The results became the basis for the services and projects the new group tackles. The first meeting drew about 100 students. "We were able to get organized and find out just how much student response we'd have," Kelpie Wilson, Women's Union president, said. "We were very pleased with the turnout and I think even more people will join."

Seven different task forces of 10 to 15 students work on projects and areas of importance to University women. "These small groups have the freedom to determine their own goals and their own plan of action," Wilson said.

Projects undertaken include bettering women's health care at McKinley Health Center, the Planned Parenthood Program, workshops to advise women of their legal rights, academic programs for women's studies, an information center, curriculum and career counseling and a campus day care center.

Wilson stressed the need for an inexpensive on-campus day care center but doesn't know if it will materialize. "We're hoping to begin a half-day program for the children of students, but we won't know for at least a semester if we'll be able to swing the funding," she explained.

The women's resource center will provide financial aid and housing information, names of University personnel sympathetic to the women's movement, and listings of activities for female students. Pamphlets, books and comment sheets on sexist doctors, professors, advisors, counselors and employers in the area will also be provided. The Women's Union is a subcommittee of both the Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA) and the Chancellor's Advisory Committee on the Status of Women. "The Status of Women Committee is half faculty, half non-academic staff and four students," Wilson said. "The Women's Union grew out of the efforts of that committee." "We thought students working together could bring about their own changes."

Other community women's groups are pleased that students have formed

their own group and want to work closely with them. Wilson said there is "great communication with local groups." The Women's Union plans to aid the National Organization of Women chapter in their drive to pass the Equal Rights Amendment. "We'll also be working with Women Against Rape for better campus security and with the YWCA's women's employment service," she said.

The Women's Union is housed and funded by UGSA. But, aside from printing and mailing costs, Wilson said, there's not much need for money right now.

Candace Gitelson



Mary Arenberg

New Medical Center

Rapid population growth and increasing demand for advanced medical care prompted the University's College of Medicine and Board of Trustees to create a complete medical training program, the School of Basic Medical Sciences, in 1971. Plans to provide M.D. degrees are now awaiting final endorsement by the Illinois Board of Higher Education.

The University provides the undergraduate pre-med degree and required one year of medical science training to the first year med student. The school presently has 64 students enrolled. Once a student has completed a year of basic medical science, and passed the required comprehensive tests, he must complete three years of clinical training for a medical degree. Presently, there are clinical schools in three Illinois locations: Rockford, Peoria and Chicago.

The proposed three-year school on campus, which was set for opening this fall, won't be in operation until 1976. The establishment of the clinical school here won't require medical facility expansion and will ease the large enrollments in the other three schools. The surrounding hospitals and clinics will provide practical experience for the students.

Daniel K. Bloomfield, dean of the school, will also be the dean of the clinical school. The administrative offices and classrooms will be in the new Medical Sciences Building on Mathews Avenue, that is scheduled to open early next year. The new $10 million building will include a library, an auditorium, student and faculty labs, computers, cold storage rooms and a student lounge.

"While the Urbana clinical school will establish similar behavioral objectives to the other schools, they will do so in a different manner," explained Assistant Dean Morton Creditor, curriculum coordinator for the new clinical school. "The traditional format is to teach students a sequence of related diseases. Learning in the new clinical school will be more oriented toward problem solving rather than memorizing a list of diseases and their cures."

The School of Basic Medical Sciences also provides a less rigid classroom situation. Learning is based primarily on a self-paced, guided-study program that integrates basic medical sciences with clinical experience. Students may attend lectures or labs, if they feel doing so will facilitate in learning.

The guided-study program is divided into learning units that cover 10 clinical problems.

Peggy McDonell



Gregory Gaymont

Fee-Supported Buildings

Student input into fee-supported buildings has been debated since 1968 when Ed Pinto, Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA) treasurer, discovered mandatory student fees, used to pay off bonds on five University buildings, were financing building operations as well. The conflict over fee allocation and use has since mushroomed into the issue: who should govern the state-owned buildings — students or administrators.

The Assembly Hall, Illini Union, Intramural Physical Education Building, Student Services Building and McKinley Health Center Clinical Annex are funded by student fees totaling $58 per student per semester.

Although input by students serving on building advisory boards is limited, a January report submitted by a legislative subcommittee, headed by John C. Hirschfeld, R-Champaign, may alter the board hierarchy. The subcommittee supported students in their battle for building control with recommendations that may drastically reverse University policy if adopted.

Hirschfeld recommended state universities be prohibited from using student fees for building construction without a student referendum and an appointed administrator and student-controlled board have equal responsibility in building governance.

Hugh Satterlee, vice chancellor for campus affairs, said the University does not object to student influence but to student control. Hirschfeld's recommendation to vest control in students is impractical, Satterlee said. "If a student board mismanages funds what can we do? We could, however, hire a professional manager. Final responsibiliby must go to an appointed individual only." University policy was set by former University President David Henry, who said student funding has no impact on building control, which is to be assigned to a University official.

If their recommendations are adopted, the University will cease fee-collection because administrators will have no control over fee-use, Satterlee said. "The University will then be forced to use accumulated building reserves instead of student fees to pay off building bonds," he added. Chancellor J. W. Peltason said legal obligations to bondholders may require bond payments be made from student fees, not reserves. He also doubted if students could be legally responsible for the buildings.

University policy requires reserves equal the amount of student fees collected each semester, Satterlee said. But according to Morton Weir, vice chancellor of academic affairs, reserves are being slowly depleted. The McKinley Health Service must maintain $250,000 in reserves. "But the reserves are probably zilch." Satterlee said. McKinley has been allowed to draw $2 each semester from each student's fee or up to $200,000 if necessary, Tom Parkinson, Assembly Hall director, said.

In February Peltason recommended student-rate increases of up to $60 per student per semester for student hous-

J. Marsh



Jon Langham



ing and a $5 increase in the hospital-medical-surgical fee. The hospital fee includes $24 earmarked for McKinley and $15 for insurance. Satterlee said the extra $5 would be allocated to McKinley.

There are four alternatives facing administrators to curb building expenses: cut services, raise fees, deplete reserves or seek other income sources, Norm Beamer, Graduate Student Association chairman, said. But the Assembly Hall and Illini Union can operate for at least another fiscal year on existing reserves, Beamer said.

J. Marsh



Shiela Reaves

Assembly Hall bond requirements stipulate that reserves be equal to the next two years interest due. By 1967 the Assembly Hall had built up the required reserves from student fees. "But the Assembly Hall didn't lower student fees when it reached that point and collected a surplus, saying, look at us — we're making money. But in reality it was an artificial profit because the reserves came from student fees," Beamer said. When the Service Fee Advisory Committee discovered the surplus in 1972, it lowered Assembly Hall fee allocations, making Parkinson draw from the surplus, he added. He said the Student Services Building faced a similar situation but on a smaller scale.

Assembly Hall bond payments should be completed by 1984 and Illini Union payments by 1990, Beamer said. Once bonds are payed off student fees will be used only to fund building operations.

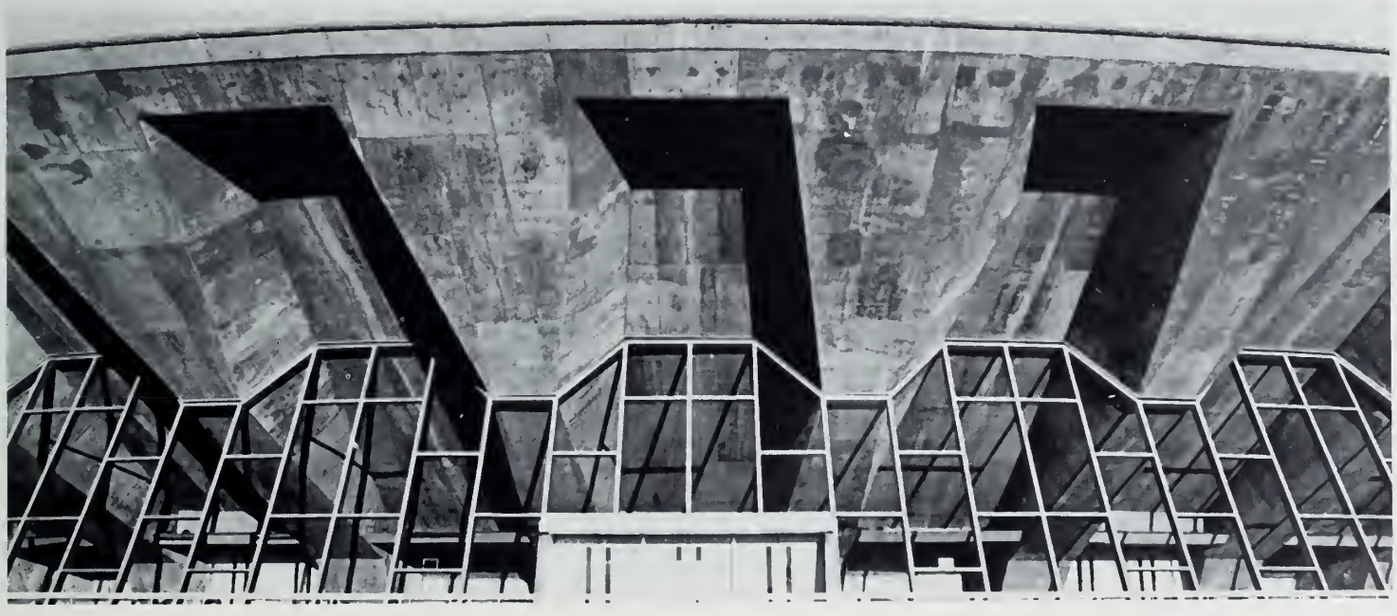
One accomplishment of the three-year-old Service Fee Advisory Committee is keeping the student-fee level steady, Beamer, an advisory committee member, said. All buildings requested a student-fee increase in the proposed 1975-76 budget because of rising salary and maintenance costs, he added. Parkinson said all fee-supported buildings submit higher budgets than they expect to be appropriated. "It has been suggested in the legislature that the auxiliary service buildings pay for the retirement fund as the state now does. If this happens the buildings will naturally require more student fees," Parkinson said.

The Assembly Hall, which receives $18.50 per student per semester, requested $1,297,693 for 1975-76. The $185,428 increase over this year represents an increase of $2.58 to $2.76 per student per semester. However, Paul Doebel, director of auxiliary services, said the Assembly Hall re-allocated $132,800 from its own reserves last year to the health service so an increase would be justified.

The role of the advisory committee is to recommend student-fee levels and appropriations to the University Board of Trustees. A four-member subcommittee was set up in January to survey student-building use. Unofficial data from 450 student responses show 70 to 80 per cent in favor of a student-fee increase rather than a service cut, Doebel said. The University Survey Research Laboratory, who is conducting the survey, hopes for a 60 to 70 per cent response from the 20,000 students questioned, he added.

The survey results are to be used to help the committee make its recommendations in the next few years, Doebel said. However, Beamer admitted the survey results as well as the Hirschfeld recommendations will have little impact on the level of student input into fee-supported buildings because "nothing will ever be done."

Jane Karr



Oakley Dam
Springer Lake

The Oakley Dam-Springer Lake reservoir project has drawn criticism since it was first proposed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1947. Holding an omniscient hand over the project, the University Board of Trustees in January finally joined ranks with opponents of the project, reversing a five-year stand in favor of a modified Oakley project.

This new opposition may help defeat the project when a U.S. Senate subcommittee on public works hears testimony this spring. The trustees said the University would withdraw from the 1970 memorandum of agreement with Decatur, the state and the Decatur Sanitary District because the memorandum had been violated.

But proponents of the project won't give up that easily. The city of Decatur may ask for a legislative investigation of the trustees claiming their decision was "irresponsible," Decatur City Manager John Allen said. He charged the trustees of reversing their decision because of pressure from the University and Champaign residents.

University President John E. Corbally Jr. had defended the trustee reversal. "The Trustees were completely within their legal authority. I have no feeling at all that it was an action that was not within their power to take," he said.

Decatur officials support the dam's construction because it will supply water for the city, provide flood control for farmers downstream on the Sangamon River, and create recreational water facilities.

But since its inception the project has met opposition from conservationists who claim the proposed reservoir and two dams on the Sangamon River and Friends Creek near Decatur will cause erosion, bank caving and defoliation.

The water supplied from the dams may not meet public health standards and will flood as many farms upstream as it is supposed to keep from flooding downstream, opponents claim. And the water also may be too polluted for swimming.

Shiela Reaves





Keith Williams





Ron Klass

Allerton Park, 25 miles southwest of Champaign, may be adversely effected because half to three-fourths will be periodically flooded. The proposed dam is expected to increase flooding of the park, which is naturally flooded by the Sangamon River several times a year.

In September, the trustees directed the administration to take legal steps to ensure that the project will not cause excessive ecological damage to the University-owned park. Although the trustees were given assurances that the park will not be damaged, opponents have doubts. Corp projects in Lake Shelbyville and Carlyle Lake in southern Illinois resulted in extensive flood and tree damage on land the corp was hired to protect.

Walter Keith, Allerton Park director, said half of the park's 1,500 acres might be damaged by floods because of the present design of the project, approved by Congress in 1962.

Several trustees feared the corps would not uphold the 1970 agreement since the corps never officially signed it. Others are skeptical whether the corps could be held to a binding agreement to protect Allerton's ecology. The trustees have no legal power to halt construction.

But Gov. Dan Walker said he will not release state funds for the $110-million project unless assured it will not significantly damage the park's ecology. The project and two other authorized Illinois reservoir projects were excluded from President Ford's 1976 fiscal year budget released Feb. 4. John Marlin, Allerton committee member, said, "The biggest factor influencing the President's leaving Oakley out of his 1976 budget was the more than 1,500 letters sent up to him against Oakley."

To see if criticisms were unfounded, the trustees hired an independent firm in spring of 1974 to study the corps Environmental Impact Statement and determine if the 1970 agreement was being met.

The firm, Harza Engineering Co. of Chicago, reported in September that the University should "work to get as binding a commitment as possible concerning the development and operation of the Springer Lake project within the context of the 1970 revised memorandum of agreement."

The report stated that the University should seek assurance on three aspects: the reservoir water level, rate of water discharge from the dam, and the development of a 98-mile recreational "greenbelt" along the Sangamon River.

Hopes for the corps' special flowage easement from the University for the bottomland forest, however, look dim. The easement would give the corps legal rights to flood 1,100 acres, although the project's present plans call for only 670 acres to be flooded periodically from dam overflow. Corbally said even though the trustees have not granted the easement, the corps can legally condemn the land for public use.

With the easement, the University would retain title to the park, donated by Robert Allerton in 1946 to hold in public trust as an educational and research center, forest and wildlife preserve, landscape and gardening example and a public park. The park was made a landmark in 1970 as a rare example of native bottomland forest on the Illinois River.

Bob Cosentino

Levis Faculty Center

The Levis Faculty Center came under fire fall semester when the Chicago Sun-Times reported that $150,000 had been granted in subsidies to support the exclusive faculty club's building operations over the past two years.

The Sun-Times charged that the University unjustifiably subsidized the club with $50,000 in the form of heat, water, electricity, maintenance and police protection. The Illinois General Assembly has never approved a specific appropriation to the club although the subsidies were apparently drawn from staff appropriations for University classroom, building, office and laboratory upkeep.

In response to the allegations, the administration said the funding was proper because the funds came from state allocations for physical plant operation and maintenance.

Unlike the five fee-supported campus buildings: Illini Union, McKinley Health Center, Intramural-Physical Education Building, Student Services Building and Assembly Hall, the Levis Center does not reimburse the University for maintenance costs.

In December 1974 the center hired M. A. Peckhamas as director for $23,000 a year, to be paid by the University. Previously there was no director. A staff member had previously undertaken the duties.

In a report to the University Board of Trustees, Chancellor J. W. Peltason recommended the University continue to finance Levis' operations until the University faces a serious financial situation. Peltason defended the financial support, saying "the center is an important arm of the University, supportive of its faculty and staff and their need to interact with others professionally and socially."

The center, which opened in October 1972, has a possible membership of all University employes, about 11,000. There are only 1,200 members. Annual fees vary from $12 to $150, depending on the member's salary.

Marci Perlman

New Legal Service

After two years of inadequate funding, the Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA) and the Graduate Student Association (GSA) initiated a free Student Legal Service in April 1974.

The 24 legal service staff members include attornies Robert Finch, Marvin Gerstein and five volunteer law students. Gerstein was added to the staff as second attorney in December to work for a "minimal salary" after a $5,000 donation was made by UGSA. "He joined," Michael Rose, legal service member, said, "with the understanding that should insufficient funds be collected the service would be unable to retain him."

About 1,500 students have used the service, handling limited consumer cases, small claims cases and divorce. Landlord and consumer cases are most frequent.

The general reaction from students using the service is favorable, Howard Diamond, UGSA steering committee member, said. The service is funded by UGSA refrigerator rentals and voluntary collections at registration. Contributions of $10,157 from about 5,500 students were collected at Fall 1974 registration, compared to 910 student contributors last year. The service received $11,395.22 in voluntary donations in Spring 1975. R. W. Zimmer assistant bursar, said. The money was

99.2 per cent of voluntary contributions collected.

Bob Fioretti, legal service board of directors member, said the University takes out 48 cents from every $3 contribution. Fioretti said that although the $10,000 is far below what officials hoped, the "money raised will keep it open, but will limit expansion."

Matt Ciotti

Pall-Fail Revision

No longer is taking a course pass-fail an easy way out. Effective this spring, the University Board of Trustees altered the six-year-old pass-fail option and now requires students to earn at least a C for course credit. Students earning less than a C receive a NC (no credit) on their University transcripts. On the old system, a student who received lower than a D received an F (fail).

Part-time students can now take courses credit-no-credit; part-time students were previously restricted from the option. Fulltime students may take two courses credit-no-credit per semester. Fourth semester language requirements for graduation in general education and LAS sequences may only be taken for a letter grade while they could be taken pass-fail with the old system.

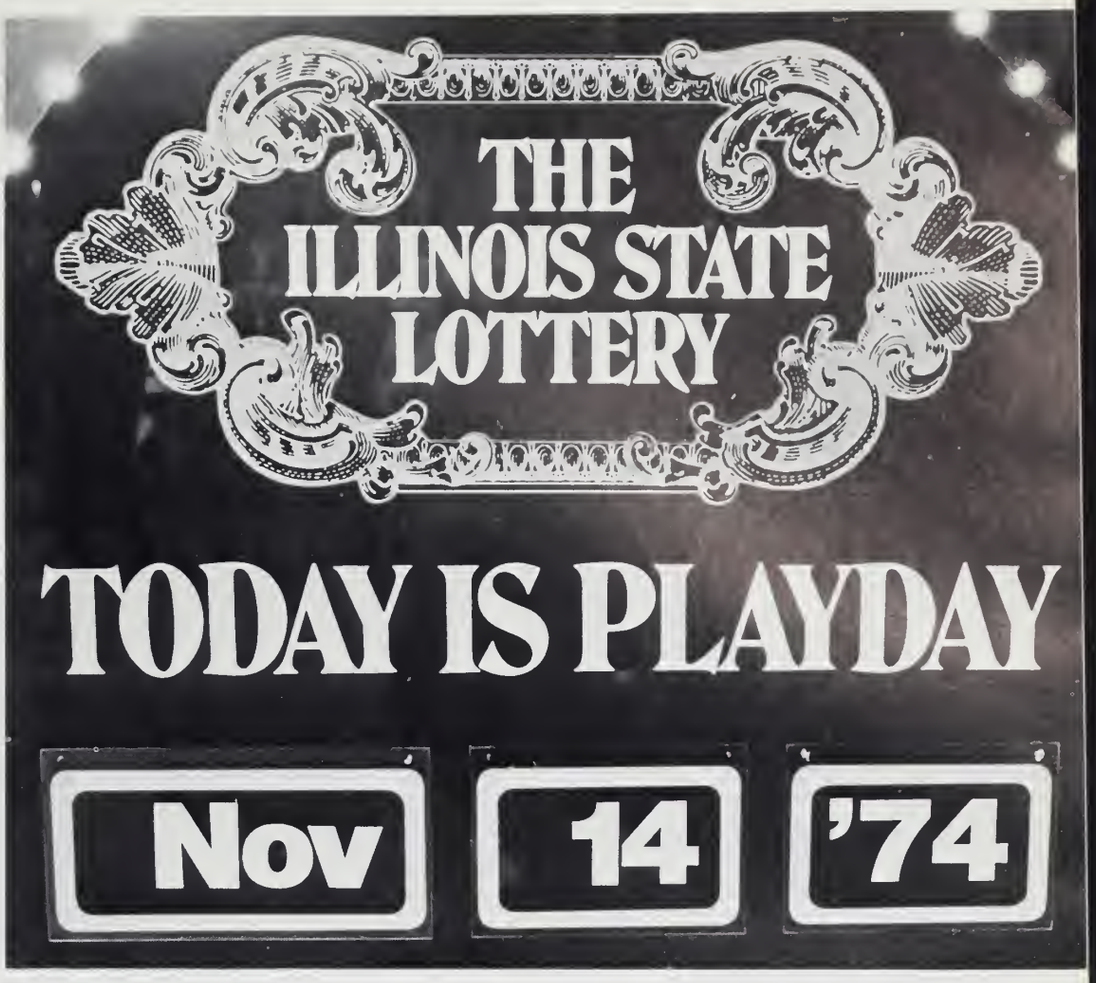
The proposals on credit-no-credit were approved by less than five votes at the board's May 1974 meeting. The motion to raise the passing grade was approved 71-67 and the amendment to exclude the fourth semester of foreign language requirement from the pass-fail option was passed by one vote. Sixteen student senators were absent from the meeting.

The most vocal objection to the credit-no-credit system was by Mike Crowley, student trustee. "I can't understand why some students who earn D's should get credit for courses simply because they aren't on a credit-no-credit basis, while students who elect the option get D's and receive no credit," Crowley said.

"The new policy discriminates against C students. What reason will they have for taking a pass-fail course." Student Senator Brad Wiewal said..

Chancellor J. W. Peltason said there were indications that students were not using the previous pass-fail system to undertake difficult fields of study, the system's initial purpose. "Hopefully with the stricter requirements students will use it for the right reason," he said.

Jane Karr



Chris Walker

Illinois Lottery

The Illinois legislature introduced the state lottery system this year for all those with a bit of the gambling bug. The lottery began Aug. 8 with the sale of 50-cent tickets for the Weekly Lotto, Weekly Bonanza and Millionaire's Drawing. Individuals must be 18-years-old to purchase tickets. About 624 million tickets have been sold.

Forty-five per cent of the funds goes to prizes, 44 per cent to the state general revenue fund, 5 per cent to administrative expenses, and 6 per cent covers commissions for the over 11,000 ticket-sales agents. There are about 5,000 winners for every million tickets sold.

Duane Dobles, employed at the University Office of Administrative Data Processing, won $10,000 from the Weekly Lotto in August with a ticket from the U of I Campus Store.

A second lottery, with $1 tickets, began Feb. 11 with prizes ranging from $40-$50,000 a year for the winner's lifetime. Each big winner is guaranteed at least $1 million. In case of death, the remaining money is added to the winner s estate.

"The introduction of the new lottery is expected to increase the weekly disbursement of $5 million by 25 per cent," said Dennis Stone, lottery official. A recently approved bill by President Ford will allow lottery advertisement on radio and television, previously prohibited.

Lottery officials now will be allowed to use the mail. Former business transactions had to be done in person.

"Ticket sales have been very stable," said Stone. "A continued success would hopefully prevent a large increase in taxes." Illinois is one of 12 states with operating lotteries. Carlton Zucker, Lottery Control Board chairman, said the per capita ticket sales figure for Illinois in October was 41 per cent, compared to the 40 per cent average of the other state lotteries.

Peggy McDonell

COPE

Although the final waves of controversy have not yet subsided over the Council on Program Evaluation (COPE), the group has finally settled down to its initial purpose of evaluating University academic and non-academic units.

COPE, in its second year, randomly evaluated seven units — 12 fewer than last year. The program, originating from a 1972 study committee, was delayed by student protests against failure to allow undergraduate student task force membership in its evaluation of 19 departments and non-academic units. Graduate students were allowed on some task forces. The Undergraduate Student Assoeiation (UGSA) and three other student groups called a student boycott of task force hearings.

COPE condemned the boycott, which caused few students to testify before the task forces. Morton Weir, vice chancellor for academic affairs, decided in July that at least two students would be seated on each of this year's seven task forces.

COPE, under Weir's jurisdiction, was hampered by delays due to opposition and student apathy — fewer than ten students attended each departmental caucus and COPE itself. Some student task force seats were still empty more than a month after the nominating caucuses were held.

The COPE-UGSA confliet was intensified in October over the nomination of Keith Volgman, UGSA steering committee member, for a vacant COPE council seat. The UGSA boycott of COPE operations had caused resentment by COPE faculty members. Although most of the council, Harold Hake, COPE chairman, and the nominating committee chairman felt Volgman was qualified, his nomination was held up.

Volgman, who had coordinated the caucuses to select task force members, was described by a graduate student member of the nominating committee as "the only qualified undergraduate for the position — the only one that knows anything about COPE." Finally receiving approval just before Thanksgiving, Volgman formally took his seat — two months after he was first nominated.

The COPE confliet dates back to July 1974 when newly-installed student trustee Terry Cosgrove filed suit against the University, seeking the right as a University Board of Trustee member to examine secret task force reports.

Cosgrove said the COPE reports are corporate documents and subsequently trustee property. By state law, the student trustee has the same rights as other trustees, but cannot vote. Cosgrove was denied 19 reports by University President John E. Corbally Jr.

Hake said the reports' confidentiality is guaranteed under the Illinois Open Meetings law because personnel and performance are discussed. Confidentiality might also ensure a more accurate perception of the unit by assuring secrecy for departmental critics.

In January Chief Circuit Court Judge Birch Morgan ruled in favor of the defendents, Corbally and Chancellor J. W. Peltsaon, who had moved to dismiss Cosgrove's suit beeause of no contest. But Cosgrove immediately appealed the case.

COPE task force findings finally surfaced in the form of action reports that, in addition to the task group's findings and recommendations, contain a history and biography of the unit under study. Hake said the purpose of the action reports is to provide a "more even-handled" picture of the unit than the critical task force study could do alone.

The first action report was released Dec. 2, 1974, and criticized the College of Veterinary Medicine for lacking quality teaching and research.

Most involved with COPE say it's too early to determine the evaluation system's effect on the University. COPE is only advisory and task force recommendations must be implemented by other administrative units. The Senate Educational Policy Committee decided to use COPE reports when necessary in making policy changes.

Hake thinks the "pressure of public opinion will eome to bear on campus problems" that COPE uncovers. Peltason, as well as Weir and other administrators, take COPE "very seriously" and are apt to convert the council's recommendations into aetion, Hake said.

Terry Carnes

IUB Conflict

In 1974, the University Board of Trustees withdrew Union board responsibility for policy making and programming.

In July 1974, the trustees "clarified" a 1969 decision that gave the board these responsibilities with Union Director Earl Finder. The "clarification" took away the board's policy-making duties by making the organization "clearly advisory and responsible to the Illini Union director on policy relating to the Union operation." The trustees also said that the board "continues to have full responsibility for formulating and implementing programs but such activities are subject to monitoring (for fiscal soundness and compliance with University policy) and coordination by the vice chancellor for campus affairs (Hugh Saterlee) or his designee (Paul Doebel, director of auxiliary services)."

To assure programming interests, the trustees stipulated that half the board members have programming experience and at least four have Union board experience.

Union board Chairman Gary Goldman called the decision psychologically crippling but not one making concrete changes in board operations. Every major dispute between the board and Finder appealed to Chancellor J. W. Peltason has been decided in favor of the director, Goldman said. He added that the 1969 provision of sharing policy-making powers was just to appease political activities.

When the provision was withdrawn in 1974, it represented a "definite regression" of student input in governing student fee-supported buildings, he said. During 1974-75 each student paid $21 a semester to cover Union maintenanee and operations.

Ironically, the move bringing up the conflict was not initiated by University administrators but by Doug Worrell. A member of the Illini Union Board subcommittee, and Illini Union Student Activities (IUSA). Worrell went to the trustees in behalf of IUSA in spring 1974 requesting it be made completely independent of the Union board.

When the board gained policy-making responsibilities in 1969, it ereated IUSA as the programming committee. However, the Union board



Earl Finder

still held authority for setting programming policy and, more importantly, IUSA budget control.

But the program-minded subcommittee rebelled against reporting to its more politically-minded parental board for funds. The trustees dismissed the idea of making IUSA a separate Union department.

However, Worrell admitted the ruling had lead to better relations between the board and IUSA. Goldman, on the other hand, said relations between the two bodies are still strained. Clashes between the board and Finder, who has worked with the Union since 1946, have erupted periodically for many years. Both Worrell and Goldman said confrontations precipitated the trustees' 1974 decision.

Beverly Limestall, Goldman's predecessor as Union board head, resigned from her position in late October after a meeting repeatedly interrupted by Finder. In her resignation letter, Limestall criticized Finder saying "Two years ago my challenge to students would have been let's make the Union a student union, but times have changed; social movements are rapidly regressing. Today my challenge is simply one which demands students be treated as persons deserving of the same respect as other persons."

Goldman said the trustees would not have made the 1974 decision in student activist days. However, he added that students were to blame for the decision by not protesting it.

"Years back there might have been a protest," he said, "but you must remember the decision was made in the summer. By the time school opened, it was six weeks old. It just didn't mean that much to that many people." The only real efforts were lead by Bob Fioretti, UGSA chairman, Norm Beamer, GSA chariman, and Dave Pollack, senior in LAS.

The three students charged the trustees with failure to follow University statutes because they did not consult the Urbana-Champaign Senate before making the ruling.

The trustees contended that their decision was a clarification of the 1969 ruling rather than a policy change, and therefore, the Senate consultation was not required.

Champaign County Circuit Court Judge Birch E. Morgan ruled in favor of the trustees, but the plaintiffs are considering an appeal.

The Senate adopted a resolution in November, introduced by Beamer and Fioretti, that it should have been consulted before the trustee ruling.

In the meantime, the board was pre-occupied with meeting the trustees' stipulations. The Union board did succeed in co-sponsoring two concerts with the UGSA-GSA Legal Service and with development of an evaluation committee to review the Union.

The evaluation committee, still in the investigation stage is a "first" for the Union board and raised some controversy as its inception. Doebel informed the board it was "completely out of line." He said he would instruct Finder and program director Dave Hubler to stop attending board meetings, and consult with it only in formal written correspondence.

Goldman said he was "hopeful for some constructive solutions" out of the evaluation committee report but he did not expect to carry much weight with administrators. He said he expected "no cooperation from anyone in the Union or staff, which right away sets the evaluation committee back."

He added that the report "will be subjective because it can t be anything but that. It's impossible to be objective about the operation of the Union."

Janice Brown

Webber Borchers

State Rep. Albert Webber Borchers, R-Decatur, the first Chief Illiniwek to sport an authentic Indian costume while prancing downfield, was indicted in November along with former Republican state Rep. Christian Hommier, Springfield.

A federal grand jury charged the two with mail fraud and conspiracy to defraud the state. The two are accused of putting over $8,000 on their General Assembly expense accounts for secretarial work never performed.

The mail fraud count carried a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment and/or a $1,000 fine. The conspiracy count carries a maximum of five years and/or a $10,000 fine.

Borchers, one of the most colorful members of the state legislature, has been a leading opponent of the Equal Rights Amendment, the State Environmental Protection Agency, state university organization funding and a advocate of the Oakley Dam-Springer Lake Reservoir project.

Borchers was elected prior to the indictment to a fifth term in the General Assembly. State law does not require an indicted state official to resign until he either pleads guilty or is convicted.

Jane Karr

Michael Scher

Assistant professor of history Michael Scher, reknowned for his intense lectures and genuine interest in students, instructed his last class Jan. 24. Scher, 32, died at home the next day from internal vomiting.

Scher joined the University in 1972 after receiving his bachelor, master and doctoral degree from the University of California at Berkeley. An expert in French politics, he taught courses in 19th and 20th century European history and was teaching the Contemporary World and Prespectives from the Left at the time of his death.

Scher was known for his unique class presentations which included playing Janis Joplin albums and reading suicide notes. "Most students left the classroom with little facts. But all left with a better understanding of the total concept," one Contemporary World student said.

A memorial service was held at Hillel Foundation Chapel and his classes were cancelled for the remainder of the week. What most will remember about Scher was his dedicated concern for students. One said "I'd find him in his office as early as 6 a.m. and as late as 10 p.m. He was always there and willing to help."

Jane Karr

Elections '74



Shiela Reaves

By Sam Cahnmann

Two big surprises came out of the November 1974 general elections — Democratic State Representative Helen Satterthwaite's smashing success and the poor showing which defeated Democratic State Senate candidate Joe Pisciotte in the 52nd District.

Both candidates ran unsuccessfully for the same offices in 1972. Political observers expected more from them this year, as a result of increased exposure and the Democratic shift among voters nationwide.

Helen Satterthwaite jumped from last to first in the four-way state representative race. She received 23.3 per cent of the Champaign County vote in 1972 and 28.5 per cent in 1974. Satterthwaite's election reflects a national trend towards women in politics. Harry Tiebout, the Champaign County Democratic chairman, said that a woman candidate in this year's elections could count on about 10 per cent more votes because of her womanhood.

About 50 per cent more women won seats in state legislatures in 1974 compared to 1972. In the University Board of Trustees race, Democrat Nina Shepherd had a 10 per cent lead over her nearest rival, Democrat Robert Lenz. Locally, Shepherd had strong support in the same precincts which supported Satterthwaite.

"This was the year of breakthrough for women," said Sissy Farenthold, chairwoman of the National Women's Political Caucus. In Connecticut, Ella T.Grasso became the first woman elected governor on her own merit rather than by succeeding her husband. Ann Krupsak was elected lieutenant governor of New York and Kathryn Morrison, a University of Wisconsin economics professor, became that state's first woman senator.

"Bullet voting" also contributed to Satterthwaite's victory although she denied having her worker's ask for the vote. "Bullet voting" is giving all three votes to one candidate. In Illinois, three state representatives elected from each district and voters split their three votes among one, two or three candidates.

Since Representatives Paul Stone, D-Sullivan, a fifth term representative, and John Hirschfeld, R-Champaign, a third-term representative, were incumbents, it appeared they would be shoe-ins so voters apparently cast all three of their votes for Satterthwaite. The other candidate, Champaign Mayor Virgil Wikoff, a Republican, finished last trailing Stone by about 2,416 votes, a narrow margin. Most observers had forecast a close battle for this third seat in the four-way contest. The victory of both Satterthwaite and Stone gave Democrats a majority of 52nd District seats.

Wikoff and Satterthwaite were fighting for a seat left open by Charles Clabaugh, R-Champaign, who retired after 20 terms. Hirshfeld, who was second with 32,787 votes, said before the election that this is the last time he will seek office.

Although Joe Pisciotte did better in rural areas in 1974 than in his first race for the state senate, his vote total decreased in Champaign County. Pisciotte lost the county by only 301 votes or .55 per cent in 1972 and he expected to win this year. He needed a majority in Champaign County this year to offset Republican Sen. Stanley B. Weaver, who defeated Pisciotte in 1972. His strength, however, in the other two counties in the 52nd district, Douglas and Moultre, was too great. The University political science associate professor lost Champaign County by 1,598 or 4.35 per cent.

Part of Pisciotte's loss can be attributed to voter turnout decrease in student precincts, the core of Democratic strength. Although students voted overwhelmingly for Pisciotte, 82 per cent, their vote for him was eight per cent less than in 1972. In addition, the student voter turnout dropped 33 per cent from 1972 while the county-wide turnout dropped only 24 per cent. About 44 per cent of the registered students voted while 54.5 per cent of the registered voters in the county voted. Eighteen predominately student precincts had a total of 5,640 voters compared to 9,405 voters in the same precincts in 1972.

The student voter turnout figures may be misleading because many students no longer live at the address where they are registered. An informal survey in precincts 4 and 5 showed 53 per cent of the registered voters no longer lived at their registration address. If this is true in the other student precincts, it means a high percentage of legally registered students voted, but it also means that fewer students are legally registered now compared to 1972. The low turnout is particularly significant in light of the increased campus enrollment and the elimination of residency requirements.





Mike Freie

Mary Arenberg



Clockwise: Democratic State Representative Helen Satterthwaite relaxes after jumping from last to first place in a race resulting in a landslide victory. Adlai Stevenson III discusses issues before winning his first full term in the U.S. Senate. Richard Small (right) and Sergeant Shriver rally before the November general elections. Local candidates debate at the Illini Union.



Ron Klass

Student percentages for Democratic candidates remained high, about 75 per cent. But the student registration failure compared to other county residents probably cost the Democratic candidates about 600 votes.

Pisciotte's support among faculty has also eroded since 1972. In precinct 6, overwhelmingly faculty, Pisciotte got 67.7 per cent in 1972, but dropped to 60.7 per cent in 1974.

The losses among faculty and other University-affiliated voters were apparently due to Pisciotte's close connection with Gov. Dan Walker, who cut University budget appropriations. During the campaign, Pisciotte, on the University staff since 1966, emphasized his disagreement with the governor over the budget cuts, but many University faculty and staff voters apparently weren't convinced and voted for his Republican opponent, incumbent Stanley Weaver, R-Urbana. Walker supported Pisciotte calling for an end to GOP General Assembly control.

Pisciotte, executive director of the 1970 Illinois Constitutional Convention, did better in rural Moultre and Douglas Counties in 1974 than in his first attempt. In Moultre, the Pisciotte vote increased almost 10 per cent to 54 per cent and in Douglas 5 per cent to 45 per cent. But that vote represents such a small proportion of the total that Pisciotte's increase there made little difference.

Pisciotte's own precinct 21 in Urbana had the largest Democratic vote in this year's primary — 195 votes — and gave Pisciotte a 114-vote plurality in 1972. This year the same precinct went for Weaver by seven votes while giving other Democrats sizeable majorities.

Weaver's sponsorship of a three per cent pay increase last summer for University employes, over the five per cent increase granted in the original appropriation bill, may have been the deciding factor in the elections.

Even though he lost the election, Pisciotte probably has a brighter future than Weaver. In December Walker appointed Pisciotte to the $30,000-a-year post as head of the state Department of Business and Economic Development, replacing Howard R. Fricke, who resigned in July. Pisciotte terminated his full-time tenure at the University before assuming duties Jan. 6. The department is responsible for developing overseas markets for Illinois products.

The race for Champaign County Clerk was a rematch of the 1970 race between Democrat Bill Condon and Republican incumbent Dennis Bing. Condon also did worse this time. In 1972 he lost by 2,500 votes and in 1974 by 4,000. Condon attributed his poor showing to the 9,000 Republican straight party tickets. There were only 4,500 Democratic straight party tickets.

The Democrats picked up two more seats on the Champaign County Board, but the Republicans still have a 14-13 majority. Democrat Linda Cross beat George Monen in District 5 and Democrat Catherine McGuire led four candidates in District 6, which includes students west of Wright and north of Daniel Streets. Two seats were up for election in District 6, that until McGuire's election, had been represented by three Republicans.

McGuire said she had a lot of Republican relatives and friends in the district who made an exception in voting Democratic for her. She also said her sex probably helped. Five of the seven Democrats who won elections in Champaign County were women.

This was the first time county board elections were held in conjunction with the November general election. In 1972 the elections were held in April. This meant more voters voted in the county board races, especially in the student precincts where few voters were interested enough to vote April 1972. In November 1974, the increased number of students voting in board races helped Democrats.



Kevin Horan

The board is now considering putting the elections back in April because it thinks the issues weren't adequately discussed when the election was held with the general ones.

Three democrats were pulled into University Board of Trustee office by the landslide victories of incumbent U.S. Sen. Adalai Stevenson III (with 62 per cent of the vote) and State Treasurer Alan Dixon. Robert Lenz, a Bloomington lawyer, Shepherd and Arthur Velasquez assumed trustee duties in March. Stevenson's victory assures him his first full term in the Senate. Republican challenger George Burditt pondered the possibility of a veto-proof Congress as a threat to the two-party system.

Shepherd led all candidates drawing 62,636 votes, far ahead of his nearest Republican opponent, with 13,078 votes.

Three new democrats changed the board make-up from six Republicans and three Democrats to six Democrats and three Republicans. The University Board of Trustees is the only state university governing board in Illinois elected by Demo-



Sn Langham

(**Clockwise**) State Senate candidate Joe Pisciotte faces a bright future despite losing the November election. Two University students are sworn in in the dormitory. Rep. Paul Stone is confronted by a student.

crats captured nine governorships including the Republican giants California and New York.

Illinois Democrats reversed their U.S. House losses of 1972 and found themselves with a two-seat majority in the state's 24-member congressional delegation.

The main issue in the national election was a call for stronger economic measures to deal with inflation, the problem uppermost in the voter's minds when they cast their ballot. Those measures included wage and price controls, favored by the public by a wide margin of 62 to 38 per cent according to a Gallup Poll Public Opinion Referendum conducted in the closing days of the election. Strong bipartison support was found for wage-price controls despite Republican leaders' opposition to such controls.

The national elections showed devastating results for Republicans despite what could be called threats from President Ford that a Democratic majority would result in a step backward for the economy because of overspending. Burditt admitted Watergate and the state of the economy were the major reasons for heavy Republican losses. He referred to Watergate as "an albatross around the neck of Republican candidates."

Ford never mentioned Watergate, it was implicit in the Democrat's victory. The Democrats won a two-thirds control in both the House and Senate, and a record number of governorships in the nation's first post-Watergate election.

Ford complained that the low voter turnout would mean the Congress he would work with was elected by only 21 per cent of the voters. He claimed he needed Republicans in the Congress to fight inflation.

The average age of the 92 newly-elected representatives was 40.5, lowering the average age of Congress below 50 for the first time in decades.

At stake in the elections were 435 House seats, 34 Senate seats and 35 governorships. And Democrats won somewhat more than the normal mid-term gains. The Democrats



Bill Matthussen

broadened big majorities that survived former-President Richard Nixon's landslide 1972 victory.

Ford's pardon of Nixon caused turnout to be as little as 40 per cent, observers said. The 1974 election was the worst off-year prospect the Republicans faced since their massive losses in 1958. Of the 12 Republican governors whose elected terms were up this year, only four ran for re-elections and three of the four were under intense Democratic pressure.

$8 Million Tin Can

By Peggy Schroeder
Photos By Jim Thurow

The cold, towering, rust-colored Century 21 stands silent and desolate. Century 21 hotel had once offered a change of pace for the community. It was a newer, nicer place for the alumni, who converge upon campus at various times of the year, to gather. The building, once considered a landmark in Champaign-Urbana and an asset to the twin-cities and University, now offers nothing. The future of Century 21 is an undecided issue. However, one who thinks of the future of Century 21 must remember its stormy past.

Architectural and Mechanical Systems, Inc. (AMS) were the originators and first owners of Century 21. Plans for the building were conceived in 1970. The building was topped off in July 1971. It opened May 12, 1972. Century 21 housed nine floors of Hilton Hotel rooms, a small, intimate restaurant on the ground floor, a cocktail lounge on the 20th floor, a restaurant with an excellent cuisine on the 21st floor, apartments, offices and a swimming pool. It was beautifully decorated and offered a unique atmosphere. However, after opening night Century 21's problems were soon to begin.

On May 13 Champaign City officials ordered Walter L. Rogers, president of AMS to close the building. The firm had not acquired occupancy permits. Century 21 remained closed during the summer months. The occupancy permits were obtained by Rogers and approved by the city of Champaign. All facilities were re-opened in September 1972.

Century 21's problems were not to end with this minor controversy. The Junction, a bar on the first floor, had its liquor license revoked. It was selling hard liquor on a beer-wine license. An Illinois regulation did not allow hard liquor to be sold within 1500 feet of the University campus at the time. The cocktail lounge on the 20th floor received its liquor license to sell hard liquor. Rogers and other members of AMS told the City of Champaign Liquor Commission that because the lounge was 20 floors above the ground it was far enough away from the University campus.

The problems continued. A dispute arose over the issuance of sewage connection permits. Rogers faced the Champaign Sanitary District and was ordered to pay for the connection permits or have a building where sewage outflow would be blocked. Rogers payed the $30,000 that was owed to the City of Champaign.

Champaign City officials confronted AMS and Rogers once again in late 1972. Champaign officials ruled the zoning for the building was improper. AMS petitioned for rezoning. After three months of deliberation the building was rezoned for central business.

The rezoning was beneficial for Century 21, but not so fortunate for Thomas H. Drish, Champaign plan commission member. Drish was arrested and charged with accepting bribes and official misconduct in connection with the petition for rezoning. In February 1973, a Champaign County Circuit Court jury convicted Drish of the charges. Presently, Drish is appealing the case.

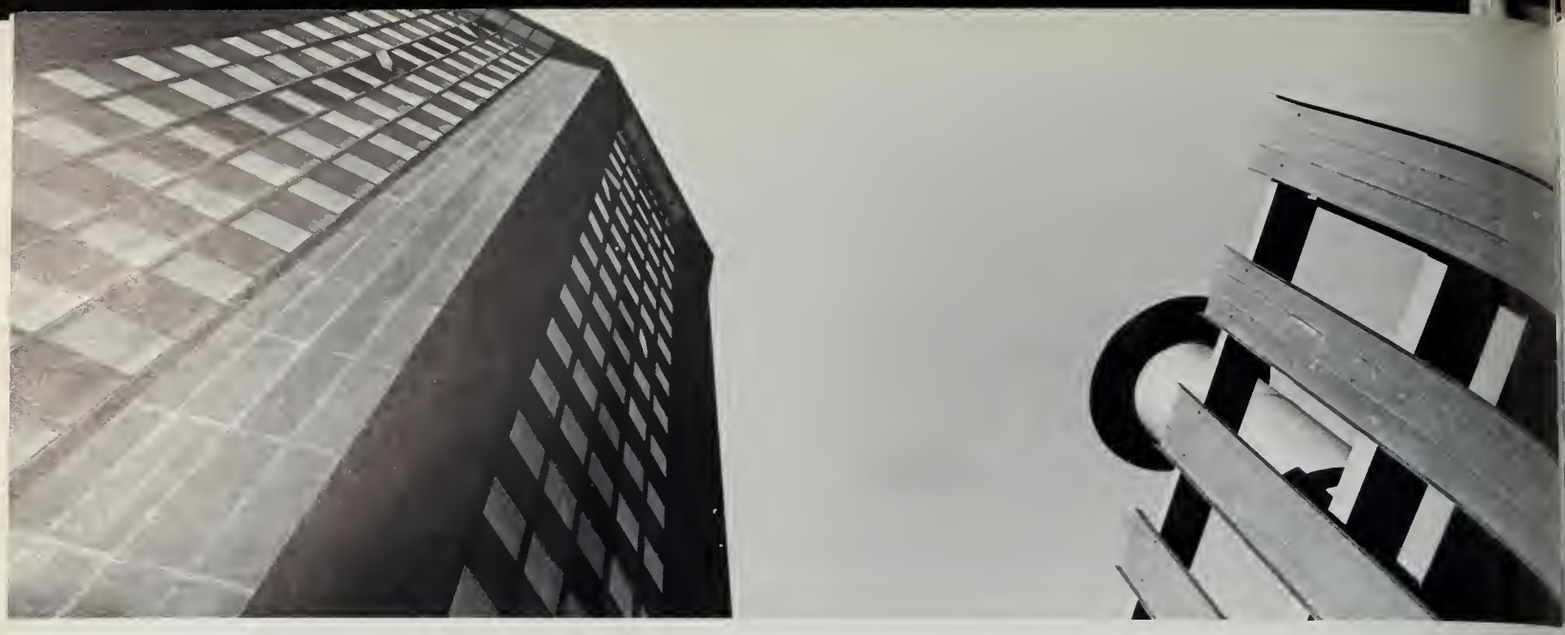
The first year of Century 21 was extremely difficult for Rogers and all concerned with the building. Not only were the conflicts with the City of Champaign damaging to Century 21's reputation but also many rumors floated around the town concerning AMS, Rogers and the building.

In the early part of 1974, AMS began to run into some financial difficulties. In May 1974, Century 21 was sold for $8.7 million to American National Bank of Chicago as a land trust. The building, as a land trust, was then bought by First Mortgage Investors, Inc. (FMI) of Miami Beach, Fla. At this time, FMI also bought Champaign Towers, an office and apartment building, located on the corner of Springfield and Randolph. Immediately problems arose for FMI.

At the time of the sale to the American National Bank, the city liquor license was issued to the new owners. The state license was not. In a raid by the Champaign Police Department over $10,000 worth of liquor was confiscated from the two restaurants. Rogers, still acting as manager, hurried to Springfield to obtain a new state liquor license for the new owners, FMI. He also obtained a new city liquor license for them. Despite the sale to FMI, the licenses were held for three days by Mayor Virgil Wikoff before the bars were allowed to re-open.

The building was closed June 1, 1974 by FMI. The two restaurants, cocktail lounge and the Champaign Hilton Hotel were closed for remodeling. The only areas of the build-





ing which remained in operation were some private apartments and some business offices, operated by William Weisiger of Real Estate Investors Management.

Over the summer months, FMI spent $300,000 remodeling Century 21. Weisiger was to continue managing the apartments and offices. FMI also hired Hospitality Management, Co. of Dallas, Texas to operate the 180 hotel rooms and the two restaurants. However, there were conflicts with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and FMI needed their approval before re-opening the building for public use.

IRS would not allow FMI to operate the building. Attorney William Goldstein, local counsel for FMI, explained that FMI, as a real estate investment trust, may not be allowed to collect money accruing directly from the building operation. As a real estate investment FMI pays no income tax but passes its profits to shareholders who must pay taxes. IRS indicated FMI could not be responsible for the day by day operation of the hotel and restaurants because of the liability involved as a trust fund.

Since the IRS ruling, Century 21 has not been open for public use. The Hilton Hotel was permanently closed on Sept. 4. There was the possibility that IRS might have allowed FMI to form a subsidiary to collect building operations money. However, before any action was complete, Goldstein announced in September that FMI was negotiating the sale of the building. At that time, it seemed possible that the building was going to be sold in a matter of days. Presently, the building is no longer for sale and FMI is no longer negotiating, according to Weisiger.

"I cannot tell you what plans FMI has for the building. I do not know if FMI plans to re-open or what," Weisiger said. "I just know the building is no longer for sale."

A spokesman for Goldstein also agreed that the building was no longer for sale and that plans were indefinite.

The immediate concern of Weisiger is his responsibility for the apartments, offices and maintenance of the building. Since the building has been closed, vandals have caused hundreds of dollars worth of damage to the building. Damage has been done to the walls, carpeting, fixtures and furnishings throughout the recently remodeled building. It has become necessary to have security guards at all times.

"It's a shame that there is a building sitting there costing so much to maintain and no one is receiving any benefits. Taxes and insurance alone are in excess of a quarter of a million dollars," Weisiger said.

"We don't receive enough from rent to maintain the building. FMI has to send us money each month and that only goes so far," he added.

Financial problems are one of the biggest threats to Century 21's existence. Lack of money has caused the maintenance of the building to be faulty. Upon inspection of the building, the carpet is not clean, there are holes in the walls where pictures have been removed, windows on the ground floor are dirty and splattered, tiles are missing in the elevator, and in general, the building did not seem to be cared for properly. This has caused the tenants to become dissatisfied.

One tenant complained bitterly that the housekeeping was extremely poor. It took several days for maintenance to respond to some general repairs that were needed in his apartment. The noise in the apartments was also extremely distracting. He said that in a well-run apartment building these types of situations would be handled properly and efficiently. In his case they were not.

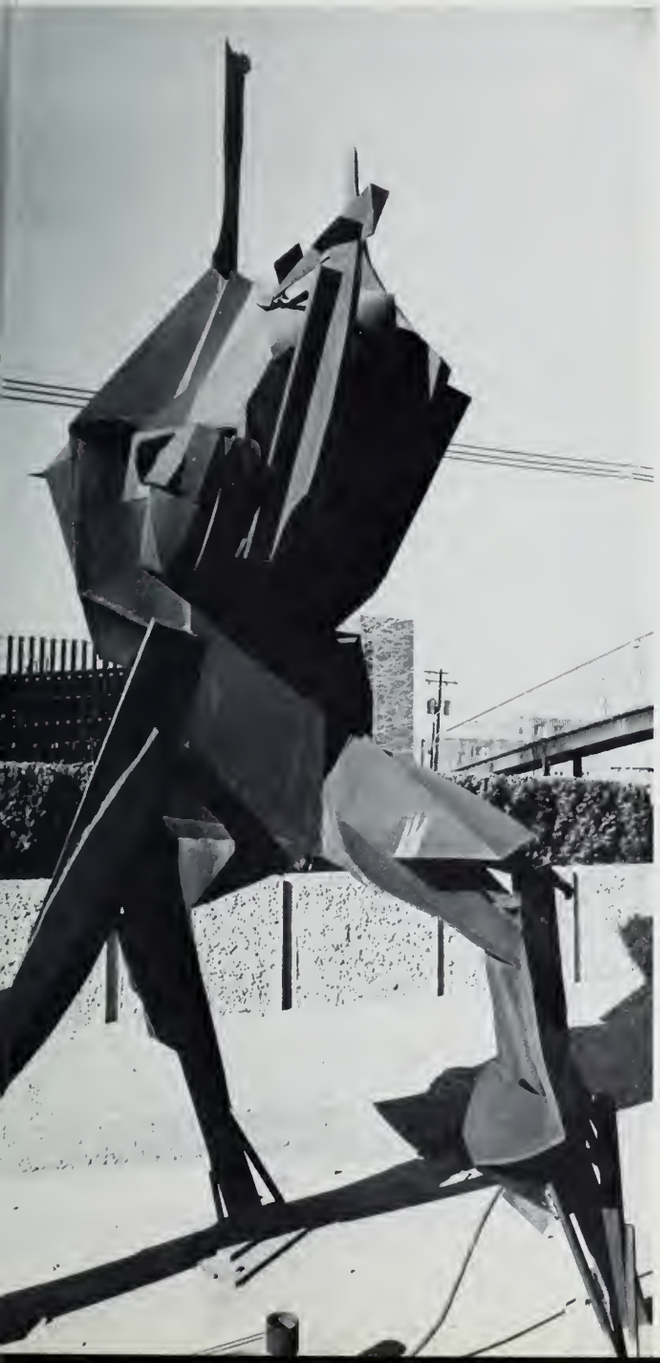
Another tenant also complained of the noise. After several late night complaints, nothing was done to stop noise from other apartments. He said it was the management's fault for permitting this type of behavior. Both tenants complained to Weisiger about the noise situation. Although he is not there to handle the noise, the security guards should be told how to handle these types of complaints.

Because of situations such as these, Weisiger has been considered by the Champaign-Urbana Tenants Union an unrecommended landlord. The reasons were failing to maintain property properly and failing to respond to tenants' requests.

Weisiger found this decision to be unfair. He said the Tenants' Union probably did not take into account all tenants but based their decision on the complaints of a few.

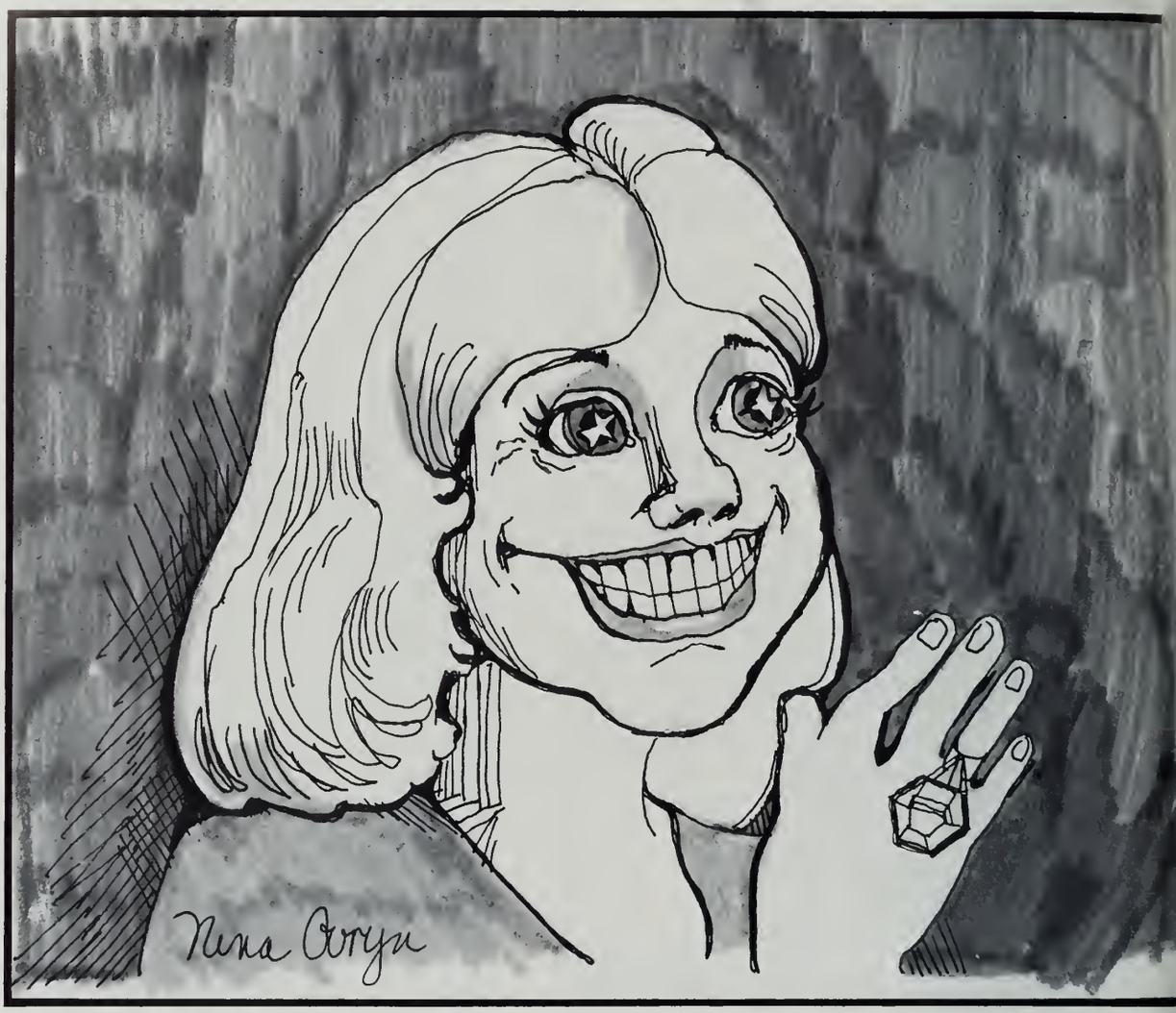
The future of Century 21 is very bleak and undecided. It is obvious that with the hotel and restaurants closed, Century 21 cannot survive much longer. The apartments and offices seem to be in trouble since the management appears to be poor. The reputation of Century 21 has always been questionable. It appears that it will remain that way for awhile longer.


CLUB 21
ARE CLOSED
TENANTS ALLOWED
PULL
PULL





Engagement and Wedding Announcements:



By Charla Krupp

Woman was property in medieval times, transferred from one man to another on her wedding day. A quick glance over the Lifestyle, Family, Women's or Society section of Sunday's paper tells us that the women's movement and an increased public awareness hasn't had a tremendous effect on changing the story over the years — there are new faces and new dresses.-

Below that smiling beauty's 2 x 3 inch black and white photograph, today's newspaper engagement and wedding announcements aggrandize the property transaction when they trumpet forth:

Who Needs Them?



"She was adorned in a sheer organza Priscilla of Boston gown, with a wedding-band neckline and long sheer bishop sleeves appliqued with chantilly lace rosebud motif. The bodice was molded to an empire waist line to reveal a detachable trim. The train, fastened to the waist (20-inch no doubt) by a magnificient bow, was embellished with tiny delicate rhinestones dotting the chantilly lace panel in the same rosebud motif. A swceping floor-length trimmed veil cast the finishing touch of elegance on the heavenly ensemble. In her hands, rest a cascade of lily white roses and baby pink carnations.

"The gentlemen wore powder blue tuxedos.

In other words, after all those years of flaunting, flirting, fixing slimming and suffering with one-calorie cola, the sweet young thing finally snared a man! The whole community salutes her in this moment of glory and her achievement is heralded throughout town. But are they really interested in her happiness and well-being? Hardly. "People just read the announcements to see what kind of catch the girl's getting," said senior Polly Summar, a member of Delta Gamma, who has no intention of publicizing her June wedding. "But the funny thing is, they never show the guy's picture."

Tradition is the reason most women put their pictures in the paper. "I never questioned the practice," said senior Paula Farmer from Mattoon, who plans to see her announcement in soon. "It lets people keep tabs on you."

Continuing this chauvanistic practice not only demeans young women, but presents an inaccurate image of us — a costly price to pay for gossip with old high school friends who have little else to talk about.

Take another look at the announcement picture. You'd never know that engagements and weddings require two people. Someone's missing — and that someone is the man. Over-emphasizing the woman to the point of exaltation causes one to think that this is the climax of her life. So goes another double standard for the sexes.

Joan Huber, professor of sociology, who teaches a course about sex stratification, said, "We treat weddings as the end of a woman's daily and legal existence. There's nothing more for her to do since she's accomplished the goals society's set for her. She's fixed for life with the publication of the announcement and now she's just an adjunct to some man." For the man, however, marriage is just another hurdle in life — certainly not the climatic one or the last. Passing the bar exam, graduating from medical school, becoming a certified public accountant, getting business promotions and achieving career success will have as much significance as his marriage, if not more.

Exalting the woman in engagement and wedding announcements reflects her exaltation throughout the whole wedding extravaganza — parties. showers engraved invitations, gown ring, flowers, honeymoon, lingerie, dishes,

Continuing this chauvanistic practice not only demeans young women, but presents an inaccurate image of us.

crystal and silver pattern all center around her. The standard newspaper form, mimeographed to the bride-to-be's parents, requests the details of her gown and her accessories: veil, bouquet and jewelry. For the groom, there's nothing.

According to Mary Bell, who sells space for announcements in The Chicago Sun-Times and The Chicago Daily News, special attention for the bride is "a lot of falderal, meaning, it's the girl's only day to shine, the only time in her life when she's important. And of course the groom doesn't steal her limelight." When the two names are linked over the announcement, the man's appears first.

You see the absurdity in treating the sexes unequally when you reverse stereotyped sex-roles. The Champaign-Urbana Courier got a good laugh for its 1973 April Fool's Day joke:

> "Peter S. Rabbit became the bridegroom of Florence Snicker in a candelight ceremony at 7:30 p.m. in the First Church of Nowhere March 32. Escorted down the aisle by his mother, the bridegroom wore a tuxedo he designed himself, of black wool with satin lapels. The back of the coat was slit up the center back forming a flared effect. Ruffles appeared at the neckline, wrists and down the front of his shirt. His trousers were styled with a satin strip down the outside of each leg and ended in flares. He wore a red carnation and a gold tie pin, a gift from the bride on the night of their first prom. After the ceremony, the bridegroom presented his father with a red rose. The bride is a criminal lawyer in Nowhere and her new husband is a senior at Nowhere High School."

Keeping in mind the fairness doctrine and our highly prized equal rights, why aren't men pictured alone in engagement and wedding announcements as many times as women? Joseph Page, a New York magazine publisher, questions the entire practice of printing such announcements, but as long as it's done, he'd like to see his picture and his "Why not?' he said, "If I'm functioning socially in the city, I'd want my friends and relatives to know of my

Over-emphasizing the woman causes one to think that this is the climax of her life. So goes another double standard for the sexes.

engagement too. Because the established tradition's been female-associated for so long, most men haven't even given it much thought. Larry Spielman, a senior from Deerfield, told me that he'd never have his picture in an engagement announcement. "Well, you know, it's kind of emasculating."

Amy Vanderbilt and Emily Post advise that the bride's parents send the announcement to the newspaper, with a picture of the bride. The ladies also counsel us on proper etiquette for every possible circumstance which might come up at a wedding, including such necessary tidbits as, "If a man should die before the wedding, his fiancee may keep her engagement ring."

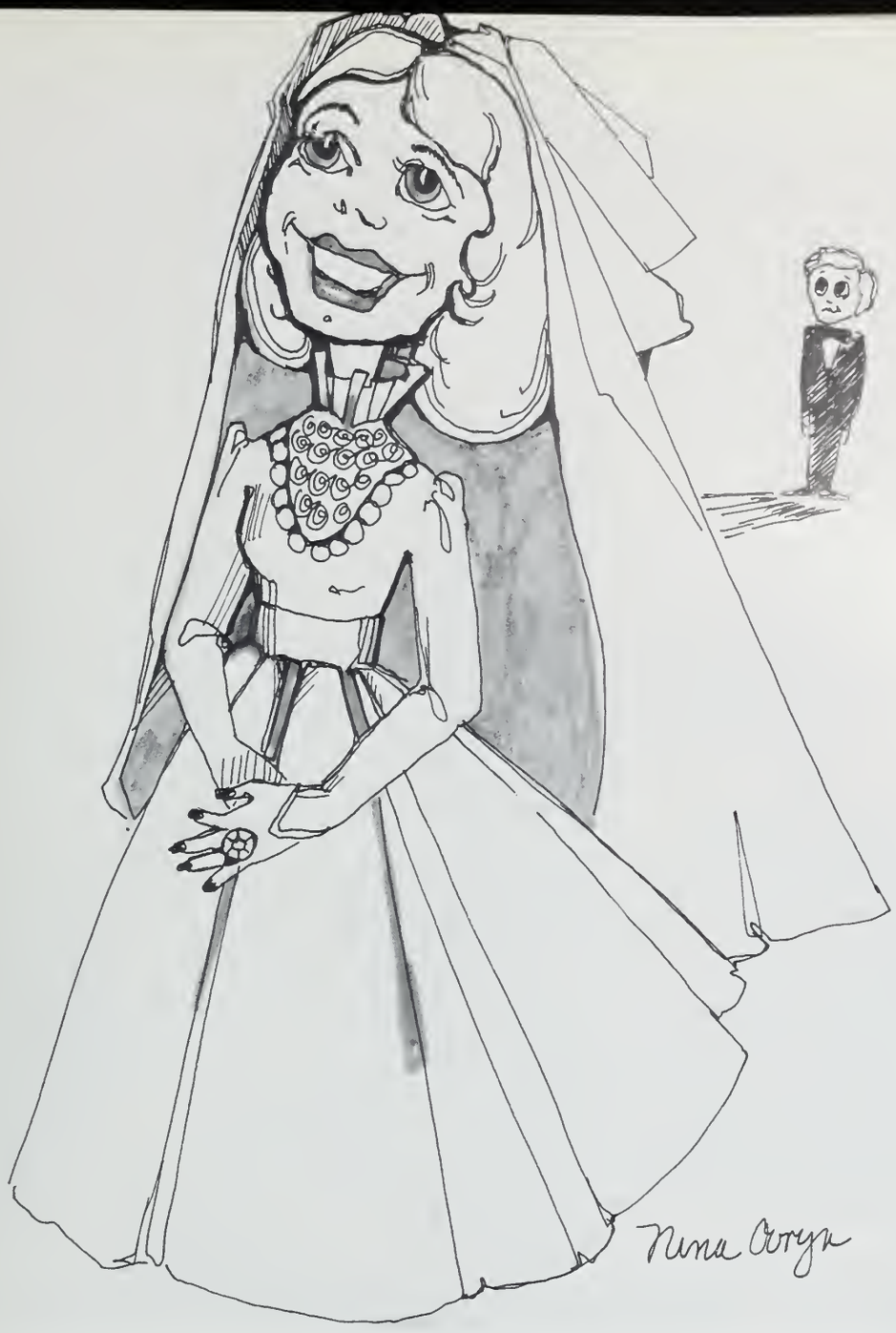
Newspaper editors talk so much about featuring the "local angle" — when they're not talking about wedding and engagement announcements. If the fiancee is from Anchorage, Alaska and he grew up in the local community — her picture will appear, not his. "We've never gotten the request for a man's picture alone," and "Why would a man want his picture in, isn't that silly?" are editors' common responses.

Yes, it's silly — for the same reason it's silly for the woman to be pictured alone, but people don't think it's silly enough to stop seeing themselves in print. "Too many people consider their own lives important and they want others to know about them," said Connie Wakefield, editor of The Courier.

Although engagement and wedding announcements could be improved by including both men and women, they could be replaced by a list of names and dates.

My mother, a firm believer in togetherness, likes to see pictures of the man and woman because it shows that the wedding effects both lives. She'd certainly send her two daughters' announcements to the local Wilmette Life, depending of course, on whom they married.

As my mother hints, engagement and wedding announcements reflect society status. According to Huber, the wealthier the families, the higher the status, the more newsworthy the marriage. No wonder you rarely see



black, mixed or other minotity marriages in newspaper announcements — they've never been at the top of the totem pole. And for a long time, newspapers ahd discriminatory policies against printing their announcements.

Big city dailies across the country have recently changed their announcement policies — for economic, not humanist, reasons. While some have eliminated announcements due to the newsprint shortage, others charge classified ad rates for them. But small town papers (bless their hearts) must be hard pressed to fill their white space. The more conservative the paper, the more wedding details, the larger the photographs and the more smiling beauties appear on their pages. Senior Ray Kozel said there is no other news in Media, Ill. "Everyone skips the front page and turns to the announcements."

Although engagement and wedding announcements could be improved by including both men and women, they could just as well be replaced by a list of names and dates. The listing will still suffice for those who need to update little black books. With our present economic crisis and material shortage, eliminating engagement and wedding stories would save newsprint and leave room for today's more pressing issues.

My newlywed cousin, who was forced by her mother-in-law to put her announcement in, would like to see them eliminated altogether, as a matter of privacy. "They serve no real purpose. People you care about will know about the wedding. Others will know that you didn't invite them. It's not an honor which has to be written up for the public — it's just small town nonsense which is no one's business."

If engagement and wedding announcements continue to take up space in newspapers across the country, divorces, drivers' licenses, admissions to schools, graduations and job appointments should be given equal emphasis since they all rate about the same in social significance. Today, the woman who snares a place in medical school should be lauded by the community — not the one who snares a man.

Broads, Boys and Beer



Photos By Jeff Goll









CONSERVATIVE TRENDS

By Diane Breunig

No longer are college campuses the center of the universe as they were in the days of political unrest. Those with an undying hope to change the system have vanished from coffeehouses as grades and careers now hang heavy in the minds of college students. Students are out for themselves, out to pursue careers which will guarantee financial security in a society with an uncertain future.

The more conservative aspects of student lifestyles have boomed as students return to older, more traditional values. Without the intensity of war prevailing, students have nothing to get excited about, nothing which is directly threatening to their lives.

Actually, an "open innocence" prevails, according to Dr. Beldon Fields, University political science professor. "I feel good about these new students. They are very open. They want ideas. They are curious, interested in today's problems but do not have the political framework that the students of the late 1960's had."

Lisa Dibbern, senior in political science at the University, sees the conservative trend in political thought today as a learning experience following the protest days of the late 1960's.

"Political dissonance is no longer as widely visible today as in the late 1960's," she said. "Student activism during those years was fruitless. Once out in the streets, the student activists realized that their efforts were as functionally insignificant as former attempts at going through channels," Dibbern said.

Dibbern continued by noting that the Viet Nam war was a direct threat to the lives of students. She explained that students of the 1970's are inactive because they don't feel the impact and don't sense the spirit of the political-cultural atmosphere of the 1960's.

A 1973 graduate of the University, Victor Davidson, agreed that the threat of the Viet Nam war was a primary reason for student activism.

"Students had their own interests at heart," Davidson said. "Once they were aroused, it was easy to get them aroused about other things as well. Now that the war and the draft are over, there is nothing that people find directly threatening," he said.

Davidson does not believe that the Watergate events or the present energy crisis struck home enough to directly affect students' lives and motivate them to action. "Until another issue comes around directly relevant to students, there won't be any radical movement," Davidson said.

Lou Gold, former political science professor at the University, holds the media largely responsible for today's nostalgia trend. "Students today haven't really changed, just different parts are celebrated at different times. During the late 1960's, there was more slack in the economy, more room for experimentation and consequently a lot more political activity," Gold said. The media, he stressed, determines those aspects of our culture which will be publicly celebrated.

This trend toward conservatism has inspired an increase in fraternity and sorority memberships. Brown Hitt, senior in finance and special projects chairman of the Interfraternity Council (IFC) said that in the late 1960's, students considered fraternities a part of the establishment.

"Kids were trying to change the system then so of course, fraternities were not so popular. But today, kids are coming to the realization that they must fit in." Students are finding that the old system is not as bad as they originally thought.

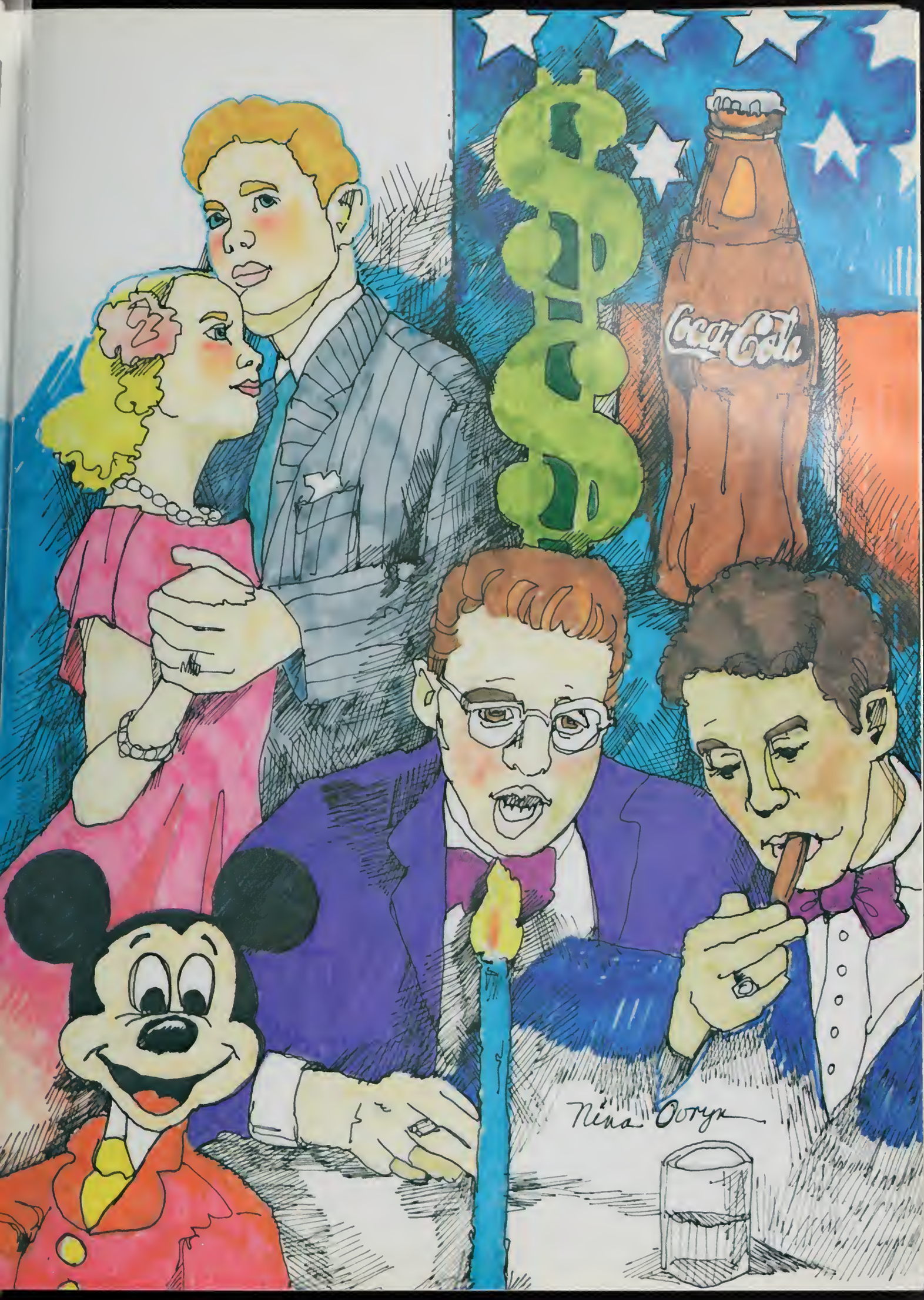
Hitt stressed that the Greek system tries to remain open-minded to the desires and lifestyles of students. "More people are giving the Greek system a chance because they are discovering that the Greek stereotype they thought was there actually isn't," he said.

Sorority membership has increased since 1972 after a slump in the late 1960's. Linda Kaneski, senior in home economics and 1974 sorority rush chairman, reported that 488 girls pledged sororities during formal rush in 1973 over 388 pledges in 1972. Of an all-time high of 1300 girls who signed up for formal rush, 476 pledged this year.

The Panhellenic Council is presently considering opening a new sorority due to this increased number of sorority hopefuls. Twenty sororities are on campus today, out of twenty-six nationwide. Panhel must decide which sorority of the remaining six will be chosen and its location.

David Swain, senior in communications, attributed the boom in Greek membership to the nostalgia fad. "When I was a freshman, it wasn't too popular to be in a fraternity," he said. "That has since changed — everybody wants to get back to simplistic college life."

The scene in fashion reflects this desire for simplicity since students no longer wear clothes which express their political views. Instead, fashions today feature flashbacks reaching the 1940's. To the dismay of the liberated, bluejean clad girl of the unisex days, today's fashion-conscious wom-


Coca-Cola
Nina Ootyk



University Archives



Bob Kohan

en are finding themselves in skirts to the middle of the knee or a few inches below.

The 1940's revival brings squared off shoulders, wide lapels and fitted waists. Penny loafers, Sloppy Joe sweaters and straight-legged jeans are replicas of the 1950's, while the pert schoolgirl look — a classic plaid dress with pleats and a belt at the waist — takes today's coed back to her junior high years.

In contrast to the late 1960's, Pam Williams, manager of Blum's, claims that the look is much cleaner now. "Girls are still wearing jeans of course, but the Levi-look, straight-legs and contrast stitching is quite popular."

"Cardigan sweaters and the big bulky look of the 1950's are back," Williams said. "The longer skirts, just below the knee, are selling, although it may take a long time to really go over."

According to James Laver, author of "Dress," a book which discusses the sociology of fashion, the trend showing fitted waists and longer skirts reflects the present political tensions and economic instability.

When the stock market crashed in 1929, skirts suddenly slipped to mid-calf or lower, and the waistline moved from the hips back to its normal position. Similarly, the American public's reaction to Watergate may be the turning point in fashion trends today, as longer skirts and fitted waists reflect a desire to return to normality.

Dr. James Carey, head of the Institute of Communications at the University, pointed out the psychological aspects of fashion trends. "In economically prosperous times, people's inhibitions relax and the length of skirts goes up. When times get bad, people get more conservative and cautious so women begin to hide their knees again."



Tom Kujawinski



Tom Kujawinski

Carey also pointed out that a fashion revolution tends to oeeur with a moral revolution. The dress of the late 1960's elosely resembled that of the 1920's, both periods experieneing great prosperity. In prosperous times, morals tend to relax. A moral aggressiveness was evident in the 1960's. Within the context of the war, there was a different kind of expression of freedom — fashion liberation, as was seen by the unisex look.

The 1950's nostalgia trend in womens' fashion refleets a desire for what seems a more settled world of the past. "As a result of the 1960's, Amerieans today have a desire for more peaeeful relations with eaeh other, a desire for something relaxing," Carey believes. This desire is expressed by the softer, more gentle tones in fashion today.

Today's well-dressed woman is just as liberated, but a little more fashion-eonseious. Beeause she has proven herself, she ean afford to relax in a soft, printed blouse with mateh-ing eardigan sweater, and a swinging skirt eoordinated in shades of rust — today's most popular eolor.

Perhaps the anaehronistie freak, reminiseent of the protest days, trueking around eampus in a pair of old jeans with protest patehes and a eoordinated torn and frayed bluejean jaeket, or perhaps a green army jaeket, should be reminded that the war is over and the hard edges are gone.

Instead, the All-Amerieaη Look returns. Joe College of 1974 can be seen strolling through the bars in the onee disearded letter jacket from Central High. And no longer are plaid, wool pants only worn by fraternity men.

Rugby shirts and crewneek sweaters are popular, although the elassie bluejeans and flannel shirt look is still number one. Aeeording to Greg Loeke, employee at Redwood and Ross men's store on eampus, "Guys are buying wool pants now, in plaids and solids, "Loeke said. "The biggest seller in formal wear is a pair of plaid, wool pants with



1950 Plowboy Prom Queens

University Archives

a solid sweater shirt which brings out the tones in the pants. Seniors buy dress suits usually just before the big job interview, otherwise guys don't buy them. Walk suits, matching pants and coat, are also big today in men's formal wear."

Though students are dressing more clean-cut and formal, their social lives' remain casual and unschematic. It isn't surprising to find a student today hanging out in a local "redneck" bar, shooting the bull with a friendly blue-collar worker, looking for honesty and a down-to-earth good time.

The Alley Cat Lounge on South Neil Street in Champaign has been invaded more than ever by college students in the last 10 months. According to Dick Lane, manager and part-owner of the Alley Cat, 60 to 70 per cent of the clientele are students on the weekends, with a growing number during the week as well.

"We don't worry about getting any freaks or drugheads in here," Lane said. "We appeal to anybody and everybody who wants a cold beer, who wants someone to be nice to them." He added that no fights have erupted between the older men and students. "We are a friendly place, students or older men, everybody seems to get along."

This trend is a reflection upon the mood of college students after the abrasiveness of the 1960's. A cold beer with a friendly "redneck" is unlikely to uncover any profound answers to today's economic problems, but no one here is out to save the world anyway.

An increasing number of students are infesting campus bars as well as the "redneck" bars. A recent survey, taken by Playboy magazine, comparing drinking habits of students at various universities throughout the country noted that "when it comes to the University of Illinois, we hesitate to compare amateurs with professionals."

According to Laurie Fredenburg, a full-time staff member at Gemini House, young people are consuming more alcohol today. "The most dangerous occurrence is abuse of alcohol and barbiturates together," Fredenburg said. "The general trend now shows more calls than ever before from students who are generally depressed."

Fredenburg gave several reasons why students turn to depressant drugs today as opposed to the late 1960's when hallucinatory, mind-expanding drugs were popular. "The era of wanting to heighten reality is passing. Barbiturates and alcohol dull reality, a reality that students have no positive feelings about today and feel they have no ability to change. The Watergate issue confirmed people's worst fears about politicians. People have always mistrusted the politicians, but not in a real conscious way," she said.

Drug use is generally no greater than it was five years ago. "Drug abuse just got more publicity five years ago," Fredenburg said. "Today, drug use has established itself. It has become an accepted thing."

Gemini House receives 35-40 calls per week, ranging from requests to have pills identified to medical and abortion counseling. About five calls per week are received from kids actually having bad drug experiences.

Perhaps students are turning more to alcohol now in an effort to escape the growing competition evident in various curricula, including areas like chemistry, biology, engineering, medicine, business and finance. These curricula provide more tangible rewards for prospective job seekers, whereas



Tom Harm



Joe Drago

Jeff Goll



enrollment in philosophy, history and other liberal arts studies are decreasing.

Enrollment statistics of various colleges within the University coincide with these national enrollment trends while others differ. In spring semester 1969-70, 9.5 per cent of all undergraduates were in the College of Commerce. This percentage has risen gradually each semester to approximately 14.5 per cent today, thus following the national trend.

The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences has seen a decrease in enrollment since the fall of 1969. Forty-eight per cent of total undergraduates were in the LAS college opposed to 43 per cent today.

Enrollment in the College of Engineering defies this national trend. Percentage of total student population has decreased from 15 per cent in the fall of 1969 to 12 per cent today.

Practical reasons for a college education are seen as attitudes ingrained in Americans. These attitudes were repressed in the days of political unrest, according to Dr. Carey.

"People of the United States have always been practical, never into studying the traditional liberal arts to any great degree." The late 1960's characterized a "period of flirtation

with the humanities," he said, "but basically, students today are flocking into schools doing inherently what Americans have always done."

In the late 1960's, more students studied liberal arts and received a broader view of the needs of society. This, in turn, improves the quality of their chosen professions, according to Dr. Beldon Fields.

"The students of the 1960's are going into professions and unions with a more expanded view of the needs of all people as an outcome of their liberal arts educations. This heightened awareness is in turn breeding new professions with more humanistic outlooks."

Although trends today reflect the attitudes and styles of the 1950's, the two differ in an economic perspective, according to Dr. Fields.

"In the 1950's, students weren't really apathetic, actually, they were careerists. They were aided in their careerism by a particular economic boom. But given our present economic situation, it is hard for students to assume the role of the 1950's," he said, possibly doing so in an effort to forget the 1960's.

A return to the 1950's is "not based upon any similar political or economic status," Fields said. "We have experienced the events of the 1960's and as a people have a collective memory. The idea that you can remove the economic and political stimulus to go back to the status quo is wrong.

Young people have learned to put two and two together," Fields believes. "The picture begins to form when the actual details of government actions come out. One incident can be a mistake, but patterns aren't mistakes. The excuse that 'he was just a bad leader' doesn't suffice anymore. The answers must be found in an analysis of the system."

While trends may change, the character of the American people remains basically the same. A love for the practical, aspirations for rewarding careers and financial security, materialistic desires as well as endless efforts to escape the rat race are characteristics ingrained in Americans.

Only the mood of our society changes according to the prevalent political and cultural atmosphere. Today, this mood indicates that Americans are calm but uncertain about the future, with hopes to find personal success by the most practical, sensible means.

Students are out for themselves now, too skeptical of past mistakes and present state of national affairs to put too much faith in one person or thing. Success to college students today means entering the system somehow. Even if social change is desired, students are inclined to attempt it by working through systematic channels.

Fashions, lifestyle, forms of entertainment and political activities all reflect the present mood of America. The Watergate events will undoubtedly form a scar upon the American public. President Ford's pardoning of Nixon leaves him even more vulnerable to public criticism and his economic problems are yet to be solved. What remains of past events and the American public's outlook toward present problems, are the hopes and fears reflected in these conservative trends.

Tina Virnich



The national guard march down Green Street in 1970 to halt student rioting.



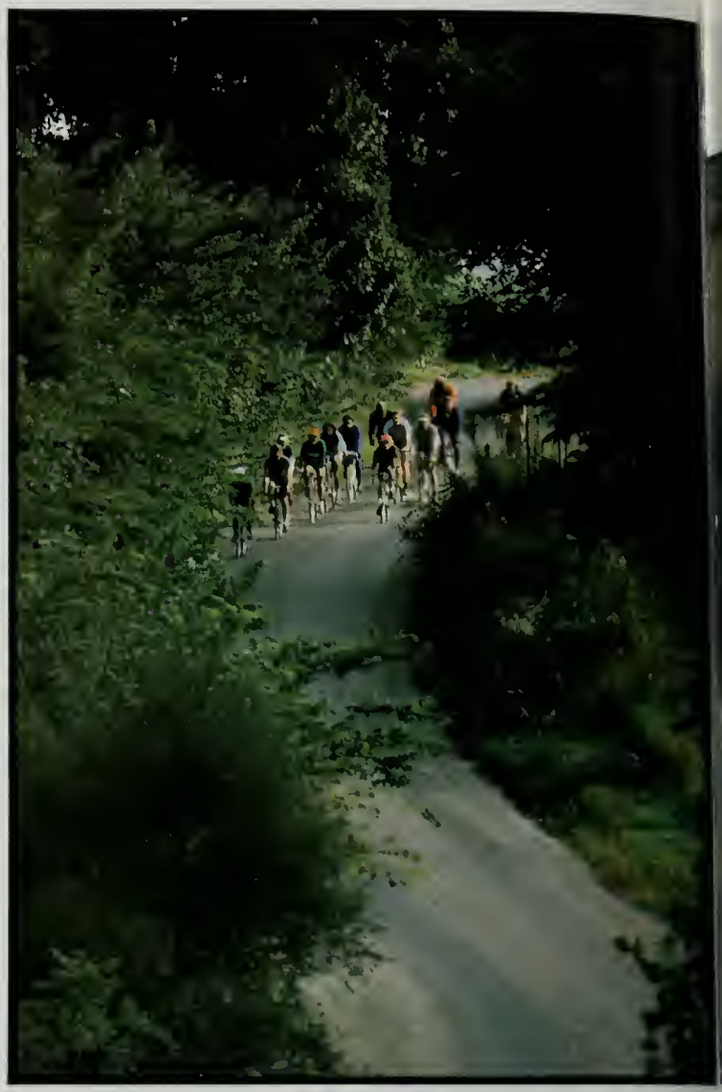
Bob Kohan



Bob Kohan

Students rally on campus in the 1960's against the Vietnam war.







The Last Day of Summer

Alone and in small packs, more than 200 bicyclists attacked the long course through the Illinois prairie. For those who could make it, it was 100 miles of rough, smooth, flat, hilly country road. For those who couldn't, it seemed to go on forever.

They were all participants in the Prairie Fall Century, sponsored by the Urbana Park District and Prairie Cycle Club, who supplied maps, snacks and a "sag wagon" for stragglers.

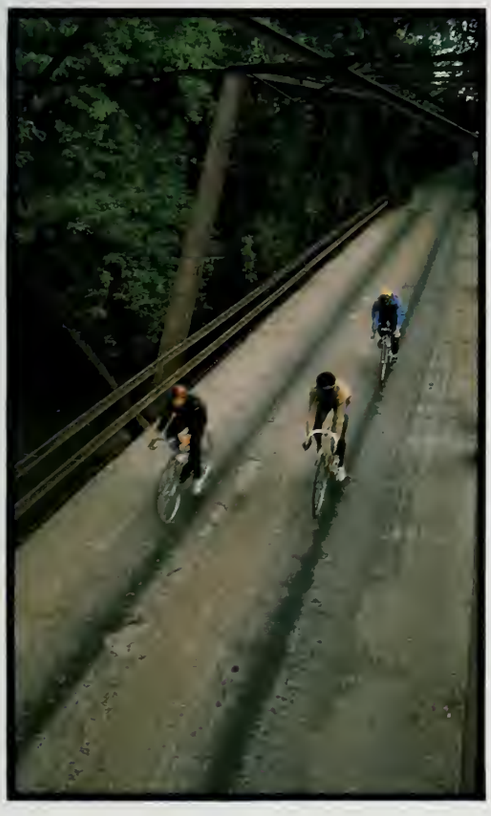
The experts made the trip in less than six hours but others took all day.

Leaving just after dawn from Crystal Lake Park, the cyclists travelled southwest and back through White Heath, Montieello, Allerton Park and miles of corn and soybean fields.

It was Sunday, the last full day of summer, and a bunch of bike fanatics made the most of it.

Photos By Kevin Horan







A Farewell To Fat



Chris Walker

By Linda Kanton

Fat people are jolly around Christmas time, and that's about it. The rest of the year finds them stuck in bathtubs, caught in turnstyles or inconvenienced by other products made with the thin person in mind. According to anthropologist Margaret Meade, over one-fifth of Americans are overweight, and anywhere from 10 to 20 million persons in this country are dieting at any one time.

It's difficult to determine who's a member of the fat society. A person is considered fat by experts if he is 15 to 20 pounds overweight, or if he weighs more than his average weight by 10 per cent. But studies show that people diet not only because they're fat, but also because they feel fat.

In the United States, where five per cent of the world's population consumes 40 per cent of its natural resources, everyone is thin-orientated. With respect to today's styles and mores, "thin is in," and a growing number of health spas, reducing salons and weight-control clubs want to make sure it stays that way.

Even medicine is against the overweight people by stressing the hazards that go with obesity, such as more heart attacks and higher blood pressure.

Fad, or crash diets have been in existence for a long time and will continue until fat is beautiful. There is at least one fad diet for every type of person. Some people are on some kind of a diet all their lives.

There are two major drawbacks to fad diets: they do not provide the minimum daily requirements of vitamins and iron, and usually, when a person stops this diet, he quickly gains his weight back. These are the main purposes of the various health clubs, spas and weight-reducing clinics.

Figure salons note that there is a very substantial increase in enrollment in the spring. People realize then that the bathing suit weather is quickly approaching. Many, however, wait until May or June and expect drastic changes in a few weeks.

"Here we stress the importance of doing things correctly and conscientiously," a figure salon attendant said. "People don't seem to realize that it takes time to get a body back in shape.

"It takes only a short time of overeating and not exercising to make a flabby body," she explained, "but it takes weeks and months of continuous exercise and carefully



Chris Walker

planned meals to get the desired figure."

All diet and exercise experts stress the importance of having a doetor's approval before starting a program. Besides telling them if they are healthy enough to start such a program, he ean suggest a diet and exercise regime that is made specifieally for them.

Weight Watchers was formed for this personal toueh and to let people talk out their problems of overweight and diets. Rosie Scifo, a graduate student at the University and a former Weight Wateher, said she would recommend Weight Watchers to anyone who wanted to lose weight.

"It is really designed for people 30 pounds or more overweight but can work for anyone," she said. "The instructor will make out a personal diet for anyone who needs it."

The only drawback Scifo noted was that it took a lot of time beeause of the meetings, which were once a week, $3 per meeting. After the weigh-in eaeh week, there would be a speaker who would talk about different people who lost weight through the group, the hazards of overweight or humorous stories to boost the members' morale and ego.

Robert Litrownik, a psychology graduate student at the University tried to condition people to eat differently in a 1974 experiment.

After filling out a psychological questionnaire at the introductory meeting in the spring, Litrownik accepted eertain applieants but without telling them why they were selected, however, they had to be at least 10 pounds overweight. Each girl also had to pay $25 to insure that she would not drop out midway through the program. This money was refunded at the final weigh-in in November.

The partieipants were put randomly in three groups, each consisting of 15 to 20 girls. Each group had a different diet. No one could know anyone in their group or try to find out the other diets. If this happened, a girl might try to change her diet program, thereby ruining the experiment.

The purpose of the experiment was for the participants to form new eating habits by writing down everything they ate, when they ate it, the ealorie eontent, and how they felt before and after they ate it. They had to do this every day for four weeks.

One of the partieipants, said she did not think the experiment was successful. "I didn't like the idea of not being able to talk this over with anyone," she said. There was no feedback.

"I lost five or six pounds in the first four weeks," she said, "then I stopped following the plan and gained it all back. I kept losing and gaining until the final weigh- in, where I was the same when I started."

Many of the partieipants felt that there was no support from anyone to eontinue with the diet; it was up to each individual to have the will power to stick to it. They said they thought something similar to Weight Watchers would have worked.

Researchers have suggested the two ways to overcome over and undereating is to stop having food as a reward and abstention as punishment, and to eat on the basis of self-demand. They explained that there are variations in individual body rhythms and that people should not eat three meals a day just because that was arbitrarily determined to be normal or average. They said that people should have personal control over their bodies.

Being thin is convenient in a society designed for thin people. But many fat people have abandoned the fight against weight and would rather eat without guilt than continuously diet. In reality there isn't a correct weight, and the weight you feel eomfortable at is most likely the best weight.



Chris Walker

The Plant Mystique



By Pamela Abramson

Photos By Shiela Reaves

Plants in hand, over 50 plant killers entered YMCA's Latzer Hall hoping to salvage their once healthy foliages. "This is more like a funeral than a mini-course," said Ken Benson, as he ripped three yellowing shrubs from a dead dracaena and grabbed a diseased coleus by the roots, tossing it in the garbage.

Benson and Bob Lester, both seniors in horticulture, taught the YMCA's three-part mini-course in plant care house plant maintenance, plant propagation and nursing sick plants to health with on-the-spot diagnosis.

Why a mini course on plants? In a YMCA questionnaire students were asked to choose topics for programs needed on campus. They favored plant care over topical subjects as psychic awareness, alternative life styles, venereal disease, sexuality and birth control.

Though plants have not replaced sex on campus, students are learning everything they've always wanted to know about plants through workshops, University courses, fad books and area plant shops.

Explaining this green phenomenon, Alfred J. Turgeon, professor of ornamental horticulture said, "As population density increases and growth of urban areas increase, the immediate environment becomes more important to us. We begin to focus on nature in general."

The number of ornamental horticulture majors has increased steadily, Professor Floyd Giles said. "In 1967 there were about 30 students in the curriculum, and now there's more than 200." The demand for ornamental horticulture courses has also increased. "This year we had to ask a lot of non-horticulture students to drop our courses because there were just too many people to accommodate," he said.

Plant popularity has grown out of academia and into the home. To help Champaign-Urbana residents bring the outdoors inside, four plant shops have recently sprouted up here. In addition, New Town and Campus Florists are moving away from flowers and towards plants to keep up with the demand. Even food stores are capitalizing on the plant craze by creating house plant sections in the store fronts.

Sammy Dietz and Sharon Baily, owner and manager, respectively, of Flora Friends, the largest area plant shop, agree that people are trying to alter their sterile world of cement by buying plants for decoration. "Plants add a lot to any room," said Baily. "If I had to come home to four white walls everyday I wouldn't be able to tolerate it." Plants are inexpensive as well as decorative, Dietz said. "People who don't have money for pictures or chairs can hang a basket with a plant in it. And think of the number of plants you can buy for half the money you'd spend on a sofa," she said.

"Plant popularity can, of course, be attributed to the look-earthy trend," said Baily. "Even the pots we sell are brown, beige and straw. We get at least 10-20 requests a day for red clay pots. The colored and gingham pots just aren't selling."

There's more to plants than the earth trend and decoration. "People develop an intense emotional attachment and commitment to their plants," said Baily. "In many ways, plants have replaced house pets." Baily remembered a woman who hysterically called the shop because her episcia

was sick. She talked like her father was dying in the hospital. "But I can understand it," Baily said. "When plants grow so beautiful, they can't be replaced."

The "mother complex" explains this. People like to watch things grow, talk to their plants, name them, play music for them and even pray for them.

Talking to a plant gives it carbon dioxide, according to Baily. "But when you talk to a plant you also notice it more. You see if it's dry or notice a brown leaf and you can do something about it."

She admits that there's probably no mystical reason for praying or playing music for plants. "There's certainly better things you can do for them than praying. If it makes you feel better you can pray for it as long as you water it and give it light too.

Exotic tastes and homegrown atmosphere accounts for the Giraffe's popularity in the past four years. Bill Makris, co-owner of the plant shop, said, "Plants are one of the least expensive hobbies. I've tried golf and crap shooting and comparatively, plants are cheap." There's an unlimited amount of things you can do with plants, Makris explained. "You can propagate and hybernize plants and still not spend as much time and money as you would with other hobbies," he said.

Personalized service attracts people to the two-year-old plant shop, Green Growing Things. Owner Bill Worn prepared a mimeographed sheet explaining the necessary water, soil, light and temperature each plant he sells needs.

Like most fads, there's profit to be made—plants are no exception. Evidence is the Great American Plant Robbery sponsored by Panhellenic in the fall. There were over 4500 house plants that were sold practically the second day of the sale. The net income of the sale reached over $20,000. The profit, however, was not Panhellenic's, according to Beckie Bauer, Panhellenic president. Eighty per cent of the total was overhead. Twenty per cent went to Volunteer Illini Projects.

Whether you're a novice struggling with your first Boston fern, or the proud parent of a ceiling-high palm, you probably understand the joys of indoor gardening. Hopefully, the greening of America isn't just a fad—it's sure to outlast the hula hoop.



The Fight Against Rape

By Candace Gitelson

Rape is America's most frequently committed violent crime and one of the most difficult to prove. The Federal Bureau of Investigation estimates a half-million rapes occur annually — about 65 per cent of them go unreported. The one to one situation makes it the victim's word against the accused. In many cases, the accused claims that intercourse was voluntary, on the part of the woman. A 1971 national survey reports that 70 per cent of the arrested men were prosecuted, only 35 per cent of those prosecuted were convicted.

In Champaign-Urbana, more women are now reporting rapes and bringing the problem out in the open. The Women Against Rape (WAR) group and their Rape Hotline program is very much responsible. Fifty-two rapes and 23 attempts have been reported to the local police in the past two years. Banding together to control the rape problem here, WAR has developed several programs to reduce the victim's stress, to help women report rape, to educate the community and to improve legal aspects.

WAR began in small stages and jelled in October, 1973. "It began mostly with students, but we now have 75 members including working women, housewives and people from the University," said Kittie Smith, WAR coordinator.

In July, the Champaign County Mental Health Board provided WAR with a year grant of $14,000 which funds most of the hotline. According to Smith, WAR now has to find new sources for funding.

The Rape Hotline, installed in late February, provides 24-hour emergency service to women raped or sexually assaulted. The hotline's volunteers are divided into two groups. The first group answers phone emergencies. The members determine where the caller is, her condition and if she needs help. The other group, the advocates, accompanies her to the hospital, police station and state's attorney's office, if necessary.

Volunteers have an intensive two-week training period of about 20 hours before manning the hotline. Training includes information from other crisis lines and speakers including University counselors, state's attorney representatives and local police detectives help explain legal aspects and police procedures in rape cases.

Since the hotline opened, 20-23 rapes and two attempts have been called in. At least five rapists have been apprehended. Most women call 12-36 hours after a rape. "To them, that's right away," Smith said. "We have women who call us months and even years after it happens — they're just beginning to deal with it then."

According to national statistics, in 53 per cent of all rape cases, the rapists are either acquaintances of the victim or recognizable to her.

Though there is no such thing as a "typical" rape case, every case follows standard procedures. When a victim calls the hotline, her state varies from hysteria to shock. Often the victim doesn't realize what's happened until days later, one volunteer said. An advocate meets the victim and in most cases, they proceed to a hospital — for students, it's usually McKinley Health Center. A physical examination within 12-18 hours of the rape is required for the woman's safety as well as for court evidence, if she decides to prosecute.

If the victim wants to report to the police, the police detective gets the information from the victim and the doctor at the hospital.

Questioning is done as quickly and as gently as possible, according to a hotline volunteer. Most cases have involved Champaign police, who have been both understanding and cooperative, she said. The victim often goes through mug shots at the police station. If a suspect is apprehended and legal action started, advocates follow the case through — sometimes up to six months. They get legal help for the victim and give moral support.

"The woman feels either guilty or angry. We push for angry . . ."

"There are two emotions we have to deal with. There's fear, all the time. But after that, the woman feels either guilty or angry. We push for angry," Smith said. "It helps her self-worth to report a rape. She is saying, in effect, 'no one has the right to do this to me'."

"Every woman that calls reacts differently," a volunteer said. "Generally, we try to play down the rape by getting them to realize this isn't the worst thing in the world. More important, we're there when she needs someone to talk to, understand and help."

Smith resents people saying "you'll get over it" to the woman. "She won't forget it, but she can learn to live with it," she said.

Preventative rape programs such as Project Whistle Stop are also sponsored by WAR. Plastic whistles are sold at cost throughout the community. If a woman is being followed or attacked she can sound the whistle to alert help or to scare him away.

Women's Wheels, instituted in November by Women's Student Union, the Office of Campus Programs and Services and University Police, gives University women rides home if they're on campus alone between 7:30 p.m. and 2 a.m. By calling the Women's Wheels office, volunteers will drive them anywhere in the area seven days a week at no cost. The car, two-way radio, office and gas have been funded by University Police.

"It's too bad women have to feel threatened when they walk down a street after dark, but as long as the situation remains that way, we'll try to protect their safety as much as possible," said Jackie Kras, program coordinator and assistant dean of campus programs and services.

One Woman's Experience

The rape occurred four years ago in Urbana to a 19-year old University student who prefers to remain anonymous.

"Frustration. Pure and absolute frustration is the only way to explain the total experience.

I was hitching along Lincoln Avenue about 6 p.m. to visit a friend at Lincoln Avenue Residence (LAR). A car pulled up with two men inside. They were white and about 30 and 35-years-old. The one guy got out and held the door open to let me slide in front. I thought he was being chivalrous.

I told them where I was going. There were beer cans all over and I could smell it on their breath. They weren't drunk, though and I didn't suspect anything.

As we approached LAR I made a motion to get out. That's when the guy next to the door pulled the knife on me. It was a small pocketknife but it scared me to death. We passed up LAR and headed south into the country. I didn't know what they were planning. I was hoping they'd just drive far out and drop me somewhere so I kept watching roadsigns. We finally stopped by some trees. There were no houses around, a totally isolated area. One told me to strip.

I started to plead, to cry. I told them I was queer, I didn't like men. He flashed the knife again. I took off my clothes.

One raped me while the other walked around outside, then they traded places. Both men were brutal and extremely rough. I suffered lacerations of the genitalia and my body system was messed up for months. I don't remember the actual rape. I blocked it out completely.

After it was over they offered to drive me to LAR provided I wouldn't go to the police. Otherwise they'd leave me on Route 45. I told them I wouldn't talk but to leave me on 45. I couldn't stand to look at them or think about it.

They took me to the dorm anyway, threatening to get me if I talked. They suggested we get together for dinner or drinks. They were fully aware, non-caring about their actions. They were looking for a good time and would do anything to get it. They got me.

I'm not a hysterical-type person. I keep a calm outward appearance and bottled it all up inside. But when I got upstairs I broke down. I told my friend and debated calling the police. For a while I needed to think about something else.

It was April 15 and I still hadn't filed my income tax returns, so I did that. All the figures came out wrong; I wound up owing the government money which was impossible. I mailed it and went over to the Urbana Police Department.



They thought I was nuts, couldn't believe a woman could be so logical and file her tax forms then. I just didn't want two hassles later.

The police were the nicest of all. It was before they had a special sex-offense detective and the cop on call at the desk took the report. He was fatherly and considerate. He said he had a daughter my age and he probably identified with me. They took me to McKinley Health Center. The doctor was brusque and hard. When he jammed the speculum up me, it was like re-living the rape.

I felt real dirty and kept washing myself. I left for a few days to get away from the whole scene.

The police kept driving me around to look for the car. We found it one day and they caught the driver when he came out of work. I kind of freaked out when I saw him again but I didn't cry. I decided to prosecute.

The trial went through July. The state's attorney didn't like me. He was totally incompetent. He failed to bring up valid evidence against the rapist. The doctor mumbled so when he was on the stand no one could hear him.

The other rapist showed up at the trial. Because of legalities I never understood they couldn't arrest him. It was two against one. They admitted having intercourse but claimed I was willing.

The night it happened I was wearing pants, a shirt, a bulky sweater, and a jacket but the defense lawyer played up the fact I wasn't wearing a bra. It didn't help for me to be wearing wire-rimmed glasses or to be a University student or of course, to be hitching. In their eyes I was asking for it. Nothing I said mattered.

The shocker was that the guy we caught was married and had children. His wife was at the trial. She kept shaking her head and giving me dirty looks. She called me a cheap whore. I was on the witness stand for two days. All I saw was a swarm of male faces getting vicarious kicks out of the whole thing.

My attitude towards men didn't really change from this. Right after the rape I was extremely antagonistic towards them. I guess I still get like that sometimes but I think many women today feel like that at times.

I don't know if I'd do it the same way now. Things have changed for the better in four years. There's a new state's attorney who is much more cooperative. It's easier for a woman to prove rape today. There's a better awareness and handling of the problem and women's groups are here to advise and support the victim.

But I just don't know. I guess I'd probably report it but wouldn't prosecute. As much as I'd want the guy behind bars I couldn't handle the frustration and humiliation of the court scenes.

The guy who raped me was acquitted...What else can I say?"

Nothing. Absolutely nothing.



Chris Walker

Abortion: An Alternative

By Linda McCurdy

On Jan. 22, 1973, abortion was legalized. The U.S. Supreme Court eliminated all legal restrictions during the first three months of pregnancy, except that the physician be licensed. Champaign-Urbana women have no abortion clinic, but hospital abortion facilities and services exist.

Two abortive methods are used here: Dialation Curettage (D&C) also known as the scraping method and menstrual extraction suction which uses a vacuum aspirator.

According to Francis McVoy, president of the National Organization for Women (NOW), most local physicians use the D&C. A D&C requires an overnight hospital stay and costs up to $500. Although D&C, a relatively outdated method, is sometimes essential, it's often used unnecessarily because "local doctors feel comfortable with it," McVoy said. The trend is toward the aspirator suction method, but doctors here aren't keeping up with the technique, she said.

The suction method, performed by only one local physician, and legal up to eight weeks of pregnancy, costs $75 including tests, visits and Rh-factor complications which usually increase cost by $50.

When abortion was legalized, Carle Clinic and Burnham City Hospital immediately purchased an aspirator — but they don't use it," McVoy said, "It's absurd to use a D&C for abortion because of the increase in cost and possibility of



complications: hemorrhages, perforations and infections," a woman who had a menstrual extraction, explained.

While Burnham is cooperative with women about abortion, Carle does not give abortion priority. "They do it, but in some instances you have to wait two or three weeks because it is elective surgery. An impacted wisdom tooth operation could come before an abortion," McVoy said. Most women go to Chicago, Peoria or St. Louis for abortions because it's more expensive here, said a student who had a menstrual extraction in Champaign. An abortion in a Chicago clinic costs between $150-$200.

Carle Clinic performed 55 abortions from October 1973 to October 1974. According to Carle's Social Service Department, "Carle is not just an abortion center." Women cannot just "walk in off the streets and receive an abortion," Carle operates on women who've already been to Carle as a patient. All must have a physician's referral to be admitted. Five physicians perform abortions there with mandatory counseling for women. One of two professionally trained counselors talk with each woman before the abortion. The social service workers hope to institute a follow-up counseling service where patients are seen two weeks after the operation.

Burnham serves as a facility for physicians to use for abortion. The abortion decision is strictly between the physician and patient, according to a hospital spokesman. Both hospitals operate on an in-patient basis.

Although McKinley does not perform abortions because it does not have a blood bank, it provides listings of Chicago abortion clinics. A McKinley spokesman said "it is not a regular hospital" and not equipped to handle surgical patients. To perform abortions would require increased staff, facilities and cost, he said.

NOW is hoping for a local abortion clinic. However, they "don't have the energy to lend themselves to it," McVoy said. Doctors are not interested because they're making good money, she said. Most women don't tell physicians they are having a Chicago abortion so when asked they say there's no need for one. "They don't want to be considered abortionists so they drag their feet," she said.

NOW offers a 24-hour problem pregnancy service, receiving about 150 calls since its beginning in January 1974. "The majority are not from hysterical women. Most are calling for general birth control information or names and addresses of physicians who perform abortions," Sharon Orensby, NOW abortion task force director, said. "We answer general questions like 'does it hurt?' or 'how does the procedure work?'

"Abortion is not the big hassle or problem it was in the past," Dr. T. A. Kiersch, McKinley Health Center counselor, said. Evidence of this, he said, is that fewer go to Mc-



Chris Walker

Kinley for counseling. Before abortion legalization, about 20 students would seek help counseling at McKinley, Now it is about half that.

Both local physicians and counselors agree counseling is an important part of an abortion. "If a girl comes to see," a McKinley counselor said, "there is still some doubt in her mind. We try to help her sort through her own reasoning and discuss if she'll be able to handle the situation if she has the baby."

McKinley pharmacist Jack R. Thompson estimates students save over $30,000 annually on antiovulatory (birth control) drugs by having their prescriptions written and filled free at McKinley. Each student is assessed $26 per semester for McKinley use. Part of the abortion cost, if performed during the first 12 weeks of pregnancy, is covered by Student Insurance Policy which has material benefits up to $200. Funds are also available to students through the University Emergency Loan Fund.

Planned Parenthood also provides consulation and referrals on birth control and problem pregnancies, charging on a sliding scale in proportion to income. "We just provide information on all alternatives. Our motto is 'Children by choice, not by chance," a Planned Parenthood volunteer said.

In contrast to the pro-abortion stance of many organizations, are the two Champaign-Urbana pro-life organizations opposing abortion. Birthright, according to a local volunteer, tries to stay away from controversial subjects, dealing only with the pregnant girl. Birthright eliminates the abortion concept by upholding unconditional respect for human life at all stages of development. The non-profit social service referral agency offers free pregnancy tests, doctor's referrals, financial aid and emergency housing.

The local Right-to-Life committee holds the same abortion philosophy but is more politically-orientated. Now working to reverse the U.S. Supreme Court abortion decision, the committee also wants to remove the illegitimacy stigma attached to unmarried mothers. They distribute brochures picturing abortion procedures and aborted fetuses, and correspond with legislators. Volunteers stood in the bitter cold last year at the Seals and Croft concert to distribute Life or Death brochures to support the group's "The Unborn Child" album. Although many students objected to the distribution, Right-to-Life contends it is their right.

DATING: BORING OR SCORING?

By Elaine Raffel



Greg Meyer



Greg Meyer

Any student who really wants a date at the University can get one.

Despite the generality of this statement, determination and initiative are all that is really needed in order to go out. Add a bit of patience, ingenuity and guts and the goal is even more attainable. There's no question that the datable are not going to be completely dated, and it's relatively simple to discover who the prospective possibilities are.

This doesn't imply that once an individual finds a date it's going to be one he or she will want to bring home to meet the folks or even want to go out with again. But if one is unsuccessful in a certain attempt, the whole process can start all over again at any chosen time. It doesn't seem presumptuous to say that the only ones who are likely to find fault with this theory are those who refuse to let go of the Candice Bergen or Robert Redford dream image and prefer to spend weekends staring at wall posters.

The University is a step ahead of many other schools by having a large percentage of active fraternities and sororities. Obviously, the fact that on a Saturday night a sorority is out of hot water by 7 o'clock and totally deserted by 9 o'clock denotes that dating is common practice.

Furthermore, anyone who has ever been in a fraternity house between 1 a.m. and 4 a.m. on a Sunday has usually been treated to an amazing variety of fascinating stories of who did what to whom and where. Sometimes the juicy details will even include the how and why of the situation, depending on the story's shock value or news worthiness.

Greeks tend to be more date-oriented because they have the opportunity to get to know more people. Through exchanges with other houses, individuals with similiar goals are massed together for the primary purpose of meeting one another. They can be sure of having at least one thing in common, which in most cases is all that is needed to start a conversation.

Dorms also provide a standard and reliable foundation for meeting members of the opposite sex. The most obvious place to initiate conversation would be in the cafeteria, once realizing that all dorm food generates comments of one type or another. By the time one moves to an apartment, it gets a bit rougher. Normally one has a particular group of friends, and the key is meeting people through other people. There's no denying the trememdous advantage to those lucky enough to be good at remembering names on the campus.

Somewhere along the line every student has made the bar scene, regardless if they got into it or not. However, it's fairly safe to assume by the standing room only crowds found on weekend nights that they are the most popular place in town.

The most fascinating thing about the bars is that they're so incredibly predictable. Each seems to appeal to a certain personality type and generally attracts a specific crowd.

Students seem to find that the Red Lion Inn is the best bar for meeting people. Because mixed drinks are served, the crowd there is loose and open with one another. There's also the live band to keep things moving and making it easy to ask someone to dance. In many cases a boyfriend and girlfriend first meet at the Lion. He spots her (or vice versa) and the two are romantically shoved into each other and those around them on the crowded dance floor.

Boni's is home for the fraternity boys who divide their time equally between the beer and the women there. Close behind on the Greek priority list is Dooley's, which recently slipped down to second place. The main complaint about Dooley's is that it's too dark to see what's there to pick up. It's usually better to go to both of these bars unescorted, primarily because most people tend to lose who they originally came with anyway.

Chances R attracts more dates than any of the other bars closer to campus. Couples generally have found this a suitable first date spot because it allows them to get in a car to go (more along the traditional lines), and it doesn't necessarily require an excessive amount of conversation. Once a pair discovers that they do, after all, have something to say to each other, Treno's has secluded booths suited for the purpose.

All of the bars facilitate a great deal of looking but it's debatable whether the people who do get together there are the exceptions rather than the rule. It's really difficult to determine what people are like or what they're really think-



Mary Kahn

ing. If it weren't for different faces and bodies, the same line could become downright boring. Yet, it remains a mystery why some can get away with "Aren't you in my 9 o'clock?" sounding almost cool, while another person wouldn't even get acknowledged. The fact is that certain individuals can come up with "Didn't I see you on the Quad with your dog yesterday?" and make everyone go home that night to take out their nonexistent German shepherds. It's sometimes hard to believe that these one liners can get a conversation going, but there's no denying that they can and do. However, the number one all time classic has to be the fraternity guy who walked up to a nice looking girl and calmly said (with a straight face), "You're the only girl in this whole place I feel like talking to." Even if they did get together as a result, the odds are she'll never really trust him after that.

A better bet than the bars for getting to know someone is a person's classes. There are countless ways to approach someone after a lecture, some forward and others a bit more subtle. The time factor helps the situation out considerably. Plans can be developed and executed with greater care when one is assured of seeing their target two or three times a week.

Study dates are generally pretty popular for two basic reasons. First, the majority of students find it a pleasant way to get in some extra booking and still feel like they're going out. However, guys are usually initiators of this type of date because it allows them to find out about the girl before they have to spend any money, which is the logical second reason. One fraternity in particular has a standard policy for study dates the first time they take out someone new.

The undergraduate library is an excellent place to meet people regardless of how much studying actually is accomplished. It's a rare occurence not to see anyone familiar, and most everyone appreciates a break when the chance arises. Socializing is a primary function of the undergrad library. It serves to impress a date or some friends about one's ambition and dedication while at the same time keeps the weaker willed person away from television, stereo and refrigerator for few hours.

The very shy have a somewhat more difficult time, but dedication to a cause can solve problems for even the acute introvert. Fix-ups are relatively easy on this campus and most everyone knows someone who wants to be set up. There's no getting around the risk factor involved, but somehow even the most horrendous experience is going to be funny to look back on one day.

Formal dating normally doesn't last too long in Champaign, basically because the same two people will run out of places to go. After a couple has been to the bars, a few movies, may be a concert and out for dinner, pizza, coffee and ice cream at least once something happens. Dating, in many cases transforms into a "meaningful relationship" which no longer requires the two go out every weekend. It can also mean it's time for the pair to split and hit the same places with someone else. After their first semester, the majority of University students are aware it's who you're with and not what you do that counts.

Actually what one does on a date tells a great deal about a person. Sorority members discover every Sunday morning which sisters didn't come home on Saturday night and in dorms all over campus students are telling their roommate's parents that "She's in the shower." Sex is a touchy subject any way it's looked at, and there's no way to justifiably generalize behavior and attitudes. The University is a long and appreciated step beyond midnight dorm curfews and no one wants them back. The way it is now, all the guy gets who's out for a "piece" is a piece of the girl's mind. It's also not uncommon for a complete reversal of roles to take place and for the term "double standard" to imply a more comfortable bed size.



Chris Walker



Mary Kahn

College romances can be frightening when the participants realize that they're not teen-agers anymore. It's hard to adjust to the idea that in a few years students must leave the life they've grown so accustomed to and enter the big time. Too often, however, this results in panic and the tendency to get serious too soon. Nothing kills a relationship faster than pressure and unfortunately, this can only be learned through experience. No doubt there's more to life than college dates, but it's a sound rule to know the other person really well before any mention of engagement or marriage. The word "wedding" is probably the number one cause of paranoia on campuses all over the country.

Once a couple is fairly well established it's not hard to keep track of one's catch. The University is not designed for sneaking around and the only people who try it either consciously or subconsciously want to get caught. It's clear that the library and the bars are out, while campus movies and restaurants are also pretty risky. The only possible alternative is to take in a show or get something to eat in downtown Champaign. Surprisingly enough, the odds aren't even favorable for those with boyfriends and girlfriends at home. Who's dating whom has been a favorite conversation topic for years, and who's cheating on whom is equally enjoyed.

A real authentic date can be unbelievably exciting and for some the anticipation is half the fun. For others dating may be a thing that they gave up with their letter sweater or prom dress. Basically, however, most everyone is looking for companionship, intimacy and good times. Whether these goals can be fulfilled by dating, through one serious relationship or through a large group of friends is up to the individual. Still it's reassuring to know that there's one of every size, shape and color at the University and literally thousands to choose from.



There's More Than Meats the Eye

Photos By Mary Arenberg

Perhaps the most interesting classroom on campus is the Stock Pavillion slaughterhouse where Jasper Lewis, 30 years a butcher for the College of Agriculture, masterfully carves a side of beef.

After livestock is raised and studied by the agriculture classes in its different developmental stages, the meat is butchered, studied again and finally sold.

Anyone who has waited in line an hour or more at the meat sales in Davenport Hall may have found themselves wondering what goes on behind the counter. Well, here you have it.

Jasper effortlessly exhibits his trade at the slaughterhouse on Mondays at 8:00 a.m. In 20 minutes a steer becomes two sides of muscle hanging from meat hooks. The animal is knocked out, hoisted up by its hind legs, bled, beheaded, skinned, gutted and sawed down the middle.

Jasper instructs his student employees on how to pelt the animal and push away the skin by hand. What takes the students 30 minutes to do, Jasper does in three.

The agriculture inspector, who swears he will quit when Jasper does, is present at all butcherings. "There isn't a young butcher or meat cutter anywhere who is as good at his work as Jasper. He was even better in his younger days, but there's nobody who can top him, young or old."

Later in the week Jasper can be found in the back rooms of Davenport Hall cutting up sides of beef to be sold on Friday, telling stories about the other places he's worked and singing to the cadence of his cleaver.

The meat sold at Davenport Hall is fresher than any meat sold in supermarkets. Profits are funneled back into animal fodder. Prices are set by retail listings.






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Natural Foods for the Health of It



By Francine Sanders
Illustrations By Barbara Schotmeyer

For nearly two years, Susan Shapiro, a dietetics major, devoted her spare time to learning the vegetarian way of life. She read textbooks, attended lectures, and watched specials on television; becoming a vegetarian was a natural transition.



Susan represents a growing number of students and people everywhere dedicated to a changed eating style. A vital force in the "health food" revolution, these people view their eating patterns as a way of life.

Like a virus that cannot be isolated for observation, the health food-vegetarian movement cannot be neatly discovered in facts and figures. Its influence and steady growth is seen by its effects. The controversy that surrounds the subject is proof alone of its importance.

Today's advocate of natural foods is not the "health nut" or "fanatic" that characterized the movement several years ago. In fact, many say there is no such thing as a health food "fad."

Lester Karplus, a vegetarian for three and a half years, is the owner-manager of Butterbur's Inn, a vegetarian-type restaurant. When Metamorphisis closed down last June, Karplus, bought the restaurant, changed the name, and followed in its vegetarian footsteps. Although Butterbur's does not serve strictly organically-grown foods, Karplus hopes the restaurant will move in that direction.Meanwhile, "healthy" vegetarian meals are provided for those who want them.

Karplus traces his vegetarian beginnings to when he worked as a cook at a campus sorority. He remembers being "very distraught" at the way meat was handled there. Now, three and a half years later, he does not eat animal products at all.

But most of Butterbur's clientele are semi-vegetarians or lacto-vegetarians who eat no animal flesh but do consume milk and eggs. Regular customers include yogas, members of the transcendental meditation movement, and foreign students — especially from India. A surprisingly high number of townspeople and faculty also frequent the restaurant.

Although a large percentage of Winifred Sanders' customers at the Dietary Food Store in Champaign are middle-aged and older, University students account for much of her business. Sanders does not think health foods are a fad, rather she believes that young people are becoming increasingly aware of good nutrition.

"A lot of younger Americans are tired of paying large amounts of money and getting nothing in return," she said. Sanders is concerned about the large number of Americans who consume "empty calories" in the form of breakfast cereals refined foods, and processed items. But she thinks that colleges are breeding a better-educated public, which is more skeptical about the food it consumes.

Jacob Woolfson, owner of Wolfson's Natural Foods, agreed that the health food "movement" is a recent one. It's only been during the last 20 or 30 years that thousands of

additives and preservatives have been used.

"Peoples' bodies are beginning to revolt against the additives they've been eating," he said. Significant to Woolfson is the increasing numbers of upset stomachs, migraine headaches and hyperkinetic children. These recent developments are due to inadequate nutrition catching up with us, he said.

Dr. Laurenee M. Hursh, director of McKinley Health Service refuted any such claim that was not supported by seientifie evidence. As a laboratory direetor in the U.S. Army, Hursh eonducted extensive research in the field of nutrition.

"It's a lot of hogwash," said Hursh, referring to the diagnosis that increased cases of migraines and hyperkinetic children are due to expansive use of food additives and chemical processing. "There is no scientifie proof showing that organically grown food is better than non-organically grown foods. In fact, much information refutes sueh a claim." Hursh cited a study that has run over 34 years showing that organic foods are not superior to non-organic foods.

Dr. Frances Van Duyne is also very skeptical about claims



made by organie-health food advocates. Van Duyne, the head of foods and nutrition in the School of Human Resources and Family does not see any harm in additives and preservatives. "What's food made of anyway," she said, "but chemicals?"

Most nutrition experts, like Van Duyne, question the nutritional quality of vegetarian diets. Depending on the degree of vegetarianism practiced, this type of diet can easily lead to an inadequate supply of protein. If a vegetarian follows a diet completely free of animal protein, he must rely entirely on plants as a protein source. But, Hursh stressed, animal is necessary in any diet in order to make the protein in plants work effectively. Also the amino acid pattern is not as good in plants as in animal. Some of the essential amino acids might even be missing altogether in plant foods, according to Van Duyne.

While some vegetarians cut animal products from their diet for health reasons, others do it for moral reasons. Moral considerations were first on Terry Feltmeyer's list when she beeame a vegetarian four years ago. Feltmeyer is leery of individuals who claim they are "considering" becoming vegetarian; a spiritual, moralistie praetiee cannot be decided by "sitting down and weighing the pros with the cons," she said.

Others, like Shapiro, combine a spiritual and practical outlook. Shapiro thinks killing animals for food is an unneeessary evil, but she does consume milk and eggs, since the animal is not hurt rendering these products.

Nutritionists and vegetarians both agree that careful diet planning is necessary to seeure proper nutrition. Shapiro, who lives in a dorm survives "very well" thanks to a plentiful salad bar and by keeping careful wateh on her protein sources. Shapiro's experiences would seem to indicate that dorm living presents no hassles for a vegetarian. Cottage cheese is her lifesaver. She counts on eottage cheese as a major protein source and admits she would really be at a loss without it.

Good health, beauty, longevity and sexual potency all depend on eating the "proper" foods. This is one of the most popular beliefs in the health food seene.

Aeeording to most experts, "organic" foods are foods grown on enriehed soil without the use of pesticides and chemieal fertilizers. Meats and poultry raised organically do not reeeive any growth-stimulating hormones or injeetions of antibodiotics. Even the best farms, however, find it diffieult to maintain these standards. Chemical residues often enter the soil as a result of the wind and rain.

The lack of formal standards of regulation poses problems. The customer has no real guarantee that he is getting what he paid for, and, on top of that, he often is forced to pay exorbitant prices for the desired produets. In effect, some steer away from organic-health food stores out of fear that foods labeled "organie" really are not. Most experts agree that a large pereentage of food labeled organic is no different from the regular food on the shelves.

While experts are divided as to whether vegetarianism and health food diets are as nutritional as the standard American diet, most agree that the trend is beneficial. With the increase in literature on these trends, the public is more aware of nutrition in general. People are now thinking about their health and questioning the quality of their diets.



Alternative Publications

Tumor

Each fall as Homecoming approaches, anxiety strikes certain campus administrators who have learned that with it comes the Tumor, and and an onslaught of raised eyebrows.

The Tumor is the 47-year-old Homecoming publication of the University chapter of the Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi (SDX). Like New Yorker, the Tumor is not written for a little old lady in Decatur.

Known as the Boneyard Blast in 1927, the Tumor has always managed to raise eyebrows — its only consistent characteristic, and its chief problem.

Each year a few members of SDX take on the task of publishing the Tumor. Being on the Tumor staff presents its problems. The staff is plagued by administrative harassment, production problems and deadlines.

Each new staff sets out to publish a better-written, more controversial and satirical Tumor. However, there have been years when a few individuals, and perhaps an entire staff, desire nothing more than to be "dirty."

Locating a publisher willing to print the paper has often been a problem. Some have objected to its off-color and predominantly pornographic content. Selling advertising space presents another difficulty. It takes a great deal of tact to sell ads to the more reputable campus businesses.

On Homecoming weekend the staff and other volunteers beat the pavements peddling their paper. The papers sell quickly, and alumni are avid buyers.

Although the headlines were mild — "Team Fired for Cheating" — the administration went wild with the release of the 1951 Tumor. Calling it "vulgar and obscene," the University Committee on Student Discipline demanded the immediate resignation or removal of the Sigma Delta Chi officers. Fred Turner, dean of men, went so far as to freeze the organization's Tumor sales-profits of $1,000, with the intention of putting it in a scholarship fund.

It became evident that Turner had acted rather hastily when the club left for a national convention, in Detroit, believing that the Tumor profits would cover convention expenses. Returning to Champaign, students found that their voucher to the national organization had bounced. Sigma Delta Chi was eventually permitted to pay its bills while the remaining profits went into the scholarship fund.



Shiela Reaves

Martin Gershen will continue as SDX advisor despite College of Communication's disassociation with the club because of the Tumor.

The Tumor underwent nearly a decade of censorship as a result of the 1951 Tumor. The 1959 Tumor was the center of another administration furor. It featured a story about the Inter-Fraternity Council publishing a "directory of campus broads," a hypothetical movie cast featuring Jayne Mansfield, Marilyn Monroe and Jane Russell as the student body, and pictures of sparsely-clad coeds.

No disciplinary action was taken since the club's advisor, Richard Hildwein associate professor of journalism, intervened. Hildwein told the adminsitration that he would take personal responsibility for quality control of the 1960 Tumor.

Censorship of the Tumor faded in the late 1960's, and by the early 1970's it became apparent that the Tumor had been liberated. This liberation and the lack of censorship has often caused a mild disgust among the more conservative elements of campus. Following the 1973 Tumor, the College of Communications severed its association with SDX, meaning a faculty member will no longer be appointed as club advisor. However, Martin Gershen, 1973 club advisor and journalism faculty member, has continued his association with the club. However, Sigma Delta Chi is still a University organization.

The Tumor profits and membership fees are the sole source of revenue for the University chapter of SDX, named Most Outstanding Campus Chapter at the 1973 national convention. The activities which make the University chapter outstanding are also expensive.

Each year, approximately eight outstanding members of the journalism profession speak at chapter meetings. Speakers have included Peter Bridges, who gained national attention in 1972 when he was jailed for refusing to name a news source; Neal Ball, former assistant press secretary to Richard Nixon; Casey Bukro, environment editor of the Chicago Tribune; and Pati Davis , first woman president of the New York Press Club. Tumor sales also help members fund trips to national SDX conventions. In spring 1973, the University chapter hosted a regional convention in Champaign-Urbana.

There has been controversy over whether these activities justify the existence of the Tumor. But without the Tumor club members would have to bake and sell enough cookies to qualify as honorary Keebler elves to provide the necessary funds.

Lori Wachowiak

Irepodun

From the beginning, Irepodun faced problems. In October 1971, the first black yearbook, Irepodun, was created to reflect black attitudes and experiences.

In Yoruba, an African language, Irepodun means "unity is a must." The unity theme carried throughout the first volume's features and photographs, expressing the need for united support of black organizations. Senior in journalism, Jeffrey Roberts, organized the first Irepodun which folded due to an inexperienced staff. Few issues sold and a disappointed staff, mostly graduating seniors, left an $1,800 debt and the frustrated memory of an idea that just didn't make it.

Ambitious, energetic and ready to accomplish what the first staff could not, Stanley Woodward, another journalism senior, formed the Irepodun Collective in 1972. The Afro-American Center bought the remaining copies of the previous Irepodun and wiped the financial slate clean.

Woodward's staff began work on Irepodun in 1973, facing many of the same problems as the first staff. "Our biggest problem was that Irepodun never really had the chance to firmly establish itself on this campus like the Daily Illini or Illio," Woodward said. "Every year we'd have to worry about where our $3,000 budget would come from, whether we could get office space and how we'd clear up the debt from the year before."

Though the second Irepodun showed tremendous visual improvement over the first, it had promotional problems and did not sell.

Content also failed. Many black students underwent a change in attitude. The Pan-Africanist ideology and sense of community espoused in the publication wasn't as warmly accepted as in previous years.

In response to a survey taken by the staff, the third Irepodun was promoted as an annual black magazine focusing on campus activities. More articles and fewer community photos were used.

Despite financial support from the Afro-American Academic Program and the Illini Publishing Company, the magazine folded before publication.



Nolan Hester

An Irepodun staff member works on photography for the fourth black yearbook, produced by the newly-formed Jamaa Productions.

The situation has changed this year. A group of about 30 black students in August 1974 formed Jamaa Productions, the communications workshop of the Afro-American Cultural Center. Jamaa also produces "Blacknotes," a radio program on WPGU and "Drums," a monthly magazine.

Irepodun's content now includes in-depth articles on black enrollment, black studies and campus activism, in addition to photo essays and portraits. The Afro-American Cultural Center provides a budget for promotion. Printing costs are financed with expanded advertising revenue. When Irepodun needs funds, it dips into a main kitty at the Cultural Center, enabling a $5 to $1.50 price decrease.

Jamaa is the Swahili word for family. Irepodun is organized in a family structure. Of the 30 Jamaa members, many have experience in communications. They help each other develop skills much the same way an older child does with a younger sibling, and have successfully managed their three projects. For the Jamaa staff, Irepodun does not represent alternative media. To the black community in Champaign-Urbana, there exists no other alternative.

Chris Benson

Prairie Dispatch

If you believe the underground publications which flourished in the late 1960's have quietly passed away, you haven't been paying attention. In Champaign-Urbana the bi-weekly Prairie Dispatch is surviving well, looking forward to a lengthy stay on the local news stands.

The Dispatch was initiated in March 1973 by volunteers who thought an alternative paper was viable and necessary for the community. The first issue carried the statement of purpose: "Our goal is to present facts, their meanings, and the ways they relate to individual lives in our community ... not only report problems but to propose solutions to these problems and to communicate both in a personal way."

Though only one member of the original staff remains, the paper continues in that tradition. Beatrice Jones, the current coordinator, perceives the paper as an "alternative" newspaper and called those of the 1960's "underground."

Underground papers were aimed at a "freak/radical" reader already convinced of the ideology set forth in the papers. Alternative papers attempt to embrace a larger segment of the community, especially the lower classes. Jones said that their readership ranges politically from "Democratic liberal to flaming radical." A recent issue, however, included a letter written by a Champaign policeman in response to the paper's coverage of a shooting in Northeast Champaign. Jones finds this an encouraging indication that the paper is being read by more conservative people in the community

The majority of the stories found in the Dispatch are highly localized and deal directly with the community and its citizens. Generally, only one article per issue deals with national or international events. By limiting itself to the community environment, Jones feels the Dispatch is in a better position to effect social change here.

Thinking of the future, Jones' main concern is to attract more readers. She estimates a 3,000 readership, based on the assumption that three people read a single issue. Economically the paper can make ends meet if it maintains a bi-weekly publication schedule.

Jones admits that the Dispatch needs more staff people. Aside from writers, the paper's most urgent need is a competent and stable production staff. The paper is now put together by anybody who happens to be around at the time. By enlarging the writing staff, the paper could pursue more investigative reporting, which would increase effectiveness and impact, according to Jones.

The paper consciously avoids the inflammatory and alienating rhetoric of the 60's and consistently seeks an air of intelligent and reasonable dialogue.

Jones believes that true and lasting social change is more possible in the placated and, perhaps, saner atmosphere of the 1970's. The Prairie Dispatch is dedicated to the advancement of basic humanism in society and hopes that democracy will once again become a government for all the people instead of the few.

Jon Ferguson

Student faction ineffective in city councils

By Bruce Silverglade

The movement of campus activism from protest to local politics seems to have come to a dead end. Student apathy, lack of an ideological base and business-conscious city councils have effectively halted the progress of student involvement in the Champaign-Urbana governments. The election of several council members from predominately student populated wards has not had the expected effect on city policy nor the impact on student issues. Two Urbana city council members, Susan Beckenstein, D-1st Ward, and Independent John Peterson, 2nd Ward, were elected from wards with about 1,000 registered student voters. Mary Pollock, D-2nd Dist., represents 2,600 Champaign voters, 2,000 of them students.

Encouraging 18-year-olds to vote and participate in local affairs was intended to halt the radical 1960's movement and it succeeded. "Radical change in student participation is unreasonable," Pollock, a University graduate student, said. Pollock receives few letters or calls from her constituents. Attendance at monthly district meetings is low unless there is a burning issue. Without the 1960's issues and ideology, students show little interest. "Students are not concerned with the nuts and bolts of city government, as compared with moral issues. However, students are not much less concerned with city government than the average citizen," Beckenstein, a University graduate, said.

Outside agitation has also contributed to student disinterest in local government. Dennis Bing, county clerk, has discouraged students from registering to vote by requiring unreasonable identification to prove county residency, Rana Koll, Register to Vote '74 member, said. By not accommodating students with accessible office hours, not hiring enough deputy registrars for the student influx and by refusing to facilitate on-campus registration, Bing met student opposition. The Coalition for Voter Registration and People for Local Voter Action forced Bing to alter his policies through a series of suits in 1972. In fall 1974, Bing, refusing to accept dormitory meal passes and contracts as residency proof, was faced with another suit by the registration organ-



Nolan Hester

Independent John Peterson, 2nd Ward, doubles as a car mechanic at Earthworks Garage when not working on city council business.

ization. He changed his policies under the new threat.

"I'm amazed Bing still tries to stop registration when he is no longer backed by the local Republicans," Pollock said. Students are not generally conservative which scares the council. "The Pisciotte race, (state senate) depended on the student vote. On winning he would unseat a Republican and as more students registered his chances were greater," Beckenstein said. Pisciotte lost the election.

But the three council members' effect on city policy depends on student support. Many students, however, are more concerned with hometown politics. Mandel Miller, junior in LAS, would rather vote in Chicago. "What happens there has a greater effect on me in later years than what happens in Champaign." Terry Carnes, sophomore in LAS, is registered in Park Forest. "I know more about the races at home and I don't feel local issues have affected me much," she said.

One major problem in student ward participation is keeping up with the transient residents. A heavy turnover every year causes one third of the voter registration list to become outdated.

Students displayed little interest in this year's local elections. A general apathy in all elections is evident. Pollock said, "People are disillusioned." Twenty to 25 percent is the usual 2nd district turnout, lower than only one other city district.

Peterson, a former University student, is disappointed in local turnout. Fewer burning issues have turned away student voters. "Students have returned to 1965. They are locked into the idea of career advancement rather than social progress."

"The council blocks media coverage of me," Peterson said, "because my issues are too radical."

Aside from apathy, council opposition has caused student issues to be ignored. Pollock and Peterson have attempted to block opposition while Beckenstein has accepted the system.

The council initially opposed student representation. "When I attended council meetings at first I found my opinions were ignored because of my age and because I'm a woman," Pollock said. "I still feel like I'm on the outside agitating." Beckenstein was first "patted on the head" by council members but is now widely accepted. Council members were initially scared of Peterson. "My victory was a complete surprise to them," Peterson said. Although accepted now by the council, he is still seen as a substantial threat. "The system is somewhat more open than in the 1960's but I still get a lot of entrenched reaction," he said.

Council fears about student representation proved to be unfounded because they have the majority to block issues. Kenneth Appel, D-7th ward said, "Susan Beckenstein is one of the council's best members. She has an unusual knack for getting to know the issues. John Peterson represents a segment of opinion that hasn't been heard before. These two have proved that having students on the council will not do away with a reasonable form of government."

William Kuhne, Champaign council member at large, said



Laurie Szujewski

Champaign city council member Mary Pollock, D-2nd Dist., is a graduate student as well as resident advisor of Scott Hall.

"Mary Pollock's presence on the board is no different than than of any other member. She has her own viewpoint and by representing students she has been a positive addition to the council." Pollock and Peterson, however, have been opposed politically as well as personally. The council first saw Pollock as a threat. The council felt she would "drive the council to the point of crisis," Pollock said. Peterson's views are continually blocked because of his extremist attitude. I'm the only one who says things of substance at council meetings," he said. "The council blocks media coverage of me," Peterson said, "because my issues are too radical." He is not pleased with the liberal democratic council or with Beckenstein's compromises. She is closer to the council liberals than to Peterson. "The Democrats who control have done a poor job. Paley (Urbana's Mayor) set up a topheavy administration and is overly concerned with imagemaking



Nolan Hester

Susan Beckenstein, D-1st Ward, works on the Pisciotte race for State Senate when not busy with Urbana City Council duties.

and a big city government instead of helping people." The majority of the council won't admit they support big business. But Champaign is business and they support Champaign, he said. The Carle Clinic Association requested the Urbana city council to close Park Street to allow for hospital expansion. Neighboring residents spoke out sharply against the street's closing, arguing it would deteriorate the surrounding area. The majority of the council sided with the hospital.

"Few students realize city government has a direct influence on their lives," Pollock said. "Students indirectly pay property taxes through rents and pay sales taxes which in part are returned to local government by the federal government." Federal income tax is partially returned through revenue sharing to Champaign-Urbana, not to the student's hometown. "Students just don't get their money's worth. They spend more than $67 million at local businesses while at school. They have a right to be represented," Pollock said.

Beckenstein was not closely associated with the radical student movement of the 1960's like Pollock and Peterson. "I come from a politically involved family. Working within the system is natural for me," she said. Beckenstein does not want a student representative label. One student issue Beckenstein supports is her ward's housing problem. "Sub-divided houses are definitely a problem, some are so run down. I can't see why anyone would want to live in them," she said. "Somebody should do something." Local government has a significant effect on student's lives but a citywide perspective is most important, she added. "The interests of my ward sometimes conflict with the interests of the city."

Peterson, who has retained his 1960's ideology, is using the system as a stepping stone. He is the only "progressive" council member, he said. "My position on the council is not in itself powerful, however, I have many resources open to me as a councilman." Peterson, refusing any party label, is using his position to build a third party. "You get what you can out of the system. My position can be used as a lever to get into other things that help people. Given the state of political realities in America, it's the only choice. If this doesn't work, then you try something else."



Lisa Wigoda

The Undergraduate Student Association steering committee under former chairman Scott Colky's (far right) direction has been accused of cliquish and power hungry behavior.

UGSA's Quest for Power

By Jan Baskin

When the Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA) ousted one of its own duly-elected steering committee members last August, it stirred so great an uproar that the very legitimacy of the group was questioned.

UGSA, founded in 1970 at the height of campus unrest, has been accused of suppressing and misrepresenting student interests. It's been called cliquish, power-hungry and dictorial.

Five and a half years ago, student government was a 50-member student senate, that dissolved itself and formed UGSA. The old senate was too big, slow moving, and diverse to effectively represent students. More revolutionary methods were needed. The 11-member UGSA steering committee would be a united front to meet common goals: control of the five student-fee supported campus buildings, the student discipline system, entertainment programming, and academic programming.

Dedicated to student rights, UGSA believed University students should get what they pay for, requiring representation on University committees and policy- making bodies. But now, the concept of a "steering committee" determining and directing student body politics may be obsolete.

The result of last spring's UGSA elections demonstrates politcial tension inside and out of the organization. Two slates and several independents ran on a dozen different issues but most campaigners promised more students involvement in UGSA. The 10-candidate TANSTAAFL slate (There Ain't No Such Thing As A Free Lunch) charged that the opposing slate, YES, did not have Star Course and Inter-Fraternity Council representatives, as it claimed. Scott Colky, outgoing UGSA steering committee chairman and

TANSTAAFL supporter charged that YES was stealing his plan for student involvement. YES, with eight candidates, countercharged by accusing TANSTAAFL candidates of being Colky's handpicked successors who would continue his dictorial, obstructionist regime. YES was supported by the Urbana-Champaign Senate Student Association and Illini Union Student Activities (IUSA), student groups fre-



William Mattheessen

Steering committee member Marge Kurylo looks amused during the August meeting when the Undergraduate Student Association "purged" its ranks.

quently at odds with radical UGSA.

Nearly 20 per cent of the students voted, a high turnout compared to 13 per cent the year before. Both independents, Bob Fioretti for chairman and Bill Hommowun for treasurer, won. Six TANSTAAFL and three YES candidates captured the remaining nine committee seats.

The time and dedication needed to be on top of student-related issues is the reason that a small, closed miority has made itself the student spokesman. UGSA works to increase student power, but if it is not representative of students, the 11- member steering committee has gained power rather than students.

UGSA recently attempted to demonstrate its student responsiveness by forming a restructuring committee to study student government. An identical committee in Colky's regime in 1973-74 failed. The committee was formed after ousted UGSA member Doug Worell and John Rowley, vice president of the U-C Senate Student Association, submitted a petition with 1,450 signatures to UGSA demanding a referendum for a constitutional convention.

Rowley and Worrell thought they needed only 1,000 signatures to make the referendum mandatory but UGSA by-laws had been amended in spring 1974, changing the number of required petition signatures to 10 per cent of the undergraduate student body or about 2,700 signatures.

The referendum turned down, Rowley and Worell vowed it was "the last time we will have anything to do with UGSA." Although not enough signatures were obtained for a special September ballot to fill Worrell's seat, students could have gathered a new petition for a vote another day. No one did.

Worrell, a UGSA-appointed member of IUSA, was removed by a two-thirds majority committee vote. UGSA charged him with working against student interests and not dedicating enough time to UGSA. IUSA is a programming subcommittee of the Illini Union Board, an advisory body to the Union director, Earl Finder. UGSA appoints four student members to the student board.

UGSA considers IUSA a self-interested minority student group, according to Fioretti. It programs student-oriented activities through the Union. IUSA, on the other hand, has accused the Illini Union Board of being dominated by UGSA interests. The conflict stems from the board's decision to eliminate funds for such IUSA programs as the Illinettes pom- pom squad and Homecoming.

Characterizing Worrell's removal as a purge, The Daily Illini editorialized that UGSA's action "reduces student government at the level of power politics, where it has been before and now threatens to stay. It serves to make UGSA less representative than it claims to be."

When Barry Meister won over Jan Emyanitoff by 30 votes in the special election to replace Worrell, UGSA considered changing its by-laws to allow both Meister and Emyanitoff to be seated. Meister was a politcial unknown favoring student representation by housing units or curriculum, while Emyanitoff had worked on past UGSA projects and was less vocal for reform. UGSA denied any ulterior motives. The Daily Illini blasted UGSA again: "Although it may seem more than unusual, UGSA is allowed to make up

"You find out real quick that this University isn't going to change. It's really an ivory tower. The administrators realize that the students come and go . . . "

its rules of governance as it goes along. The by-laws that detail the structure and scope of UGSA, can be altered by a two-thirds vote at any time, and the committee has used this power in the past to wheedle out of tight spots."

According to Fioretti, the steering committee did not change the by-law because an 8-3 majority still feels a small ideologically unified group is needed to fight for student rights. He admitted that this arrangement assumes the committee will be responsive to the whole student body and be able to correctly assess its needs. However, Fioretti said the steering committee should increase the size of the committee or devise a system of electoral districts.

Fioretti said the committee altered its approach to increase student power. He said UGSA had previously tried to alternately fight and cooperate with University administrators, resulting in disillusionment.

"You find out real quick that this University isn't going to change. It's really an ivory tower. The administrators realize that the students come and go and that they have to go to school first."

UGSA has developed four courses of action, Fioretti said: provide more student services, irritate the administration, lobby with the University Board of Trustees or state legisla-

tors, or sue the University when it violates state statutes.

Technically, UGSA has no active suits against the University. In December 1974 the courts dismissed its case suing the trustees because they did not consult with the U-C Senate before revising the Union board's powers. UGSA is debating whether to appeal, Fioretti said.

In a related suit, Terry Cosgrove, student trustee and close UGSA allie sued the University for the right as a trustee to the Council of Program Evaluation (COPE) reports. The University filed a motion to dismiss Cosgrove's suit.

If successful, suits can be powerful instruments for student rights, but the fact that they are time-consuming and complex works against UGSA involvement with its yearly turnover and busy student members.

In the past two years, UGSA has adopted a more cooperative attitude with administrators and has added several services. It has pushed hard, but without much success, to get greater student control of the advisory boards to the five student fee-supported buildings, three of which sponsor campus entertainment. In fact, there is at least one undergraduate on nearly all University committees, representing gains since 1969, but UGSA has been unable to increase its student representation since 1972. And many of the committees on which students serve are only advisory.

A cooperative and persuasive attitude is necessary now for maximizing student power. The administration has shown UGSA a little respect by forming two subcommittees in the U-C Senate: one working on a student discipline system review and another on student affairs. According to Fioretti, however, the subcommittee proposals have yet to come out of committee and be acted on by the Senate. UGSA must prod the Senate on, Fioretti said, working more with diplomacy than strategy.

In the state legislature, UGSA is lobbying for a state law that would give students control of student fee-supported buildings. A recent subcommittee report by the Illinois House, called the "Hirschfeld Report" by UGSA, has recommended students "have substantial control over the governance of fee-supported buildings."

In reply, Hugh Satterlee, vice chancellor for campus affairs, said, "The University may cease collecting fees if it does not have control over their use."

Aside from following the leads of others, UGSA has not done much during the fall 1974 semester, Fioretti said, because it is waiting until the new trustees take office in March 1975. "We are sitting back," he said, "waiting to see what kind of changes we get."

One of the issues UGSA is pushing is student discipline reform. According to Fioretti the University disciplines students as a matter of its right "in loco parentis," its right to act in place of a parent. Universities were given the right to "keep a moral atmosphere," Fioretti explained, when a 1913 federal court case ruled that universities act in place of parents and that a student agrees to its parental role by "silent contract" of his admission.

The University's restrictive 60-hour housing regulation is another facet of its parental role. Although the administration has told UGSA that it is not in favor of the 60-hour housing rule, Fioretti said, it has not changed. "Our only recourse is through the courts," he said, explaining that they are awaiting the decision of a court case involving Eastern Illinois in Danville district court that could strike down the legality of the 60-hour rule. Eastern Illinois argued its case on grounds of discrimination.



William Mattheessen

Doug Worell

The steering committee also discussed the possibility of instituting a mandatory contribution fee at student registration, with a voluntary student contribution fee for the UGSA legal service.

UGSA collected about $11,000 from the voluntary student contribution at the fall 1974 registration and another $11,000 at spring registration. It also gets $12,000 from the Illini Union general funds (IUSA gets about $34,000) and earns $22,000 a year renting refrigerators. UGSA needs a high level of guaranteed income to continue programs such as the legal service, which costs at least $1,700 a month to operate. Fioretti does not see the extra income coming from an increased University budget.

Fioretti couldn't say whether the 1974-75 UGSA budget would build a surplus or a deficit in its budget. Contrary to previous reports, he said, the 1973-74 steering committee did not leave a surplus of $10,000 but rather a deficit, resulting from the loss of refrigerators. Last year UGSA lost about 150 refrigerators, he said. Since UGSA rents the refrigerators itself from University Products, the lost refrigerators had to be replaced. The rental system has been revamped, Fioretti said, and UGSA anticipates losing less than 10 refrigerators this year.

Eleven members is relatively few to represent 35,000 students and, especially in the past two years, UGSA has been criticized for its apparent cliquishness.

Fioretti disputed the charge, "We have tried to reach out more than any other UGSA in the past. It's not just us." He said students could be staying away from UGSA due to its



Undergraduate Student Association steering committee members boycott along with disgruntled students when President Ford visited Melvin earlier this year.

Kevin Horan

radical image, and students' low interest in government.

UGSA considers the student senate, a group of 50 student University Senate members, only "token representation," Fioretti said, since there are 200 faculty members in the total Senate and the body as a whole only concerns itself with academic policy. The Senate is also subject to University administrators and the trustees.

Nonetheless, the two groups have been at odds on several occasions. Last year, Student Association President Tracy Page accused UGSA of being a "power-conscious organization that comes into many issues too late." Specifically, Page charged, UGSA did not join the fight against the tuition hike until late last spring.

Fioretti disagreed, explaining that UGSA was busy putting together a report on how the hike would "squeeze out" Middle Class students. UGSA wrote letters, talked to legislators and eventually helped the student association circulate petitions, he said. However, UGSA did not pass a resolution against tuition increases until October 1974. UGSA has supported a number of liberal causes, however. Its longest campaign has been in support of the United Farm Workers boycott of non-union iceberg lettuce and grapes.

When President Ford visited Melvin in October to honor retiring U.S. Rep. Leslie Arends, two busloads of UGSA members and supporters were there to protest the President's pardon of Nixon, his amnesty plan for draft resistors, his nomination for vice president, his handling of the economy and his apparent support of CIA actions in Chile.

In many ways this year's UGSA is no different from the four preceding steering committees. It still fights for student power; it is still radical and flamboyant. What it seems to be running up against now is a stiffening resistence for further change on the part of University administrators and a growing dissatisfaction on the part of the student body since UGSA has not been able to deliver significant student victory. UGSA has been preoccupied with in-fighting the past couple years, a sign of political starvation. What it has to accomplish next may be out of reach, something a restructuring committee probably could not remedy.



Nolan Hester

Future of Higher Education

By Bob Cosentino

No one can criticize the goal of higher education: to educate the masses to form a better and more productive society. But the most hotly-contested debate in higher education today concerns its governance toward this goal.

The sectors of higher education, students, faculty, administrators and the public, are increasingly at odds as higher education funds become more scarce. This conflict is evident both on and off campus.

Students are seeking control over educational policy decisions, as well as a "relevant education." Faculty members want more pay as they perform required administrative tasks in addition to their educational and research duties. Administrators feel increasing pressure from state agencies to justify higher expenses, and the public is reluctant to allow larger allocations of their tax dollars to higher education.

These diverse interests have created a higher education power struggle. Although the faculty has traditionally been the dominant force on campus, its power in recent years has been diminished, particularly by students, who find themselves sitting on campus committees and senates that have long been comprised entirely of faculty.

But the greatest governance change in higher education is not the rise of student power — that has definitely leveled off since the late 1960s — but the rise of public power. As one educator said, "The 'ivory tower' of yore is now becoming a regulated public utility."

Nation-wide colleges and universities have seen the rise of state coordinating boards that have compromised the traditional autonomy of higher education institutions. In the past, these institutions set their own priorities and requested funds needed directly from the state legislature. But the current trend is for the state coordinating boards to establish priorities and review each institution's budget under its jurisdiction.

The Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE) was established in 1961 in part to help eliminate program duplication in state institutions, and to take "politics" out of higher



Jeff Goll

edueation. For many years, observers felt the University and Southern Illinois University were getting more than their share of state educational funds beeause both institutions had dominant political strength in Springfield. The theory is that a non-partisan board of higher edueation, appointed by the governor, would review institutional budget requests objeetively, and make recommendations to the General Assembly and the governor.

"The day has gone when the University will be able to go baek to the autonomy it once had," said David Henry, University president from 1955 to 1971.

"The reason is that the whole academic enterprise was built up to such an extent that the old unilateral approach with the legislature and the governor just couldn't work . . . nobody was looking at the system as a whole," he added.

Henry said the concept of state planning and coordinating boards has beeome more generally aeeepted nationwide as universities have become larger and more bureaucratie. But, he said, as state coordinating boards have developed over the past 15 years, they have varied a great deal in their authority over individual institutions.

A coordinating board appointed by the governor ean beeome an arm of that governor, Henry said. When this happens the governor can tell the board how mueh to allocate to each institution rather than the board telling the governor how much money should be alloeated, Henry said.

University President John E. Corbally, Jr. feels that this situation has sometimes occurred in Illinois. Corbally said the IBHE members have "not been as strong an advocate of the needs of higher education as I would like to see them be.

"They have developed a theory, I guess, that if you don't get what you ask for then it is a disaster. So they ask for what they think they can get rather than for what they think we need. I do find that unfortunate," Corbally added.

"The IBHE has tended in later years to go to the governor and ask how much money he's willing to put in higher education, then bring it back and try to allocate it," Ronald Brady, University vice president for planning and allocation said.

Some state legislators believed that a secret agreement was made by Gov. Dan Walker, the IBHE and University officials coneerning the University's 1974-75 fiscal budget.

The governor supported the IBHE's original budget recommendation of $231 million. However, the General Assembly, feeling the recommendation for $231 million was too meager, passed a budget of about $10 million more than the IBHE suggested for the University, including $5 million in pay raises for University employes from 5.5 to 8 per cent and $1.2 million for full funding of the University Retirement System.

Walker vetoed $6.8 million of the additional operating budget appropriation, and the attempt to override the veto failed in the General Assembly by 61 votes because it did not get IBHE and University support, according to some legislators.

Some states have alleviated the problem of coordinating boards being aligned with the governor by having their members ehosen through publie elections. This alternative, however, brings politics into higher education.

"My own feeling is that if they're too independent of the governor, the governor will tend to ignore them," Chaneellor J.W. Peltason said. "All governors tend to like to see their immediate subordinates doing the reviewing."

Peltason explained that coordinating boards have to keep a "delicate balance" between the governor and the legislature on one side and the colleges and universities on the other. "I have some doubts about the role of a eoordinating board in general," Peltason said. "The problem is that the role of a eoordinating board is to coordinate institutions, not to govern them although the distinetion between these two aetivities is not always elear."

"I have a great belief that the governanee of the University should be kept as elose to the students and faculty as possible," Peltason continued, adding that a coordinating board should deal only with broad public poliey matters like where to build a new law or medical school and not with academic questions eoneerning research, grants and funding.

The IBHE delved into sueh aeademie areas when it formulated its third master plan for Illinois higher edueation in 1971. In this plan, the IBHE formulated its view of the seope and mission of eaeh university and eollege in the state. The board is currently re-evaluating this plan in preparation of its fourth master plan, scheduled to be completed in fall 1975.

The IBHE's function of reviewing institutional budget requests has also eome under attack by edueators, aeeording to Peltason. Currently the budget is being reviewed by three



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or four lawyers, not connected with the University. The University administration studies the fiscal budget a year in advance and then forwards the budget to the IBHE for review and recommendation to the governor and legislature. The budget is further studied by a legislative committee and the Bureau of the Budget, the governor's own budgetary agency.

And although IBHE's purpose is to take the political battles out of higher education, Peltason said, the IBHE decisions are often political, such as faculty salary increases or academic program expansion.

"The governor and the legislature must ultimately answer the questions of how good they want this place to be and what they want us to do," Peltason said. "Who should pay for higher education is a political decision."

Despite its apparently impotent role in higher education in Illinois, the IBHE and similar coordinating boards serve, at least, to add public credibility to the world of higher education. "There was a time when our credibility was very high and in the last few years it's gone down," Henry said. "They think we've over-expanded; they think some students have misbehaved; the whole priority is gone."

While the recent shift of power in higher education has moved from within campus to external coordinating boards, universities and colleges have, at the same time, experienced internal power struggles between administrators, faculty and students.

Non-tenured faculty striving for promotion, and even tenured faculty members seeking merit salary increases, are under departmental pressure to increase produetivity. "We've always been aeeountable for what we've done, but never in as much detail as now," said one faculty member.

Many University departments ask faculty to document



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research projects, publications and lectures to justify the University's budget request to the IBHE.

"I'm a little apprehensive that we're taking too much of the time of our faculty and our administrative staff in filling out too many forms and explaining to too many external agencies," Peltason said.

He said this procedure is creating additional administrative expense and pursuits.

Many faculty members are also apprehensive about the University's new interest in gathering numbers to measure the so-called "output" of its faculty.

A university faculty member's claim eannot bc managed like a corporation mainly because education cannot be measured in cost-benefit terms, as businesses are measured, because a dollar value cannot be placed on a college education.

"The faculty members are not used to it," Henry said. "I sympathesize with that . . . we don't know how to quantify education, but it has to be done."

"It all goes back to the credibility problem," he added. "In the 1960s, all the universities' (budget) requests were respected. In the 1970s, the attitude is 'if we had the money, we wouldn't give it to you.'

Since higher education has apparently lost the high public priority it enjoyed in the 1960s, the financial and professional status of the faculty has been eroding, some disenchanted faculty members contend.

While the 1960s were generally characterized by student dissent and organization, the 1970s may be marked by faculty dissent and organization, according to the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, a group of 19 educators who recently finished a 6-year study of the problems of higher education..

Faculty members have a lot to be concerned about, the Commission says. Faculty salaries have not risen with the cost of living, external agencies are influencing more campus decisions that affect the faculty, and students have intruded into the academic dedision-making areas of the campus that have traditionally been reserved for faculty, according to the Commission.

Consequently, the trend toward faculty collective bargaining with the administration has increased in recent years on college campuses, despite a growing concern that faculty unionization will promote the "Teamsters' mentality" in higher education that many faculty members are now resisting.

By the same token, many students are discontent with lack of decision-making power on campus, even though they have made tremendous gains in campus governance in the past.

During the 1960s student protests, students acquired many rights previously enjoyed exclusively by faculty. Students were allowed to serve on many campus senates and committees. At the University, experimental independent study courses were instituted upon student demand.

Nolan Hester



Student lobbying in Springfield in 1973 also pushed a bill putting students on state university and college governing boards as non-voting members. Student lobbyists are now working for state legislation permitting liquor to be served in student unions.

Student leaders have also been frustrated by many other attempts to get direct student control of campus activities. At the University, students have tried unsuccessfully to gain governance over student-fee supported buildings. Students serve on advisory committees under the directors of these fee-supported buildings, but these committees have little influence on actual policy, according to Bob Fioretti, Undergraduate Student Association steering committee chairman.

Corbally said he believes in a "high level of student input and a low level of student governance. Governance decisions need to be made by professionals and/or a governing board representative to the people in general rather than having final decisions in any major way made by students."

Both Corbally and Fioretti agree student involvement in the University's governance system peaked about two years ago and is now declining.

"I can sense students are worried about jobs. They would rather study than go out and work for student rights," Corbally said.

Financial restraints may have also led to a decrease of student involvement in campus governance. As the University's budget becomes more stringent, Corbally said, "Faculty and administrators are more anxious to keep the decision-making power themselves."

It is difficult to assess the significance of today's higher education conflict. Is it a passing phase or will it mark the future of the campus?

"I think in general the next few years are going to be a period of tension, just as I'm sure on university campuses in the early 1930s there were periods of tension. This kind of financial stringency does cause tension," Corbally said.

The Carnegie Commission states that the sectors of higher education must form a "new consensus" on the goals and aims of higher education, otherwise higher education will undergo substantial restructuring to meet the strains of conclict.

"In absence of consensus," the Commission states, "the rules will become more detailed and precise, the mechanisms more formalized and burdensome, the hand of authority more evident and heavier, and the tone of relationships will also become much harsher and more unpleasant."

Corbally, however, is optimistic about the future of higher education, but he thinks it may take a while before higher education gets out of its financial slump.

"What it takes is some general social realization that the kinds of things that higher education can do are extremely important," Corbally said.

"Problems relating to food and energy in the next few years will require support of university research in those areas," he adds. "I tend to take a sine curve approach to things. History bears that out. We've just come off a very good period of boom. Our curve is going down because society's curve is going down."

The Cost of College: Who'll Pay?



Shiela Reaves

By Chris Cashman

Jane W. Loeb, director of Admissions and Records, reported in October that total enrollment in 1974 exceeded by 800 the number of students for which the University was funded this year. Gov. Dan Walker's $8.2 million cut from the University's 1973-74 operating budget caused the University to plan to hold enrollment at or below the 34,651 students enrolled a year ago. This fall's enrollment was 35,045, a 1.1 per cent increase.

Following Gov. Walker's cuts, University President John E. Corbally, Jr. started a frantic search for additional funds. A tuition hike seemed to be the logical choice in that it would make up part of the budget deficit, and at the same time discourage some students from attending Illinois. Soon after last year's recommendation by the Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE) that all Universities in Illinois raise their tuition by "at least" six per cent, Corbally went to the University Board of Trustees with a recommendation to raise tuition at the University by 12 per cent, a $60 increase.

But opposed to a tuition hike were the Association of Illinois Student Governments (AISG) and the state legislature.

Supported by House Speaker W. Robert Blair, R-Park Forest, Senate President William Harris, R-Pontiac, and democrats, the AISG's low-tuition drive was able to block all state universities' plans to raise tuitions. The possibility for increased tuition in Illinois was further diminished in March 1974 when Gov. Walker publicly stated he was against tuition hikes in his annual budget proposal.

The University Board of Trustees backed off from the increased tuition proposal and agreed to postpone any tuition increase. Since that time the IBHE has set up a "Study Commission on Tuition and Other Student Costs," which was to make final recommendations on the tuition question in late November.



Several tuition alternatives were looked into by the commission. One suggestion was a graduated tuition policy, where the University would charge a student more for each successive year in school. Another alternative considered was the popular "one-third" tuition policy, where a student would pay one-third of the total educational costs. But the commission reported that implementation of such a program would be a gradual one, and wouldn't take full effect until perhaps 1980.

Tuition at the University is presently 32 per cent of total educational costs, and the adoption of a one-third tuition policy would mean an increase in student tuition here of one per cent. Other Illinois university students would be the hardest hit by such a policy, most notably those at Southern Illinois, where students now pay 22.2 per cent of instructional costs. Illinois State, Northern Illinois, and Sangamon State students pay 23.9 per cent of total costs.

In a statement to the study commission, Corbally said that while there is no magic in the current IBHE policy establishing one-third instructional costs, it "has served as a realistic goal and is a concept which preserves what most of us consider to be low tuition levels in public higher education." He noted that it was a flexible framework which responds to inflation, differences among universities, and provides a governing board with a opportunity to establish tuition levels at a percentage cost rather than specific dollar amounts.

The tuition and required fees for in-state students at the University is presently $690, a figure well above the national median of $531 per student. Within the last year tuitions have increased nationally by 2.5 per cent, while those at Illi-



Chris Walker

Gov. Dan Walker, above, has recently stated that he was opposed to any tuition increase at the University of Illinois.

"...students should be asked to pay higher tuition..."

nois schools have remained constant.

Of the $690 spent by students at the University, $196 are student fees used to support the Assembly Hall, the Illini Union, the IMPE building and the Student Services building. Also supported by fees are the McKinley Health Center and student insurance.

In a 1974 survey conducted by the University Survey research Laboratory, 955 citizens, including 714 connected with the University Citizens Committee were asked where money should come from to meet higher educational costs. Over 62 per cent of the group thought additional funding should be sought from increased tuition. In a related question, 49.7 per cent felt University of Illinois students should be asked to pay higher tuition than present, while only 35.4 per cent felt present tuition represents and adequate proportion of total educational costs.

Thus, without adequate funding and the failure of a tuition increase, the University is once again placed in the uncomfortable position of having more students than it has funds. A similar situation occured in 1971 when the state cut $91 million from Illinois universities' budgets, leaving them with an increase of only five per cent for their 1971-72 operating budgets. The University of Illinois received $2 million less than it had the previous year, largely because enrollment dropped 1,407 in 1971. But enrollment rose by 1,555 in 1972, and 1,049 again in 1973, while the University received only an additional $8 million for its 1972-73 budget.

For the 1975-76 fiscal year, the University Board of Trustees had approved $245 million for the operating budget and $59 million for capital improvements. The proposed budget, forwarded to the IBHE, represented a 12.6 per cent, or $26 million increase over the current fiscal year.

In that inflation is at 12 per cent, the University was only



John E. Corbally, Jr., right, felt increased tuition was necessary to offset state cuts in the University's budget.

Mary Arenberg



trying to remain solvent by attempting to first raise tuition and then to expand its operating budget by 12 per cent. There is no question that Corbally is in favor of a tuition increase, a stand which casts him as a villain in the eyes of University students. But any increase will in the end have to be approved by Gov. Walker, who, no fool he, has spoken repeatedly before students against any such increase. "I am flatly opposed to a tuition increase at the University of Illinois," he said on campus prior to the November elections.

Corbally is in a budgetary bind as he has been since coming to the University in 1971. The University, if it doesn't get required funds will either seriously cut back enrollment, or raise tuition to offset the deficit. There was a curtailed admissions program for the spring semester because only 150 spaces were available. And in the near future, student groups, the state legislature and Gov. Walker will be confronted with necessary tuition increases.



Laying Your Future on the Line

By Jeff Brody

Photos By Nolan Hester

"There is no evidence of discrimination against this plaintiff."

With this statement, Circuit Court Judge John Shonkwiler dismissed a petition for a temporary injunction ordering the University's College of Veterinary Medicine to admit Ronald Stone as a 1974 freshman.

Stone had filed suit against the college, charging discriminatory admission practices against male and urban applicants and failure to give proper notice before the college changed admissions criteria.

Although Stone was admitted to the animal science graduate program, he instead tried to get admitted to one of 19 other veterinary medicine schools.

The Stone case is an example, though and extreme one, of the problems arising for both students and professional schools. Throughout the country, schools of medicine, law, dentistry and veterinary medicine are faced with the problem of selecting freshmen from pools of applicants much larger than spaces available. Students who aimed for a law, medicine or veterinary medicine career find it impossible to get accepted.

In most cases, a professional school rejection notice is a private tragedy for the applicant. The political science graduate who finds the road to law school a dead-end, also finds his degree is unmarketable.

In few cases, such as Stone's the rejection triggers legal action. Professional school admission cases have increased and few signs indicate a reversal.

Stone filed a "reverse" discrimination suit, charging the college with arbitrary preference for minority group applicants, (in this case female and rural applicants). At the University of Washington law school, a suit charging reverse discrimination toward black applicants, DeFunis v. Odgaard, was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The central issue in these cases is the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution guaranteeing equal protection of the laws to all. The question is whether the amendment, enacted to protect black Americans from racial discrimination, allows special preference for blacks and other minorities.

DeFunis, a University of Washington honors graduate in 1971, filed suit after the law school failed to admit him. He established that 36 minority students with lower grade point averages and Law School Admission Test (LSAT) scores had been admitted. A Seattle court ordered the school to admit him, ruling that DeFunis had not received equal protection of the laws.

Although the school complied with the court order, the case was appealed to the state supreme court to protect its admissions policy. The school argued that DeFunis was a border case, and 29 whites with better scores were also rejected, while 38 whites with lower scores were accepted. Since almost all of the 1,600 applicants for the 150 openings in DeFunis' class had met the minimum admission requirements, factors other than test scores were considered in the selection process.

The school's lawyers contended that race was one factor creating student diversity. The school used a separate pool for minority applicants. Some minority applicants admitted had scores below the cut-off point for whites.

The state supreme court ruled in favor of the school. In turn DeFunis appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court in March 1974. The Supreme Court ruling left the issue unanswered, saying the issue was moot, (without consequence) since DeFunis, meanwhile attending another law school, was about to graduate.

It is only a matter of time before another case based on reverse discrimination is appealed to the high court. Although the DeFunis case was ruled as moot, the issues raised have practical significance.

Two questions arise: first, what is the best way to select candidates to a professional school? Second, is the school's function to select the best class based on high scores and academic rank? If so, will selection of the best class result in fair treatment of all applicants?

Schools of medicine, law, dentistry and vet med are faced with selecting freshmen from pools of applicants.

Selection processes vary; each school has its own candidate evaluation formula. The University of Washington law school, for example, publishes minimum standards for admission, then applies various criteria to those applicants meeting the standards, giving each one a rank. The University of Illinois law school, on the other hand, evaluates on the basis of grade average and LSAT score only, ranking each applicant on those factors and then selecting top students to fill the openings.

The difference of opinion is evident: some admissions committees believe strict academic factors determine the best class, while others believe subjective character analysis is also necessary.

Robert Brown, assistant dean of the University of Illinois law school, believes evaluation by interview has merit, but the expense is prohibitive. Brown defended the law school method now used. The high percentage of Illinois graduates who pass the bar exam the first time, shows that grade point average and LSAT scores alone can be valid indicators of success, he said.

Although some students prefer strictly academic evaluation, the majority want their futures determined by more than just a four-hour test. The dilemma is that schools which do try to consider other factors are the schools most susceptible to law suits.

The University's College of Veterinary Medicine appointed a committee in May, 1973, to develop selection criteria "that would most equitably evaluate the applicants and select those applicants most apt to successfully complete the course of study and then make a valuable contribution to the veterinary profession," according to the University law school.

After almost nine months of deliberation, the committee developed a complex system of ranking based on a 100 point scale. Sixty points were given for grade point average; five points for the Veterinary Aptitude Test; eight points for in-depth evaluation of the applicant's academic credentials; two points for veterans and 27 points for "subjective measures." Subjective measures include experience with animals and the veterinary profession, references, evidence of leadership and extracurricular activities.

In the Stone case, the subjective measures were attacked by Stone's lawyer. He argued that through the use of high ratings on references and experience with animals, arbitrary preference was given to rural applicants.

Julian Frankenberg, the University Health Professions Information Office director, fears recent court cases will cause admissions committees to look for more "hard, academic" factors. "The emotional make-up of the student, his personality, is very important," Frankenberg said. He said he "uses gut feelings" when counseling students applying to medical schools. But, "the evaluation of interviews and recommendations bring in problems" Frankenberg said. "How do you evaluate the same characteristics in each person equally?"

Even if the problem of how to select the best applicants is solved, the professional schools function in our society must be defined.

In the Stone case, Shonkwiler ruled that the "student has a right to know not only the minimum standards, but also the criteria" evaluated. This ruling is significant because it implies schools have a legal obligation to give applicants proper notice on the criteria they are to be evaluated upon. Stone's lawyer argued that proper notice would have been publication of the new criteria at least two years in advance. That much time would be necessary for a student to revise his course schedule to best prepare for the admissions procedure, he contended.

But if the school's function is to choose the best possible class, and thus train the best possible professionals, there's a possibility that requiring a school to wait two years to implement a new and better admissions procedure could conflict with that purpose. Furthermore, there is more than one definition of "best." The best class could be the one with the highest overall academic qualifications. But many have contended, as in the DeFunis case, that diversified student body is necessary to achieve the best possible academic atmosphere.

Thus, if the school's function is to choose the best possible class, then it may find it must give arbitrary preference to certain applicants. Brown said the College of Law admits minorities under the school's "equal opportunity program," and admitted that these students are accepted into the college with lower scores than those of many other students rejected.

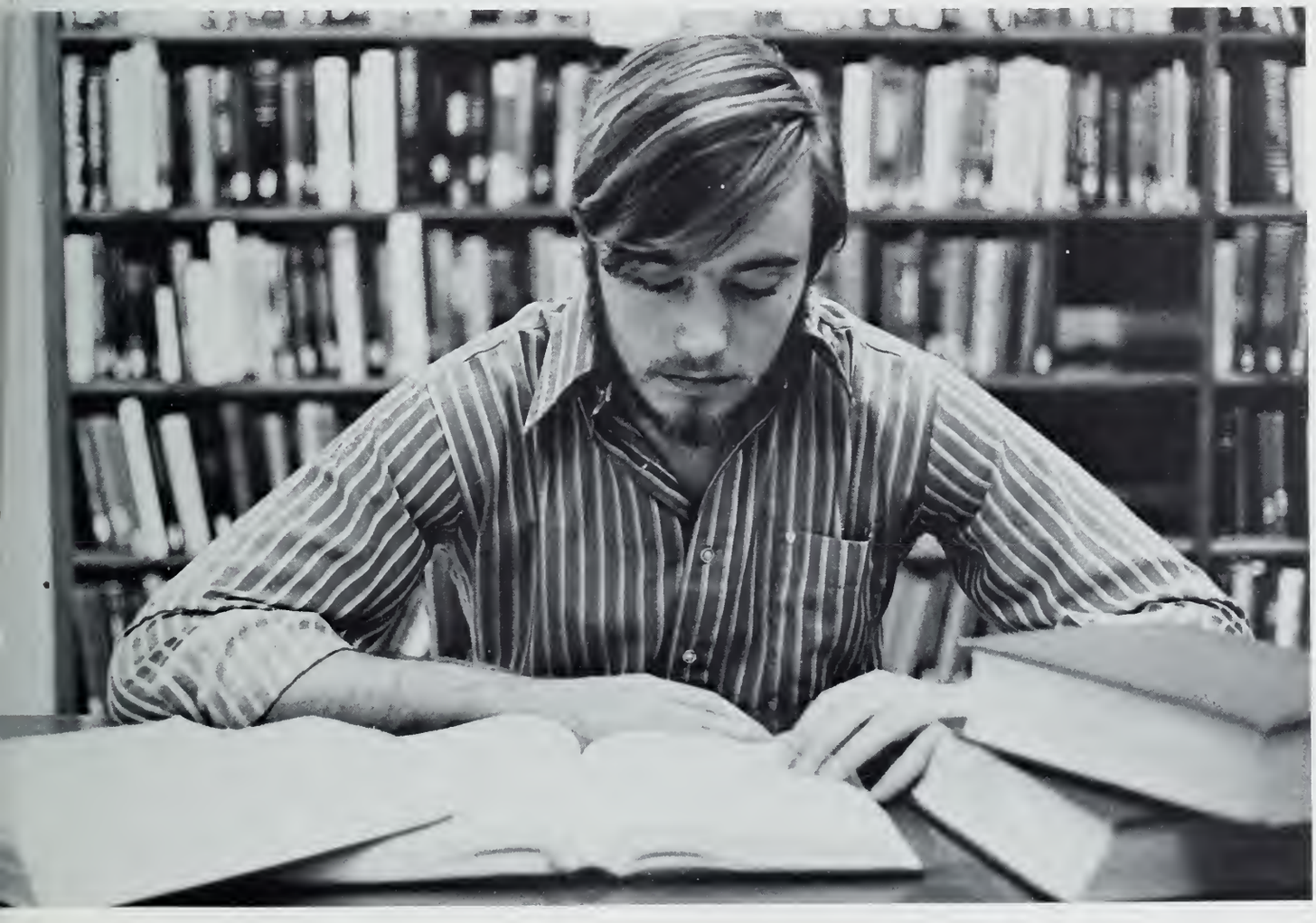
"...Some admissions committees believe strict academic factors determine the best class..."

The purpose of affirmative action is to increase minority students in professional schools. It can be said that giving special preference to some students denies others the right to equal protection, as DeFunis argued. But it also can be said that admitting these students results in a better group of professionals.

Perhaps more doctors would head for the inner city rather than lucrative suburban practices. More lawyers could practice poverty law instead of corporation law. Until such trends develop, society will continue to be unequally divided; health care and legal protection for the rich being better and more accessible than that available to the poor.

It could be argued that affirmative action should exist un-

"... professional schools' function in our society must be defined."





“ . . . advisors suggest that students interested in medicine consider alternatives . . .”





til the differentiation between the quality of life of the affluent and of the poor is decreased. At that time, when each individual is closer to an equal start and an equal opportunity, a merit system with true equal protection makes sense — until then, arguments for a strict merit system seem hollow.

What all this means, for the time being, is that students preparing for professional schools must be made fully aware of the situation likely to confront them. They face stiff competition from their peers, for limited space due to a lack of public and private funds.

At the University's College of Veterinary Medicine, for the entering class of 1974, 86 candidates were admitted from a pool of 527 qualified applicants. This is an acceptance of only 16.3 per cent of all qualified applicants. Robert Twardock, associate dean for academic affairs of the college, said that the average student accepted for the class had a cumulative grade average of 4.54 and an average science grade of 4.57.

It is obvious that the average student admitted had exceptional qualifications. Ronald Stone, with a cumulative average of 4.3 ranked 40 places behind the last student admitted when judged on grade point average and Veterinary Aptitude Test scores.

At the University Medical Center in Chicago, an estimated 400 applicants were accepted out of approximately 3,000 applications, an acceptance rate of 13.3 per cent. Frankenberg said the typical pre-med student at the University applies to eight or nine schools, and though approximately 54 per cent of the University students who apply are accepted, Frankenberg said the national average of acceptance is only 28 per cent.

Brown said the law school received 1,200 applicants for 201 openings in the 1974 class. Only 17 per cent of the total number of applicants could be accepted. The median grade average of the entering class was 4.51, with a median LSAT of 670 — a score in the top ten percentile.

Faced with stiff competition, students hoping to enter a professional school should be prepared to apply to many different schools. With all indicators predicting a continuation of this trend, advisors like Frankenberg suggest that students interested in medicine consider alternatives such as podiatry, optometry and osteopathy. In law, the job market is already tight, and students from low or median ranking law schools are finding the job search difficult and unrewarding.

It is beginning to appear that the dream of entering a profession has become a tragic nightmare.



A 52-HOUR BOOGIE

By Charla Krupp
Photos By Sheila Reaves
And Don Logsdon





Within three years, the University has acquired a new tradition. Every April, Zeta Beta Tau (ZBT) fraternity revives the 1930's dance hall marathon in Huff Gymnasium and the University becomes the dance marathon capital of the country. At last year's "Dance For Strength" 52-hour national dance marathon, 104 couples raised about $67,000 for multiple sclerosis, in the largest dance marathon ever put on by an organization. Out-of-state couples from as far as University of Miami and University of Arizona flew here to dance in the national competition, after winning local dance marathons of smaller scales on their college campuses.

The number of spectators thinned out a bit from the first marathon the year before, but the novelty had not worn off. Last year's dance, sponsored by ZBT, McDonald's Corp. and Campus Chest, drew 38 more couples and $20,000 more than the previous year's. Seventy-four local couples and 30 out-of-state couples tried to keep moving from Friday night to Sunday night. Eighty survived the roped-in dance floor for the entire 52 hours, in addition to a weekend of McDonald's hamburgers.

First place winners were Michigan State University's



Rich Young and Jamie MacKercher who collected $4,540, the largest sum among those couples who completed the 52 hours. They won an eight day vacation for two in Acapulco and a $1,000 scholarship . Although the second place couple was from the University of Virginia, third place went to University of Illinois student Dennis Graff and Parkland College Student Paula Sturdyvin. Graff, who's making a name for himself in the marathons, won first place the year before.

In the midst of goldfish swallowing and tuxedo-clad emcees, Megan McDonough, the weekend's top entertainer, belted out her songs to the Saturday night crowd. Forty-two local bands played continuous music throughout the 52 hours.

Every year the marathon benefits a different charity. Proceeds from this year's "Dance To Give Them A Chance" were split between the Epilepsy Foundation and the National Association for Retarded Citizens. The first marathon, "Dance For Those Who Can't" raised about $47,000 for muscular dystrophy. Since public education about diseases plays a large part in the marathon, Merric Ross, this year's ZBT dance chairman, said that all charities should have the manpower for fund raising that a fraternity can provide. "It's a share the wealth idea," Ross said.

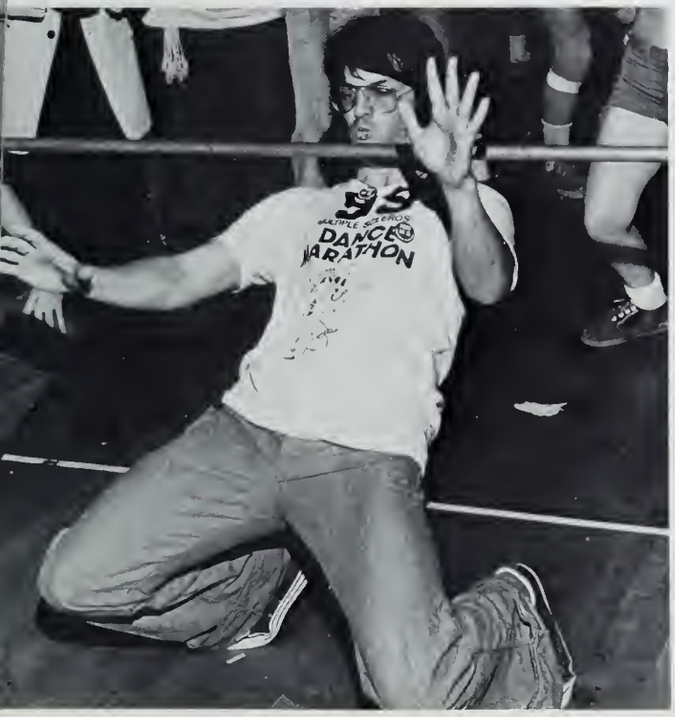
Although the national dance marathon brings back nostalgia from the marathons held during the depression era, this one's more humane. Couples get 30-minute rest breaks every four hours and four hours of sleep a night.

Why put your self through all the pain? All participants agree that it's fun, it's a good cause, it's something to remember. And some would even do it again.








DANCE
MARATHON





The Clark Hall Experiment

By Elaine Johnson

Photos By Chris Walker

Buttons the Clown settled back in a chair in Clark Hall's fourth floor lounge, sipped his beer and proclaimed the Clark Hall experimental floors to be "the greatest thing since peanut butter."

As a traveling lecturer and promoter for the Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Circus, Buttons, otherwise known as Leon McBryde, spent three days living in Clark Hall as a guest of the dorm. He enjoyed close contact with the students there, whom he described as open, friendly and the most disciplined he had ever met.

"The kids here are just tremendous in every way," he said. "It's a great concept for dorm living."

Clark Hall, still in it's experimental stage at the University evolved from a joke between three friends on the dormitories' Council of Presidents (COP). In February 1974 Grace Wells, Paul Metzler and Mike Coakley, presidents of Garner, Forbes and Snyder Halls respectively, laughed at Wells' facitious suggestion that if they had their own dorm perhaps her room could be between Paul's and Mike's.

By March the laughter was replaced by a more serious mood. The joke had ignited the interest of COP and work began on a proposal for student-run dorms. The proposal called for alternating male-female rooms, housing 46 persons (later increased to 60), without resident advisors, directors and program directors.

After learning the alternate room plan would require Board of Trustee action, the proposal was changed to co-ed split floors which was easily approved by both Director of Housing, Sam Rebecca, and Vice-Chancellor for Campus Affairs, Hugh Satterlee. The third and fourth floors of Clark Hall were designated for the experiment in student-run housing. Ten other campuses throughout the country have tried experiments of such nature but all have failed.

Coakley, an originator and participant in the experiment gave two explanations for the failures. "The experiments started out poorly, because the participants were there by chance rather than desire," he said. "Secondly, the president ended up getting saddled with all of the duties that would otherwise have gone to the resident advisors or the resident directors."

"The people here all have strong personalities...They are interested in doing things."

To carry out various duties, Clark Hall set up a steering committee staffed by participants serving one month terms. There is also an elected president who presides at bi-monthly floor meetings. All participants signed a year contract, rather than a semester contract, and also agreed to pay $10 in dues, or more if necessary.

Problems arose when the first steering committee became bogged down by the administrative functions of running the hall. "By October, people were getting a little anxious," Barbara Lafferty said. "We just weren't getting any programs going."

Interesting programs and individual involvement is the main idea behind the Clark Hall experiment. The concept of having a student-run dorm is apparently more than getting

by without advisors or directors. "We've all seen apathy and boredom in the dorms and at Clark we're trying to beat it," Coakley said. "We have 60 people who really want to get involved in things that interest them. Here, at Clark, we are providing an option to basic dorm living. We're setting up a new type of living," he said.

The interests and eagerness for involvement on the part of residents resulted in a full calendar of events, presentations, programs and guests. Twice weekly, Clark students working through the Assembly Hall, Star Course and their college offices, scheduled speakers. Some, like clown Leon McBryde and mimist Keith Berger stayed in the guest apartment and got to know the students on an informal basis.

There are many individual reasons for participating in the Clark experiment. Most students cited the desire for a learning experience through closer involvement with Housing and other people. "I am really hoping to get rid of the usual stereotypes and games usually involved in co-ed living," said Lafferty. "I want a large group of friends."

Cindy Millard was looking for a change. "PAR (Pennsylvania Avenue Residence hall) was so impersonal — just like a big hotel," she said. "Here, the atmosphere is comfortable, homey; everyone is friends."

"I was interested in doing more — in getting involved in more programs. Clark seemed to offer that," explained Jennie Collins.

Screening and interviewing prospective participants in the Clark Hall experiment was used to choose enthusiastic and dedicated persons. "It was only through screening people that we could offer the benefits we do here at Clark," explained Metzler. "The criteria we set up was absolutely minimal — we weren't objecting to people."

Seventy-five men and 30 women applied for the 60 openings, dividing men and women equally. Three interview boards were set up, each board consisting of six interviewers — two from the proposal committee, two who were not interested in living in Clark, and two resident advisors or directors. Applicants were asked what programs and activities they were interested in, and were rated on a scale from a resident advisor form. "We were mainly trying to screen out students who were just interested in getting single rooms or who just wanted to be free of resident advisors," explained Coakley.

"We knew that the success of the experiment would depend on how well people could handle themselves. Group effort would have to prevail," Metzler added.

"The people here all have strong personalities," Lafferty said. "They are interested in doing new things, living in new places and trying something different." Jim Hafner agreed. "Most of the people here are of an independent nature."

Students in the experiment find their fellow residents to be considerate and friendly, and willing to work together to make the experiment a success. "I actually rave about the people here to my family," confessed Paul Wencel. Metzler cited a general concern for each other as standing out most to him. Coakley felt that having almost all single rooms encouraged involvement and friendship on the floors. "We all know each other on both floors. We eat together and do a lot in groups," he added.

Surprisingly, most students feel that their participation in the experiment is a single-year affair. "We would be too overpowering to new people if we were to stay another year," Coakley said.

Although they won't be directly involved, many participants would like to work on improvements for future floors. Many would like to see a larger unit next year.

But though the Clark participants got along well with the administration, there were some doubts as to whether the administrationwould permit experimenting with larger groups. "Housing wants success for us. There really isn't a shining spot in University housing, but the sucess of our experiment would be impressive," said Coakley.

It is clear that the success of the Clark Hall experiment and all further experimental housing depends wholly on the students. "We could very well be a success on paper without actually succeeding in our purpose of getting students involved," explained Metzler. "The real benefits of Clark are being able to say one accomplished something worthwhile."





Clayton Pope

By Diane Breunig

Last summer, a law initially designed to correct the problem of abuse of parental rights to privacy by some public school snowballed into what has been described by columnist John P. Roche as "one of the sloppiest and potentially most harmful pieces of federal education legislation on record" — the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974.

The law, which went into effect on Nov. 19, 1974, denies federal funds from any higher education institution which refuses a student 18 years of age or older or parents of students under 18, the right to inspect and challenge the content of his cumulative record.

Records often contain comments about a student's behavior which are made without his or her parents' knowledge. Parents and students have been helpless to protect themselves from unsubstantiated personal information about themselves and their families.

The law was formulated following the case of a third-grade teacher who wrote on a students' record that he had homosexual tendencies. The comment stayed with the student throughout grade school and high school, probably making some difference in how his teachers treated him.

The law further provides that a students' record may be released to others only with his prior written consent, with the exception of school officials "who have legitimate educational interests."

If a student or parent finds inaccuracies in a records file, they must be given the opportunity to challenge the material in a hearing.

Adopted as an amendment to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1974 and proposed on the Senate Floor by Sen. James Buckley, R-New York, it received little discussion and little consideration until after it was passed.

It has since created chaos on campuses across the nation.

With such a hazy beginning, it was inevitable that ambiguities and loopholes would arise.

While the principle of the law is good — students should have access and control over their personal records — certain aspects of it present problems.

One of the biggest dilemnas which arose was what to do with letters of recommendation which were written prior to passage of the law under the assurance of confidentiality.

Until provision was made for their disposition, Chancellor J. W. Peltason ordered all directors and heads of academic and administrative units to separate all confidential material, including letters of recommendation and parents' confidential statements, previously obtained with assurance of confidentiality.

Authors of letters of recommendation were given two weeks to decide whether or not they wanted them returned to the students' file or pulled out and held subject only University use.

The law also presented the problem of parents' financial statements, previously held confidential, that would now be open to students. Many considered this to be an infringement on parents' right of privacy.

Medical, psychiatric and psychological records were also areas of concern. The possibility that they may contain information which might be damaging to students' emotional well-being if seen was considered.

Another fear of both administrators, professors and students, concerned letters of recommendation written after the law was passed which would no longer be assured of confidentiality.

Many feared that they will become meaningless because the authors won't be candid if they know students will have access to the letters. Evaluation of applications would be exclusively based on grades and test scores.

Finally, the amendment of clarification that confused administrators had been waiting for was introduced by Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-Rhode Island and Sen. Buckley and passed on Jan. 1, 1975.

This new amendment provided that letters of recommendation received before Jan. 1 were excluded from students' access and students were allowed to waive their right of access to the letters.

The amendment also denied students access to their parents' financial records and to law enforcement records. Former students were given the same right of access to their records as current students, another point that was unclear in the original law.

Although these aspects of the law were clarified, another provision of the amendment only added more confusion, with potential implications that could be dangerous.

The amendment outlines certain "directory information" which can be released by the University unless specifically prohibited by students.

This directory information, according to proposed guidelines by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, includes a student's name, address, telephone number, date and place of birth, major field of study, participation in offi-

Opening Pandora's Files



Jeff Goll

cially recognized activities and sports, dates of attendance, degrees, awards and honors, the most recent previous educational institution attended by the student and the height and weight of members of athletic teams.

On February 5, students were given ten days to request any of the above information to be kept confidential. In other words, he was given an opportunity to "red-flag" any information about himself which he did not want to be made public.

According to Robert Evans, director of public information, misinterpretations by students as to the implications of red-flagging and complications arising when outside sources wish to obtain information about these "secret students" may present various problems in the future.

The administrative mechanics of how to handle all red-flagged records is undecided as yet, although the University is developing methods by which students can keep information from being distributed.

The possibility of students to red-flag information during advance enrollment or registration is being considered, according to Evans. After a long, grueling afternoon spent writing this vital information on data cards, the student may indicate his intentions to red-flag or not on another computer card.

The University will be responsible for making students aware of the implications of red-flagging if he decides to do so.

Evans points out that the biggest problem concerns dean's lists and graduation lists which are provided by the university. The names appearing on the list will exclude those who have decided to exercise their right to privacy.

"The public will not know how incomplete the dean's list or graduation lists are," Evans said.

"Small hometown newspapers will be the ones to feel the brunt of the act. If a student has his name red-flagged, the University's information office cannot give out that name for academic honors lists or graduation lists," he said.

"If a mother calls and asks why her son or daughter was not on a list, the only thing we can tell her is that the student's name was not given to us. Either the student had his information red-flagged or was not on the list, but she could not find out that information from our office," Evans said.

Another example of red-flagging is the student who buys something, gives a check for the purchase, and the bank calls the University to find out if he or she is a student. If red-flagged, that information could not be released.

The secret student who loses his student ID and wants to check out a book will have difficulty because his or her name could not be released.

"Placement offices will have a real problem if students don't realize the implications of red-flagging. If prospective employers inquire about a student, no information can be given to him," Evans said. "The basketball player who is red-flagged cannot have his name in the program."

The news media, more than anything else, will be affected by the act. Newspapers, radio stations and television stations depend on the University's information office for identification of students involved in the news.

"Suspicion may be aroused if a student's name is not given out. In case of a tragic accident," Evans said, "a coroner could give out information, but not the University."

The record of a secret student who has been arrested may not be turned over to the University discipline system, which previously had access to all information about students called before the discipline committees.

Because students' records are in several office throughout university departments, there will be some difficulty in assuring that every office knows who the secret students are, according to Evans.

"Withholding information which may be important to an inquirer is contrary to what the public information office tries to do," Evans said. "We try to answer all questions truthfully and honestly, but will be forced to be secretive in accordance with the law."

The basic philosophy of the act is supported by most administrators, faculty members and students. Now students have the right to review their records and protest any misleading information to which they have previously been denied access.

The original intentions of the law were for the sake of fairness to the student, but its ambiguities are problems presently facing University administrators.

Top of the Profs

For reasons of prestige and academic standing the University has and always will seek those individuals capable of making outstanding education and research contributions as faculty members. Five such professors are profiled on the following pages.

Of course a University of this size has many more than five award-winning professors — in fact, almost every instructor here has won some award sometime. But space limitations necessitated selective criteria. The following professors were chosen on the basis of the prestige or distinction of the award(s) they have won; the uniqueness or importance of their work and research; and, in the case of scientific and theoretical accomplishments, the magnitude of these accomplishments' effect upon the students, the nation and the world.

By Ross Miller

Illustrations By Becky Stringer

John Bardeen

John Bardeen, professor of physics and electrical engineering at the University since 1951, is the unprecedented winner of two Nobel Prizes in the same field. Despite the magnitude of his scientific contributions to mankind and world technology, he remains virtually unknown to the students of the University and to people outside the scientific community.

The reason for Bardeen's obscurity may lie in his personality. He's a short man who combs his remaining few black strands of hair across a balding scalp which has a tendency to turn beet red. He's soft-spoken (called "Whispering John" by his students), uncomplicated in his life-style, and can be found at the golf course in his leisure hours. By no means a controversial figure, he rarely extends his influence beyond his scientific endeavors.

But his achievements in physics have catapulted him to the forefront of his field. Bardeen received a Nobel Prize in physics in 1956 for his work in the development of the transistor and again in 1972 for his explanation of the Theory of Superconductivity. He and his colleagues invented the transistor in 1947, revolutionizing communications, the computer industry and our everyday lives. Nine years later he explained superconductivity, a theory which may have a greater impact on us that the transistor in the years to come.

Bardeen was born in Madison, Wisc., in 1908, and proved to be an exceptionally bright child. He graduated from high



Bardeen was unable to open his electric garage door on the morning he won his second Nobel Prize

school at the age of 15 and then entered the University of Wisconsin where his father, a professor of anatomy, was dean of the Medical School. He earned a bachelor degree in electrical engineering in 1928 and a masters in the same field the following year. Afterwards, he took a position as a geophysicist with Gulf Research and Development Corp., remaining there until 1933.

Bardeen obtained a Ph.D. in mathematics from Princeton University in 1936, where he studied on a Proctor Fellowship. He met Albert Einstein there, but just to say hello, never realizing he would someday rival the great scientist's contributions to physics and the world. Meanwhile, Bardeen studied as a post-doctoral fellow at Harvard University.

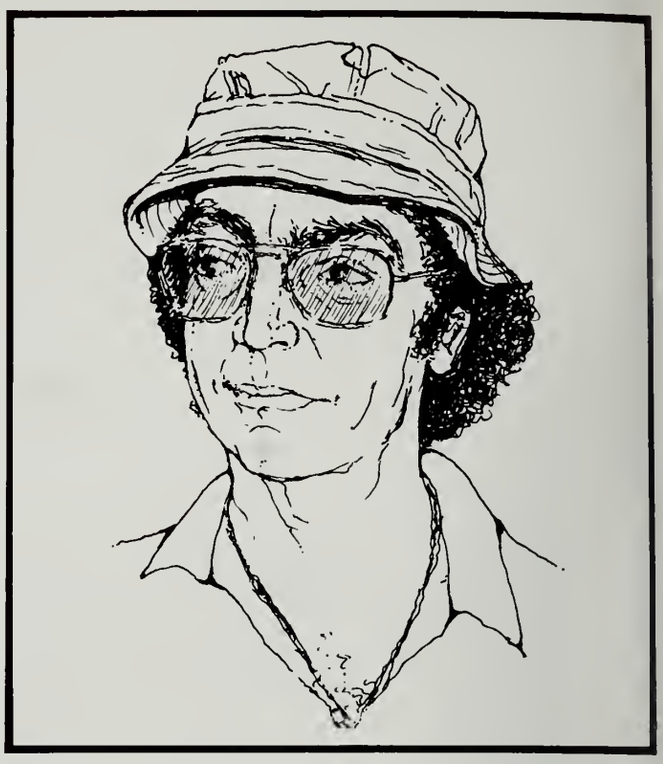
In 1938, Bardeen accepted an appointment as assistant professor of physics at the University of Minnesota. The war interfered, however, and in 1941 Bardeen began four years of military service as principal physicist at the U.S. Naval Ordnance Laboratories in Murray Hill, N.J., leading to his first Nobel Prize.

At Bell Telephone, Bardeen met William Shockley and Walter Brattain. The trio's research on the electron-conducting properties of semi-conductors led to the invention of the transistor and its world-wide electronic applications. For this work Bardeen shared the 1956 Nobel Prize for Physics with Shockley and Brattain. In the meantime, however, Bardeen left Bell Telephone to come to the University.

Many, including Bardeen, have said superconductivity (which was discovered in 1911) may be the greatest scientific breakthrough since Einstein's Theory of Relativity. Bardeen, along with Leon Cooper and Robert Schreiffer explained superconductivity in 1957, as the process whereby certain metals lose their resistance to the flow of electricity when they are cooled to absolute zero — minus 273 degrees Centigrade. According to the Bardeen-Cooper-Schreiffer (BCS) theory, electricty could thus be transmitted for thousands of miles without a loss of energy through superconductive wire. Much of Bardeen's research since his explanation of superconductivity has been spent on further extensions and applications of the theory. The possibilities are just beginning to be explored and in 20 years, superconductivity may change everyday life as much as did the transistor.

The Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences broke precedent in awarding Bardeen his second Nobel Prize in physics. The academy had denied Einstein a second Nobel Prize in physics after he formulated his Theory of Relativity. Marie Curie and Linus Pauling had received two Nobel Prizes each, but in different fields. Bardeen attributes the academy's precedent-setting action to the fact that his colleagues, Cooper and Schreiffer had not received the award previously, an example of Bardeen's modest attitude and lifestyle. It is also a bit ironic that Bardeen made his most outstanding scientific contributions in physics, an area in which he never received an advanced degree.

Perhaps the most well-remembered story of Bardeen is of the time he was unable to open his electric garage door on the morning he won his second prize. It was ironic that it was the transistor that enabled the creation of electric doors. It was also indicative of an unassuming man who has led a quiet life, but who has had much to do with changing the way we live and the way we will live in the future.



Frank Gallo

"I get very passionate about very ordinary things —like a girl kneeling at the beach a 16-year old with an impudent posture," said Frank Gallo. "There's a great deal of gesture, a great deal of excitement in the ordinary." Yet anyone who's seen examples of Gallo's work must agree — it's anything but ordinary.

Gallo, a professor of sculpture, developed a new, epoxy-resin casting technique in the early 1960's and since has created literally hundreds of eerie, life-like statuary. His work has made him an outstanding leader in the avant garde school of modern art — realism.

Gallo's figures comprise a community of strangely affecting humanoids — achieving a disconcerting realism, though not at all like a photographic realism. Gallo's sculptures, due to his technique, emulate living colors — flesh colors — and the use of light and dark tones. The over-all effect is like a visit to a wax museum.

Gallo was born in Toledo, Ohio, on Jan. 13, 1933. He received his bachelor degree from the Toledo Museum of Art in 1954, did advanced work at Cranbrook Academy of Art in 1955 and received his MFA in 1959 from the University of Iowa in Iowa City. Since coming to the University in 1960, Gallo's work has been attracting widespread interest. His pieces are located in the permanent collections of major art museums across the nation and around the world.

The molded, epoxy-resin figures range from smiling female nudes to fraternity types "hunched over in bull-session slouch." In each, Gallo attempts to draw from some distictive or appealing feature of the subject without imposing his own ideas. "Sometimes it's simply a matter of an intriguing smile." Gallo said. "I once spent an entire year working with one subject and I devoted an entire show to work I'd done on this subject's face."

Fantasies play an inspirational role in Gallo's work as well, indicative of his interest in the psychology of art. "People are guarded in speech, but art is somehow less inhibiting which allows for freer expression," Gallo said. "I often assign self-portraits. Then I tend to pick their work apart, just to see how they picture themselves." One of his students, majoring in voice, pictured herself with an oversized mouth. "This is an over-simplified example," Gallo said, "but it's something like this though, less obvious, that I look for."

"I don't fit very well into any bandwagon school of thought," Gallo said. He once pictured himself as something of a loner in the art world, pursuing his own artistic interests. But Gallo notes that since no new art movements have emerged recently, many more artists are beginning to free themselves from traditional artistic dictates to pursue their individual interests.

"When I was a kid, we all wanted heroes," Gallo said. "But heavyweight artist heroes were always tragic, like Van Gogh. It was a romantic poet concept, one that I don't particularly feel I fulfill."

"Students don't seem as interested in heroes today. They pursue their own thing. I think the lack of any current movement is healthy," Gallo continued. It was this unconventional belief coupled with a desire to work on his own, that led Gallo to leave the University for three years in the mid-60's.

Gallo was an instructor in 1964, with "no power . . . I couldn't do **anything.** I didn't hit it off with the department head, an old-timer, very traditional," Gallo said. "He'd run the school for years. I knew my job was in jeopardy, so I felt I had to quit, get out on my own." For Gallo it was excellent decision.

"On the street, things happened for me," Gallo said. He sold works to almost all the world's major art museums. He had several shows, and as his fame spread, sales rose. Gallo found he was able to live quite comfortably with his wife

"When I hit my peak I came back to the University and cashed in my credentials."

and two children, doing nothing else.

Gallo remained in Champaign, however, and "when I hit my peak I came back (to the University) and cashed in my credentials," he said. The art department had a new head, Gallo was made a professor and took over as head of the undergraduate and graduate sculpture schools. The graduate school, which Gallo established, has one of the best foundries in the nation. Lasers, neon, glass castings and exotic metal work are just a sample of the facilities available to the carefully selected 12 students. "I always wanted to do this," Gallo said. He had found the "monastic, on-the-go life" of a successful free-lance artist tiresome.

Gallo's figures may be found in the private collections of Gregory Peck, Rex Harrison, and film-director Mike Nichols. Capitol Records gave the Beatles a Gallo figure for Christmas one year. In 1969, one of Gallo's figures adorned a cover of Time magazine — a life-size, bikini-clad figure of Raquel Welch. Gallo took the figure to New York himself, causing some excitement among his fellow jet passengers — the rigid hollow-backed "Raquel" was occupying the seat next to him. When bunny czar Hugh Hefner returned to campus for the Homecoming weekend in 1971, Gallo executed a figure of Hef's girlfriend, Barbi Benton. "That was a disaster," Gallo recalled. "Her face is perfectly, absolutely symmetrical — the finished figure looked like a Barbie doll."

Gallo's work has won him several awards, including election to the National Academy of Arts and Letters in 1968. The University's civil engineering department commissioned Gallo to design a commemorative medal, and his work has appeared in exhibits. Gallo is proudest of his invitation to the Venice Biannale in 1968 as one of 12 artists selected to represent the U.S. The show involved approximately 450 prominent artists from 38 countries.

Donald Bitzer

The wide, friendly smile and fleshy face beneath dark, short-cropped hair exudes a pleasant, unassuming manner that belies the eminence of the man. At the age of 41, Donald L. Bitzer, professor of electrical engineering, has become one of the University's most distinguished computer researchers.

Bitzer is the inventor of PLATO (Programmed Logic for Automatic Teaching Operation), the computer series which could revolutionize the American educational system. PLATO was unveiled by Bitzer in 1960 as an assistant to routine classroom teaching. Implementing individual student terminals hooked into a large, central computer in the Coordinated Science Laboratory, by ordinary telephone lines, the system offers individually progressive material.

A native of Collinsville, Ill., Bitzer was the first baby born at the local hospital on Jan. 1, 1934 — perhaps a foreshadowing of the distinction he was to achieve in life. He received his Bachelors, Masters and Ph.D., all in electrical engineering at the University in 1955, 1956 and 1960 respectively.

In 1964, Bitzer served as a computer consultant for the United States Agency for International Development in India. Bitzer continues to serve in a consultant capacity to various international computer projects through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Bitzer won two awards in 1973 in recognition of his achievements: the Bobby C. Connelly Memorial Award from the Miami Valley Computer Association and was the second recipient of the Vladimir K. Zworykin Award of the National Academy of Engineering for "outstanding achievements in the field of electronics applied in the service of mankind." In May 1974, Bitzer was elected as a member of the National Academy of Engineering.



Nearly all of Bitzer's time as director is devoted to improving the PLATO series.

Nearly all of Bitzer's time as director of the Computer based Education Research Laboratory and co-director of the Plasma Display Group in the Coordinated Science Laboratory, is devoted to improving the PLATO series. Starting with PLATO I, the original unveiled by Bitzer in 1960, the series has progressed to PLATO IV, currently in operation, and PLATO V, which is in the planning stages.

While working on the PLATO IV series, in 1964, Bitzer developed the plasma display panel, the flat, window-like viewing screen in each terminal. It was for this work that Bitzer received the I-R 100 award as the plasma display panel was named one of the 100 Most Significant New Technical Products of the year. A further refinement, in which Bitzer was not involved, made the screen touch-sensitive.

Today, there are 800 individual PLATO IV terminals at 100 sites, 22 of which are on campus. In 1973, Bitzer traveled to Moscow with some PLATO IV terminals on a demonstration trip. The Russians appeared very much interested in obtaining some terminals and are currently negotiating with Control Data Corp., which manufactures and sells PLATO under an agreement with the University. "It would depend upon how they would use it," Bitzer said. "I want to make sure they're connected to the outside world."

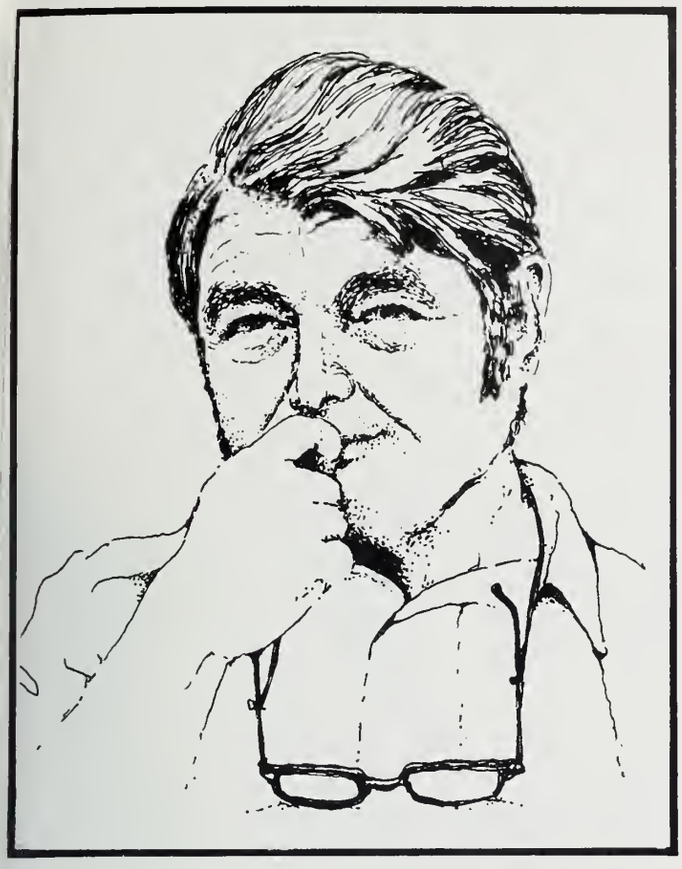
The system now includes over 6,000 hours of lesson material which is being added to at a rate of 100-150 hours per week from 1000 contributors. A typewriter-like keyboard allows students to communicate with the computer, to call up whatever lesson material they want, correct their mistakes, and to back-up or progress as they are able.

Bitzer foresees PLATO V as an essentially in-the-home educational and entertainment center. Plans call for the million-plus terminal system to be completed by 1980-81, and available to the public at about the same price as a "good color television set." "PLATO V will be an educational and recreational focal point in the home," Bitzer said, noting that the PLATO IV series is also programmed to play chess, checkers, bridge and even "Moon War" in addition to its educational functions. "With PLATO V," Bitzer said, "the terminal's entertainment features will become equally important as its educational ones." Anyone with an extension telephone jack could own one as the terminals communicate with the central computer through ordinary telephone lines. By then the terminals are expected to have access to over 300,000 lessons.

Movie-goers may recall that in Stanley Kubrick's "2001: A Space Odyssey," an enormous computer named HAL claimed to have been "made operational . . . at Urbana, Illinois . . . "While generally drawing cheers from the predominantly student crowds at the Auditorium, the statement brings cynical chuckes from Bitzer and members of his staff. "I think the University has the finest (computer) technology around," Bitzer said. "The amazing thing about HAL, however, was that he could extract meaning from these lip movements. That's something that will be very difficult to achieve in reality."

Bitzer then called to an associate across the room, "Hey, do you think we can do better than HAL?"

"Sure," came the reply, "and we'll be sure it does what it's told."



"Freedom of the Press is a passion with me. With an open classroom I feel I can keep learning."

Gene S. Graham

Tall, handsome and sandy-haired, with an easy smile and comfortable country manner, the professor ambles into the classroom and begins another semester of "creative exchange" lectures.

At 50, Gene S. Graham, professor of journalism, is certainly one of the most interesting and informative lecturers on campus. The University's only Pulitzer Prize winner, his lectures are marked by their relaxed atmosphere of open discussion, punctuated by Graham's brand of down-home humor and amusing anecdotes. "I like to jaw," Graham explained in his Southern drawl.

He was born in 1924 in Murray, Ky., the son of a postal carrier who was working his way through college at Murray State University. His father eventually became director of Murray State's experimental high school, similar to the University's Uni High.

Coming to the University in 1964 as a visiting lecturer, Graham accepted a permanent appointment the following year. But it was during the 17 years prior to his University appointment that Graham achieved his greatest success.

In 1948, fresh out of Murray State, with a double major in political science and art, Graham joined the staff of the Nashville Tennessean. Seven years later, he and Nathan Caldwell, another Tennessean staffer, wrote the first of a series of articles on the activities of the United Mine Workers' (UMW) "mythical chieftain," John L. Lewis, and financier Cyrus S. Eaton. In the next six years, Graham and Caldwell's articles pieced together a tangled plot to defraud UMW members of their retirement fund and illegally use their union payments in high-level financial adventures. The series was condensed and rewritten by Graham and published as the lead article in the December, 1961, Harper's Magazine.

Later that year, Graham was named a Neimann Fellow, an honor bestowed upon a select group of journalists, about ten per year, allowing them to study for one year in an area of their choice at Harvard University. Graham returned to his duties at the Tennessean the following year as an editorial cartoonist and public affairs editor, writing and illustrating key crusade stories for the paper.

Since coming to the University, Graham has drawn from personal experience for much of his lecture material. "Freedom of the press is a passion with me," Graham said. As instructor of the journalism department's Law and Mass Communications course, he has been able to utilize the practical education he received in his years on the Tennessean.

Referring to himself as an " inner-directed man," Graham said he accepted the University position because he wanted to remain in heartland America — the Midwest. He dislikes the crowded, stratified atmosphere of New York City and Washington, D.C., where, he said, competitive journalism has resulted in reporters "sticking pins up politicians' noses" in search of a story.

One of the reasons Graham's classes are so relaxed is that unlike most university professors, he never acquired an advanced degree and realizes he "doesn't know it all. With an open, relaxed classroom I feel I can keep learning, from the students, with a mutual exchange of ideas," he said.

A talented cartoonist, Graham has taught editorial cartooning at the University since 1967. He accepts students in his class only if they have already been trained in art. "I give them 'guided practice,'" he said. Among former drawing students Graham lists Robert "Buck" Brown, creator of Playboy's "swinging Grandma."

Graham's drawing talents and political savvy were publicly aired on "Drawing Conclusions," a show he hosted on WILL-TV in 1966-67. The 12-minute weekly show featured editorial cartoons drawn by Graham while on the air as he delivered pertinent editorial comments on events of the day.

Graham is vigorously involved in the editorial cartooning profession and since 1967 has served as "industry representative" for the Association of American Editorial Cartoonists. As such, he gives independent advice to editors on cartoonist selection in the very selective, highly competitive field.

Graham returned to Nashville in 1971 to write a book, One Man, One Vote: Baker V. Carr and the American Levellers, which was published in November, 1972. Based on Graham's own experiences and observations, when he covered the Baker v. Carr case (1962), and its forerunner, Kidd v. McCanless for the Tennessean, the book examines the beginning of the "one man, one vote" movement in the United States. Both Publisher's Weekly and Kirkus Reviews reviewed the book favorably, the latter describing is as "informative and stimulating."

Graham had originally intended to resign his University position at age 50 to return to what he termed "more creative newspaper work. A man of 50 has a hard time maintaining rapport with students," he said. An although he still enjoys lecturing, Graham views grading papers as "really only editing someone else's work."

But for now Graham is content to remain at the University. He hopes to resurrect "Drawing Conclusions" in an expanded and improved format. Despite the creative challenge of lecturing, Graham finds being a University professor somewhat restricting. "I consider myself a producer of writing and drawing" Graham explained. "The show would give me an outlet for these talents."

His Pulitzer Prize and his caricatures of Presidents Truman through Nixon adorning his office walls indicate that those talents are significant.



Charles E. Osgood

You'd better choose your words carefully around Charlie Osgood — and most any Psychology major can tell you why Osgood, professor of psychology, is deeply interested in the practical application of psychological research to international relations. One result of his work has been the development of the semantic-differential technique, considered by Osgood to be a key to the easing of international tensions.

As director of the University Center for Comparative Psycho-linguistics, Osgood has conducted extensive research into the credibility of his technique, developed in 1952. The semantic differential grew out of the attempts to develop an objective way to measure subjective meaning. The technique forces a person to think in terms of a pair of polar adjectives, such as hot-cold, and to determine where, on a seven-point scale, a given concept, institution or word belongs. The technique basically deals in metaphors, as when a subject must rate a concept, such as love, as somewhere between hot and cold. "Love is Hot," despite its obvious implications, is actually an objective measure of a subjective state. "Shared emotion appears to be the common coin of metaphor," Osgood said, and so, the semantic differential measures the emotional or affective meaning that we attach to words.

Osgood's work has led him to develop proposals dealing with the nation's foreign policy and international relations, including Graduated and Reciprocated Initiatives in Ten-

Osgood's plan envisions the U.S. taking the initial steps toward disarmament.

sion-reduction (GRIT) and psycho-logic. Osgood believes GRIT may have been used by the Kennedy administration at the height of the Berlin confrontation in 1962 and again during the Cuban missle crisis. He had spent long hours in 1960 discussing the fine points of GRIT with John McNaughton, assistant secretary of defense under Kennedy. In both cases, GRIT-like tactics were employed as Kennedy never responded to Communist aggression any stronger than was necessary to re-establish the previous status quo.

"You don't escalate beyond your opponent's move, otherwise you set a whole new tension spiral going. You must give the other guy an opportunity to return to the previous status quo." Osgood said. Luckily for us and the world, that's what Krushchev did.

Charles Egerton Osgood was born in Somerville, Mass., on Nov. 20, 1916. At Brookline High School, Brookline, Mass., Osgood edited both the high school newspaper and the literary magazine. Upon graduation in 1935, he entered Dartmouth University with an ambition to become a journalist. In his sophomore year, however, a psychology course caused him to change his mind. He received his BA degree in 1939, majoring in psychology and minoring in anthropology. Osgood remained at Dartmouth an additional year, serving as a laboratory assistant before going on to Yale University where he received his Ph.D. in psychology in 1945.

That year, Osgood became a research associate in the Office of Scientific Research and Development at the Smoky Hill Army Air Force Base in Salina, Kan., where he aided in the instruction of B-29 gunners. During 1945-46 he returned to New England as a researcher at the U.S. Submarine Base in New London, Conn., and serving as an instructor at Yale University. Osgood accepted an appointment as assistant professor of psychology at the University of Connecticut, remaining there three years. In 1949, he came to the University as an assistant professor, and four years later was appointed professor.

In 1958, Osgood was invited to spend a year at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University. It was here that he first drafter GRIT, a reflection of his concern over mounting international tensions. Osgood's plan envisions the U.S. as taking the initial steps towards disarmament by "dismantling one of its nuclear bases near the Soviet Union. As the sincerity of the U.S. becomes evident, public opinion will force the Russians to reciprocate by cutting down their nuclear power for reasons of good sense -|- even if not out of goodwill."

A regular contributor to scholarly publications and author and co-author of several books, Osgood has received numerous awards for his research in psycho-liguistics, including an American Psychological Association's (APA) Distinguished Scientific Contributions Award in 1960. In 1962 he received a gold medal from the association for his research on aging and on sensory processes. Osgood has also won the Kurt Lewin Memorial Award, the nation's highest honor in social psychology. In 1954-55, he was awarded the Guggenheim Fellowship. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and past-president of the APA (1962).

TAs: The Custodians Of Education

By Jane Karr



Holly McCray

Many freshmen are surprised to find a jean-clad teaching assistant, still wet behind the ears, flashing a peace sign over the lectern. Although not quite that ludicrous, the teaching assistant is often a shocking reality to students whose heads are filled with visions of the omniscient professor.

The teaching assistant (TA) has become the custodian of underclass education as universities continue to expand far beyond their teaching capacity. Projected enrollment figures indicate that nearly 9 million students will crowd the American campuses by 1975, an increase of 4 million in 10 years. With diminishing state and federal funding, TAs are being forced to take on more teaching responsibilities.

Despite these responsibilities, the TA remains forgotten on campus. Faced with minimal training, low pay, and little control over class content, the TA, administration and students suffer.

The University hires almost 2,000 TAs to meet teaching commitments to 35,000 students. TAs are also teaching 200 and 300-level courses formerly taught by full-time professors. "Educationally this is a bad practice," Roger Clark, assistant dean of LAS, said. However, a large university could not exist without the relatively low-paid TA.

Besides alleviating the professor of heavy class loads, the TA is a financial asset to the University. Dependent on the University for financial support, the TA is forced to settle for low pay. The minimum salary for a half-time assistant on a nine-month appointment is $3,370. Including tuition, fees and fringe benefits, Clark estimates the TA makes $3,500.

TAs complain that a professor makes four times their salary for the same course load. According to Marc Rosenberg, vice president of the Assistants Union, TA positions are similar to high school and elementary school teaching and therefore, they are comparably underpayed.

Administrators and departments often see the TA as a subsidized student. In the political science and psychology departments, all graduate students not supported by grants or fellowships are given teaching assistant assignments. But financial aid and federal fellowships have been cut, forcing many graduate students to turn to teaching. At some universities, all graduate students in the 1960s were supported by federal funding but in 1971 only one-third were supported, according to Carl E. Wulfman of the University of the Pacific.

To maintain graduate enrollment, departments entice students with TA appointments. The accounting department was forced to dismiss all law students teaching accounting

courses in spring 1975 to increase graduate admissions in its own department. "The department feels there is no purpose in putting them through law school," Howard Davis, Accounting 208TA, said.

Assistants are expected to fulfill teaching roles, carry course loads and often maintain another job. "The biggest problem TAs face is two or three things going on. They're students, teachers, researchers and sometimes have a family to support," Harold Williamson, assistant professor of economics, said. If a teaching assistant is conscientious in the classroom, his studies are neglected.

But in most cases graduate work is put before teaching. "When it comes right down to it, my grades come first," Leslie Foulds, a speech 101 TA, said.

Perhaps the greatest hurdle for the TA is facing the classroom with little knowledge of teaching techniques and the material. Most TAs have had no teaching training and are straight out of undergraduate studies, P. G. Bock, director of the political science graduate school, said. The only experience most TAs have with the material is when they took the course themselves.

"The TA enters instructional activity in college armed with little more know-how than the knowledge he obtained in his previous degree work and his memories of the teaching to which he was exposed," said Clarence Boeck, professor of education at the University of Minnesota, at a vice presidential address in Washington D.C. According to Davis "TAs don't know the material and don't know how to get it across." Departments require only that the TA have had the material in some form before teaching it. TAs rebuke criticism by saying that if departments display indifference to quality work, there is little motivation for improvement.

The critical problem, however, is that until faced with tenure, introductory course teaching is not the most rewarding experience. "Because of the lack of satisfaction in their teaching position, TAs take little pride in teaching," Davis said. The complaint is valid in that few departments offer viable training programs to prepare the TA for the classroom situation.

Most departments, such as psychology and accounting, provide non-required one-hour crash courses that do little more than "teach the TA how to write their name on the board," Norton Bedford, head of the accounting department, said. From 1965-75 increased enrollment necessitated 235,000 new college instructors, Wulfman said. Since this demand for more instructors has not yet been met, now more than ever, better qualified teaching is needed. But some doubt the TAs capability.

The University's plight may eventually lead to a restructured method of hiring instructors, Robert Rogers, dean of LAS, said. If enrollment drops and the economy improves "existing policies with respect to teaching assistants and tenure will remain viable." If not, the demise of the teaching assistant is in sight. The freshman class increased this year by about 420 students over last year. Rogers asked "if we can't control the size of the freshman class as far as LAS is concerned, can we continue to trust this instruction to TAs?"

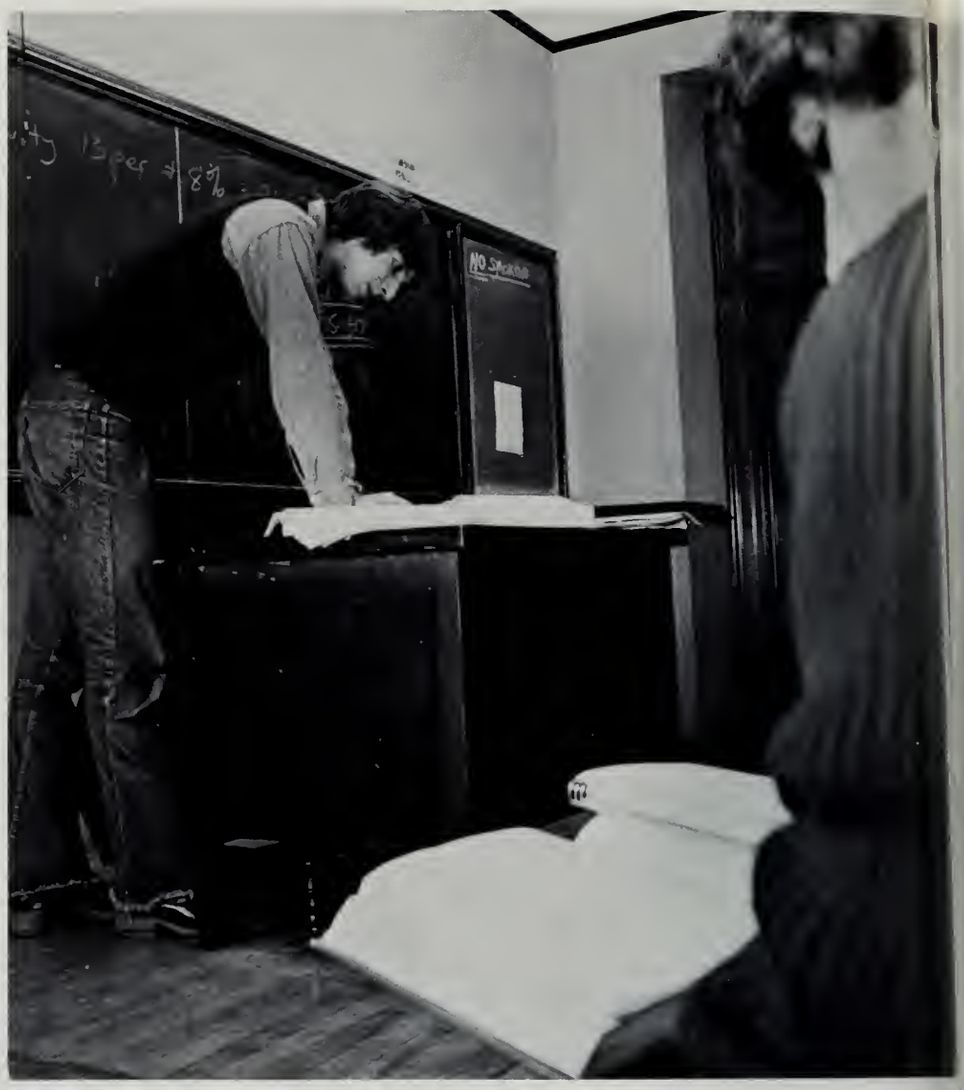
Rogers said TAs will be unable to obtain permanent jobs, and recruitment misleads them about job availability. "We cannot, in justice to the TAs, hire more for our immediate needs and not rehire them," Rogers said.

Rogers does not advocate TA replacement but favors a preceptor program similar to one to be adopted at Harvard in July. In the program, an instructor with a BA or BS is hired full-time as a preceptor from the community to teach freshman and sophomore levels under a five-year renewable contract. The preceptor would supplement a smaller number of TAs and would not be eligible for tenure or an advanced degree.

The Harvard program will be limited to language courses in a discussion format, Constance Lind, Harvard LAS staff assistant, said. "The faculty felt there had to be some change to make the junior ranks of the faculty more up-to-date with the way things are going." Rogers himself admitted the preceptors probably would not work at the University because

Chris Walker





Teaching assistant for Accounting 208, Howard Davis is now a graduate student in business. Like many other TAs, Davis will not be a student in the department he is presently working for much longer. Come fall, he will be a student in the College of Law.

Chris Walker

of the non-academic nature of the Champaign-Urbana community and because they would face exploitation similar to the TAs. Rogers proposed hiring more visiting lecturers; however, high salaries would counteract any benefit.

Teaching assistants object to the preceptor program as a subtle step to eliminating the TA. Charles Chuculate, Assistants Union secretary, said TAs are qualified to teach underclassmen. "If the preceptor will not have Ph.D's in what way will they be better qualified than TAs?" he asked. The Union claims the program is designed to hire cheap labor and saddle them with teaching workloads the regular faculty would not tolerate. TAs blame poor teaching quality on over-enrolled classes that in turn they blame on the administration. "High enrollments are not an act of God," Chuculate said.

Theoretically there should be one TA for every 18 students. But in reality, some TAs face class enrollments up to 60 students. The Union suspects the preceptor proposal is a "sugar coating" for a contemplated conversion of "inefficient" classes of 25-30 students into "efficient" classes of 100-200 students, Chuculate said.

In an attempt to help the TA face large class loads, a few departments have set up workable training programs. The political science graduate college, under Bock's supervision, requires a non-credit semester course for all 30 graduate students, since all hold assistantships sometime during their degree program. An elected executive committee of graduate students strongly urged the program because potential employers require the TA to be able to prove teaching ability. Ninety-nine per cent of political science Ph.D's become college teachers, requiring some degree of expertise, Bock said. "All TAs could stand some improvement in handling undergraduates," Bock said. "And it's for the poor undergraduates who have to face TAs."

The course, in its second year, covers daily problems faced in the classroom and topics ranging from exam construction to grading. A required video taping of the TAs class is followed by critiques by the political science course supervisor and William Johnson, professor of secondary education, to give performance feedback. "The teaching training program is aimed to introduce graduate students to teaching techniques as well as general education," Bock said.

With a grant from the National Science Foundation, the geography department expanded its program to include experimental teaching technique training. Two years ago, the department applied for a grant through the Association of American Geographers that enabled graduate depart-

ments to conduct individual training and seminars. The $200,000 national grant allocated $1,100 to Illinois with the largest percentage going to the University.

"People feel more comfortable with teaching after the program and gain in self-confidence," Jan Monk, assistant professor of geography and program coordinator, said. The program experiments with new classroom teaching methods, lab material, exam construction, student counseling and field work.

The program helps prepare the graduate student for advanced teaching. "A graduate student doesn't want to spend his life teaching an introductory course," Monk said. "The program tries to add some of the reality to the teaching situation."

Other than efforts by a minority of departments, little has been done to develop meaningful alternatives for the TA. The TAs position is not futile, however, as illustrated by other universities.

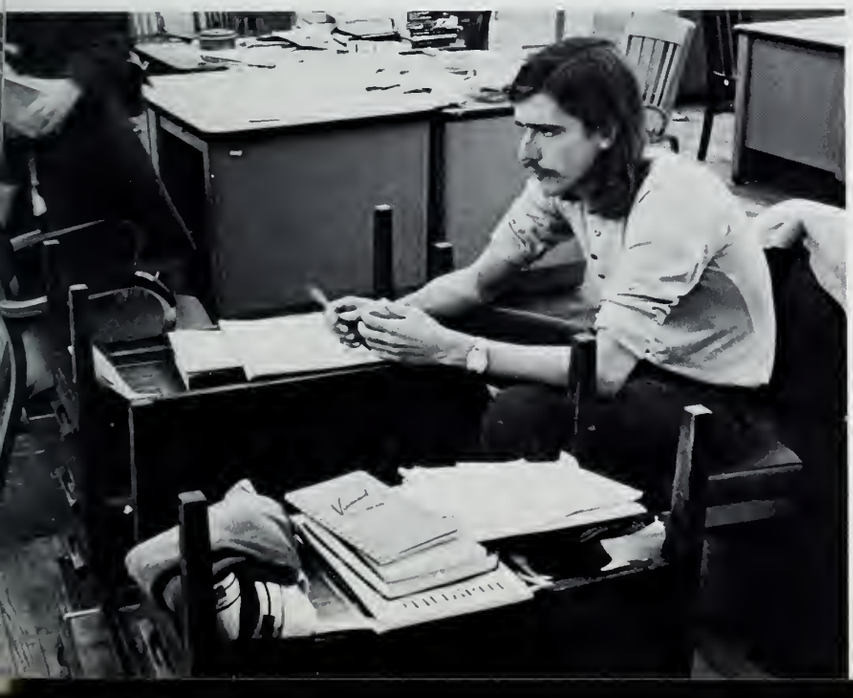
At the University of Utah, where TA positions have doubled in the last decade, a joint faculty-teaching assistant committee identified 38 specific problems ranging from salaries to parking privileges. The main problem was diminishing "the resentment of the TA," Charles H. Monson, associate vice president of academic affairs at the university, said. This was accomplished through university-wide programs including workships, handbooks and seminars.

At the University of Wisconsin, 68 per cent of all underclassmen are taught by TAs. The Teaching Assistant Association at Wisconsin, in a collective bargaining confrontation with the administration, received a three-year contract of TA support including agreements on working conditions, regulations of hours per week and training.

Collective bargaining is not yet legal in Illinois, and the Assistants Union can only hope to indirectly affect the administration. Also, the 4-year-old organization represents only 300 TAs which substantially diminishes its influence. What the Union has succeeded in doing, however, is preventing a step backward for the TA, Rosenberg said. "Because of the way things are going, remaining the same, not going forward, is progress."



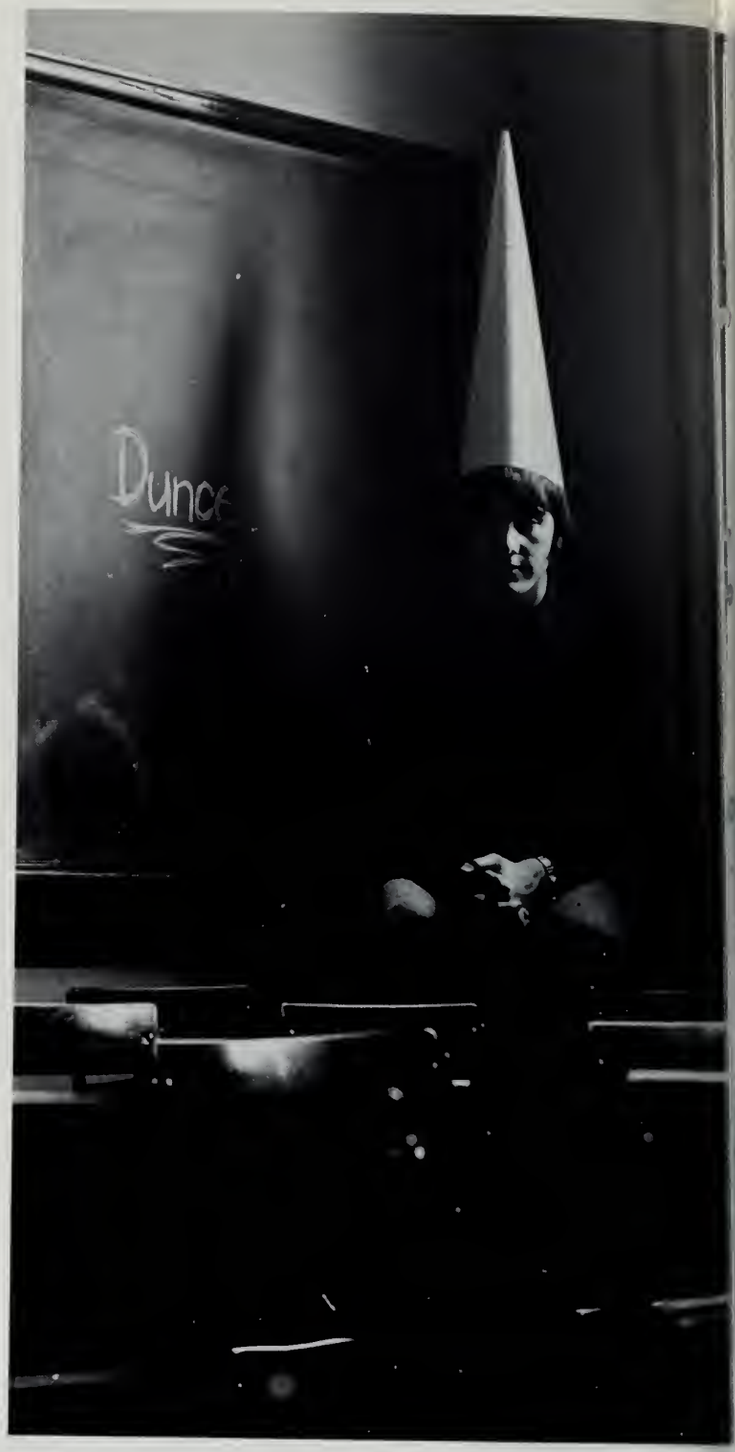
Chris Walker



Chris Walker

Thomas Philippe, teaching assistant for the English Department, believes in practicing what he teaches. To emphasize the Dada concept in literature, Philippe turned his desk upside down. Any spontaneous act of absurdity is Dada. His class was discussing the Dada concept, "In a world gone mad, the only thing left is to go mad yourself." Philippe said, "Sometimes I stand on my head in class."

Disciples for Discipline



Chris Walker

By Bob Sheppard

The University discipline system is perhaps one of the most debated policies on campus carrying with it images of dunce caps and ridicule. Efforts to reform the system, a center of controversy in recent years, have been made by several student organizations. But most attempts have been futile.

At the heart of the controversy is a two-sided struggle: the students, advocating liberalization or elimination of the discipline system, and the University administration, fighting to maintain the status quo. "Students have always tried to make changes in the University discipline system

Office of Campus Regulations.

Major criticisms levied against the system are that it unnecessarily duplicates the role of local courts and law enforcement agencies and that it lacks a sufficient amount of student input in resolving student discipline cases.

Between 300 and 400 students are brought before the University discipline system each year on charges of theft, assault, vandalism, or drug sales. Students can also be brought before the discipline system for serious violations of academic rules that could warrant dismissal or suspension from the University.

After appearing before a hearing body officer, students may either be acquitted, counseled, reprimanded, placed on conduct probation, suspended or dismissed from the University. One official of the discipline system estimates between 10 and 12 students are dismissed from the University each year for violating either local or state laws or campus regulations.

Between 300 and 400 students are brought before the University discipline system each year.

During the past school year, students working to change the discipline system became disillusioned over the probabilities for improvement. During the fall semester, several new proposals were to be acted upon by the Senate Committee on Student Discipline (SCSD), the governing body of the discipline system. But by January 1975 this committee had barely begun examining the proposals. The proposals were made by two groups, one consisting of students, faculty and administrators, and the other of students on the central discipline committee.

Like proposals made in past years, the new recommendations called for a majority of students to sit on all bodies that hear and resolve student discipline cases. They also called for a discipline system with jurisdiction only over academic affairs and crimes committed by students on campus, rather than with state-wide jurisdiction.

In the past, a number of changes in the discipline system have been proposed, and while some have been implemented, the more substantive changes have been rejected. "We've really been stalled by the faculty because they don't want the system changed," said Stuart Summers, a senior member of SCSD. Other students working with the discipline system agree committees set up to consider system changes have been used as "pacifiers" for students.

Dan Klenke, an Undergraduate Student Association Steering Committee member, said in February he expects most of the proposals to "get beaten down" in the future.

The proposals called for a reorganization of all hearing bodies and discipline committees to give students a majority of the seats instead of the minority membership they held. One recommendation specifically asked that a student chairman be added to the existing four faculty and three student members on the committee. The proposals also asked that the composition of the discipline committee be changed from nine faculty and four student members to seven student and six faculty members.

The change that did occur called for a shift from four faculty and three student members to four students and three faculty members on all hearing bodies. The U-C Senate voted 6-4 Feb. 12 to have all undergraduate discipline cases heard by this student majority.

Last spring these recommendations faced their greatest opposition from the faculty and administrators when presented to the committee for consideration. The committee's chairman, Lloyd Humphreys, a psychology professor, refused a motion to consider the proposal on the agenda. The proposal eventually was brought before the committee and in the fall, a subcommittee was established to consider the proposals along with a subcommittee of the Conference on Conduct Governance, the body that approves all University regulations.

"Probably nothing will happen with the joint conference," said Summers, referring to the two subcommittees studying the proposals. "I think the system will stay the way it is now." Summers is not alone in his pessimism: most students and faculty who drew up the proposal feel few changes will be adopted in their entirety.

The University administration agrees that the discipline system stands little chance of being radically changed. W. Thomas Morgan, executive director of the SCSD and a hearing officer of the system, said he doesn't expect the proposals to be adopted either. Humphreys has continually announced that the discipline system is functioning "quite well" and has said students with "rigid ideological beliefs" who want to change the system should not be allowed to sit on the Senate Committee.

Another faculty member who is content with the status quo is Preston Ranson, an electrical engineering professor and member of the Conference on Conduct Governance. Increased student representation on discipline committees is unnecessary, Fanson said. "The present mix of faculty, administrators and students has worked well in the past," he added. "My feeling is that if you've got a good thing going, why change it?"

There is a positive side to the possibilities for discipline reform. Already, the Housing Division has been granted 90 per cent of all student discipline cases dealing with vandalism, or theft from University residence halls. Previously, such disciplinary procedures were handled by the disciplinary system. Summers calls this step "a progressive reform."

Howard Diamond, another student working independently to reform discipline, sees a positive change in the newly adopted procedure that restricts the use of academic files in discipline hearings. Even Morgan, called the "king of the discipline system," expects some changes to be made. "I do think parts of the proposals will be adopted," he said. Scouffas sees the discipline system continually changing. These changes are part of the "evolution" of the system, he said, and explained that 10 years ago the SCSD was composed of all academic deans. After a few years, faculty members were added to the committee and finally a minority membership of students were added to the committee. "There will still be changes in the discipline system, but what directions they will take, I cannot predict," Scouffas said.

The more substantive changes in the discipline system have been rejected.

A Campus Tradition of Firing Favorites

By Bruce Silverglade

Chris Walker



Robert Byars, assistant professor of political science, is the latest in a long line of dismissals from the University

The annual dismissal of popular faculty has become campus tradition. The victim this year is Robert S. Byars, assistant professor of political science. Byars, a Latin American Studies specialist, consistently received highest ratings by students in the Advisor and Whole U Catalog teacher evaluations. He was recommended for promotion by both the faculty Advisory Committee of the political science department and LAS.

Byars was issued a terminal contract Aug. 9, 1973, effective at the end of this academic year. Since then Byars' supporters have rallied to retain him, claiming his dismissal represents political repression by the University, which uses an outmoded system for promotion and tenure.

Byers' dismissal, however, is the result of political discrimination, inflated promotion and tenure standards, and ineffective appeal procedures.

Edward Kolodziej, head of the political science department, denied Byars' tenure on the basis of inadequate publications, claiming politics does not enter into promotion and tenure decisions. "I make those decisions in regard to a person's case on the basis of questions made concerning the highest standards that prevail in the profession. When the time for promotions comes, that's the appropriate time to ask those questions of an individual. I would like, over time, to get the best people available," he said.

However, Beldon Fields, associate professor of political science, disagrees with Koldziej. Although Byars, considered left-of-center politically, was not officially dismissed for his politics, Fields said it played an indirect role in his dismissal. "Those consulted on Byars' request for tenure were more conservative than him," Fields said. "They couldn't appreciate the value of his public service work with Latinos and did not like his unconventional teaching methods. In that sense I would call it political."

Students also said the dismissal was political. "I have my doubts whether it is really his publishing record that is the crux of the matter," said Ken Anspach, a former student of Byars. "It's my opinion that Byars not receiving tenure is the result of his political beliefs."

While appealing his dismissal, Byars has consistantly received student support. In several instances, students attempted to reverse the dismissal decision by exerting pressure on the University administration.

Students first organized a boycott of the political science department during advance enrollment April 1974. Political science majors were urged to change majors in an effort to force the department to concede to demands. However, only three or four students changed majors in support of the boycott.

Petitions with more than 2,500 names demanded the rehiring of Byars. In October 1974 a Students for Byars group organized to inform students of dismissal facts and protests. In December 1974, 100 students picketed a University Board of Trustees meeting, but were not allowed to speak to the Board.

Keith Volgman, Students for Byars spokesman, said that they will try to meet again with the Board. "They're about the only people who can reverse the dismissal now," he said. Volgman does not feel students can force the administration to retain Byars. "We do hope to make the administration more reluctant to fire excellent instructors," he said.

Byars is one in a long list of faculty fired in recent years.

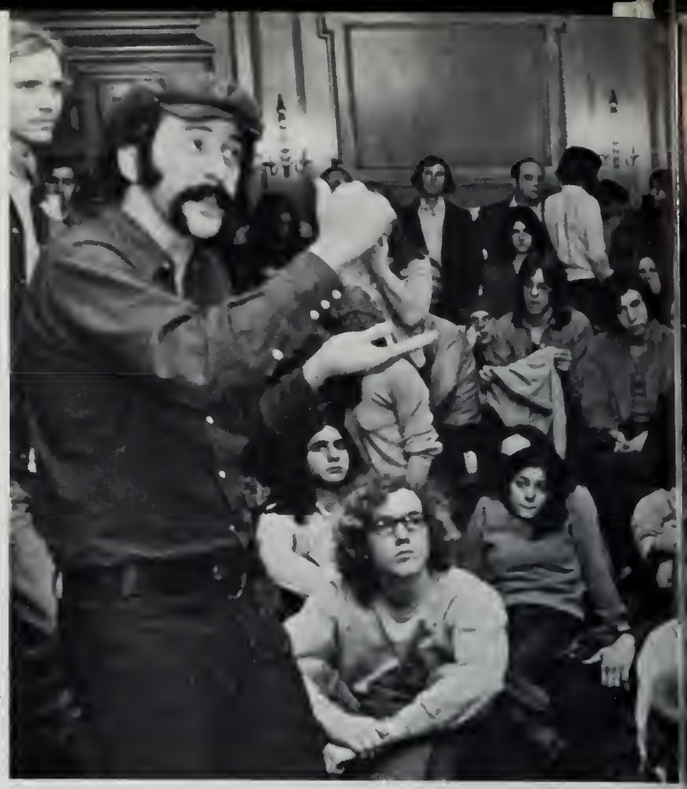




Above: Lou Gold, instructor of political science, was dismissed along with Phillip Merento, a visiting professsor of political science from 1969-70, (below) for what some called "radical political leanings."



Michael Parenti, a visiting professor of political science at the University from 1969-70 was dismissed from the department after six years.



Sam Langham

Above: Lou Gold, instructor of political science, helped organize antiwar activities following the U.S. mining of Haiphong Harbor.



Chris Walker

The politieal scienee department lost Lou Gold, an instructor from 1967-73, Miehael Parenti, a visiting professor from 1969-70, and Phillip Merento, an Institute for Government and Publie Affairs member who taught from 1967-70. Other departments have had similar problems. David Sumler, professor of history, is one example.

Aeeording to Fields, "you ean't look at what has happened in the past without considering political motivations. There is no reason why Merento should have had trouble. He wrote two books and was rated an excellent teaeher by the Advisor." Merento was arrested at an Illini Union political demonstration in 1970, and subsequently denied tenure although the Advisory Committee recommended him.

Similarly, Sumler was denied tenure after critieizing the history department for its reluetanee to protest the Viet Nam war. Lou Gold was dismissed for incompletion of his doetoral thesis. Known for his activity in the 1970-71 anti-war demonstrations, Gold claimed he was fired for his political leanings since there were preeedents of granting tenure without thesis completions.

Byars' situation is unique in that it surfaces major problems with the University tenure policy. Unlike the others dismissed, Byars is an established professor with a Ph.D. Tenure decisions are made on a departmental level when faculty members, after six years, are reviewed by the department head. He decides whether to grant permanent positions by granting promotion and tenure or in effect dismiss him by denying it. Non-tenured faculty may only remain six years.



Department heads, according to guidelines issued by Morton W. Weir, vice chancellor for academic affairs, should base tenure decisions on publication records, teaching ability and community service. However, they state a faculty member need not excel in all three areas and final decisions should be based on a "compensatory system. Some weaknesses in one area may be offset by particular strengths in the others."

Byars' supporters claim neither his publication quantity or quality fall below department standards and insist Byars should have been retained on teaching ability and public service alone if Kolodziej was adhering to the guidelines.

"The administration states that tenure decisions are based on three factors," Fields said, "Yet we can't help believing that only one factor — publication record — is seriously used as a criterion." Professors agree departments have a "publish or perish" attitude. "When I first started out, I had very humanistic attitudes. I wanted to teach, not write," Frederick Jaher, associate professor of history, said. "But now my priorities are reversed."

"I know that when I come up for tenure, Michael Scher's name better be on a manuscript that's going to be published," the late Michael Scher, assistant professor of history, said. "But lectures are still more important to me."

While publishing is a traditional tenure requirement, it has become the overriding factor in promotion decisions, Weir admitted. "Research and publication are more important than teaching at this campus." Several task forces, set up to study higher education, also agree. An 18-month study entitled "Scholarship and Society" by the Panel on Alternative Approaches to Graduate Education stated "professors are repeatedly distracted by the need to cover themselves professionally through publication — often writing papers less significant to the cause of knowledge than the very project that is interrupted."

The University Committee on Re-evaluation of Undergraduate Education and Learning made a similar conclusion that teaching is no longer sufficiently rewarded by the tenure system.

Students also feel the publication emphasis is wrong according to an independent survey of 760 students taken by the Undergraduate Student Association in spring 1974. Mark Jackson, a Graduate Student Association spokesman, said teaching is "undervalued" in promotions and tenure decisions. "The priority of placing academic research and publication over teaching performance is a blatant insult to students," Robert Sheppard, senior in LAS, said. "After all, is a university's role to demand publication from its faculty or have them teach students?"

"We (the political science department) have lost our best teachers," Fields said. "The administration is not going by its own by laws."

The emphasis placed on publication quality and quantity becomes more understandable, although not justified, when consideration is given to the University's national academic prestige, gained through faculty research and publication quality and not teaching ability. Kolodziej denies that the administration brought him to the University to uplift the political science department's prestige and ratings by encouraging more faculty publications. One faculty member said "publication would be of a much higher priority than it had been previously. I think his (Koldziej's) notion of improving the national standing of the department is a good one, but I also think he's not giving equal time to teaching and research."

Bernice Carroll, associate professor of political science added "If he came here with the notion that he was hired to upgrade the department, I can tell you he didn't get it from us." Polls indicate the University has been steadily declining rank among the top political science departments since 1925, when Illinois ranked fifth. Department surveys show Illnois' ranking 11th in 1957, 17th in 1964 and 20th in 1969.

However, the studies were performed by different groups and did not necessarily include the same institutions. Phillip Monypenny, who headed the department for four years prior to Kolodziej's appointment, said the studies "have been taken too seriously." He attributes Illinois' shift in ranking to the tremendous increase in nationally recognized institutions.

Institutional ratings are a compilation of extensive questionaires sent to political science departments across the country. Professors rate the institution's prestige that almost always is based on the number of faculty articles published in the American Political Science Review and other publications.

One department member criticized Kolodziej for his "failure to consult with members of the department . . . to see the administration rather than his primary clients."

As the University enters a period of tight funding, state agencies like the Illinois Board of Higher Education are demanding the University justify spending in greater detail. For low-ranking departments such as political science, justification must be in terms of prestige earned for the University.

Teaching ability is neglected in tenure decisions because there is no agreement on how to judge the quality of teaching. Byars' supporters claim he should have been retained for his teaching ability alone.

Teaching ability is determined by the department head in consultation with department members and Course Evaluation Questionnaire (CEQ) reports prepared by the University Measurement and Research Division. Only one-third of all



Phillip Merento, Institute for Government and Public Affairs member, (left) and Lou Gold.

instructors voluntarily distribute CEQs at the end of each semester, said Lawrence Aleamoni, division head. According to faculty members involved in tenure decisions, students have little input, if any, in the promotion and tenure decision.

"The CEQ makes students feel they have input in administrative decision-making here," said Stith Bennett, assistant professor of sociology, "But they don't." Some feel the CEQ potentially threatens the faculty. According to Bernard Karsh, head of the sociology department, course evaluations suggest students are faculty peers which in turn diminishes their status.

Furthermore, since the faculty are not obligated to submit CEQ reports to their department's tenure committee, the entire system of student course evaluation is undermined. Another major complaint is that teachers giving high final grades receive high course evaluations from students. Yet a study by psychologists Frank Costin, William Greenough and Robert Menges in 1971 entitled "Student Ratings of College Teaching," states that such a correlation does not really exist. The report states that students mentioned preparation, clarity and stimulation of intellectual curiosity when describing their best teachers. Correlations between course ratings and grades were small.

Yet despite these findings, Stephen Douglas, associate professor of political science, said, student opinion has very little impact. "Students don't have any influence in this process (tenure)," he said. "The feeling among academic people is that only other academic people should have the right to judge them. That's the way professionalism sometimes works."

The faculty attitude towards tenure has had severe ramifications on appeals procedure reforms. Existing appeals procedures are grossly inadequate according to Douglas, head of the campus chapter of the Union of Professional Employes American Federation of Teachers Local. Yet many professors refuse to join together in unions and demand reforms. Currently, the tenure and appeals process follows a lengthy maze of bureaucratic decision making with faculty appeal boards having only advisory power over department heads and administrators. In Byars' case, after Kolodziej denied tenure, he appealed his case to the departmental appeals board. The appeals board, comprised of political science faculty members, concluded that Byars' dismissal was a mistake and that appropriate action should be taken to reverse the error. When Kolodziej did not take the board's suggestion the case was brought to Robert W. Rogers, dean of LAS. Rogers upheld Kolodziej's original decision.

Since the case continued to be challenged, a higher faculty appeals board, comprised of LAS professors, heard the case. In reviewing Rogers' decision, the board concluded that "It is not in the best interest of the University to terminate the appointment of assistant professor Robert S. Byars." This committee, however, like the faculty committee, had only advisory power. The case was still unresolved, so it was elevated to the next higher level of University bureaucracy, Chancellor J.W. Peltason. Peltason refused to overturn the decision explaining he was not in the position to take such action. "A department head decision not to recommend tenure for a faculty member is normally upheld at the college level," he said. "It is far more likely a department head's decision to recommend tenure for a faculty member should be overturned by a college dean or the vice chancellor."

Finally, Byars contested his case before the University Board of Trustees, who also refused to intervene. The Board unanimously approved a statement saying "appropriate review procedures of non-reappointment actions exist at each of the campuses. The trustees do not wish to further extend such review."

Yet many faculty members vehemently dispute the Board's contention, citing that neither of the two faculty appeals boards have binding power over administrators and department heads.

The gross inadequacies of the appeals procedures is clearly illustrated by Byars' case, Fields said, "The two faculty appeals committees have looked into all three areas of tenure decision: publication, teaching and public service —and both concluded that Byars should stay. These boards are the only thing that we have like a grievance procedure here, yet they only have advisory power. When Kolodziej announced he would not reconsider his decision on the Byars case even before the departmental committee announced its findings, he was saying 'too bad, I won't listen to the result of any advisory grievance procedure'."

According to Douglas, "Rogers failed to respond to most of Byars' grievances on the issue. The recommendation for dismissal Rogers issued to Weir, characterized Byars as a competent professor who has done well in the tasks he has chosen to address himself to and has been active and clearly has the regard of the students he has taught. How can a person merit that kind of praise and still get fired? It just doesn't make any sense."

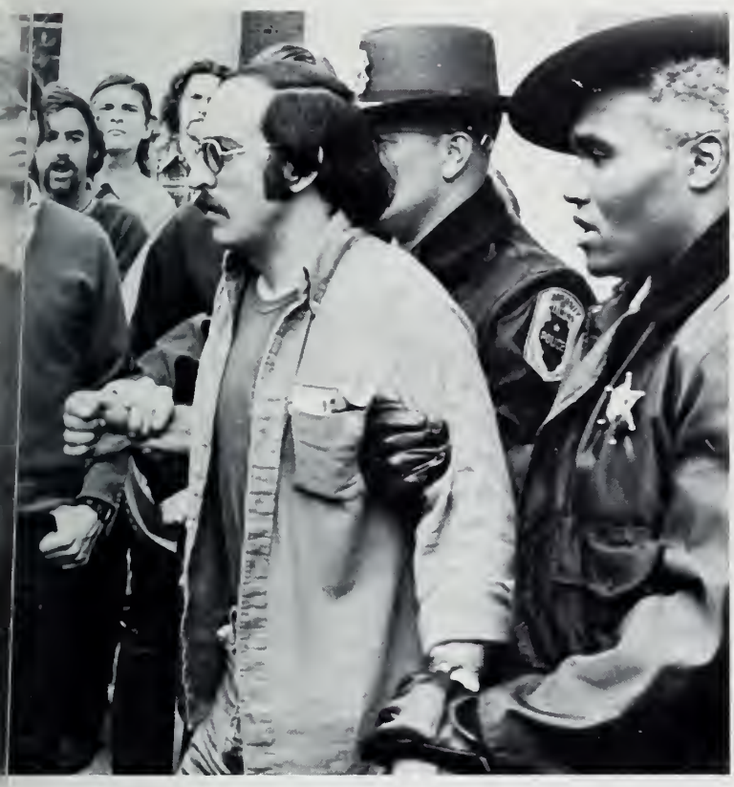
Douglas is disappointed in the Chancellor's refusal to act on the case, saying Peltason could have rescinded the recommendation "at any time."

Byars' supporters also said strengthening faculty power in grievance procedures is a necessity because many facts in a tenure decision are considered in an arbitrary and uneven way. In Byars' case, many feel that Kolodziej instituted publication standards when arriving at the University one year ago that were arbitrarily applied to Byars.

Recognizing Kołdziej's greater demand on publishing, Byars himself explained "I was reviewed last year when Betty Glad was acting head of the department and all along the evaluations said my work was fine. He (Kolodziej) came when I was in my sixth year and there was no way I could retroactively meet his requirements."

Carrol expressed fears about what she called Kolodziej's "vagueness" about the department's future. He keeps on talking about standards," Carroll explained, "I would like to know what those standards are."

Nonetheless, Byars' supporters claim his publication record, teaching ability and public service meet department standards. According to his colleagues, Byars has more than the necessary amount of publications for promotion and tenure, having published five articles, co-edited a book and is presently writing another. They add that Byars has received overwhelmingly favorable reviews of his work, including one appearing in a collcetion of work singled out as



the best section of the book.

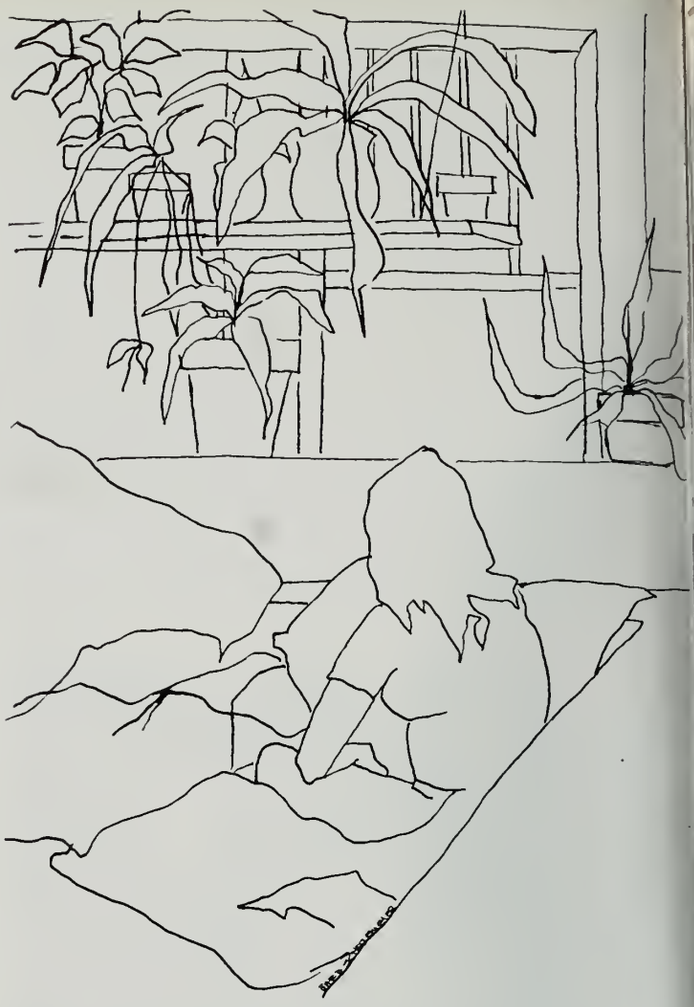
"We have been shown that if the administration wants to pin anyone against the wall for any reason, it can," said Fields. Byers case proves the grievance channels of the University lead nowhere, and that faculty unionization is essential, Douglas added.

In November 1974, Byars filed a suit against the University and trustees in Champaign Cicuit Court asking $7 million in damages. The suit contends that his professional reputation was damaged by Kolodziej's comments in newspaper articles which were "maliciously composed" and "contained false, scandalous, malicious libel." The suit's nine counts ask $630,296 in compensatory damages and $6.3 million in punitive and exemplary damages.

However, until the suit's outcome, Byars has appeared to have joined the long list of non-tenured faculty removed from the University.

(Below) Robert Byars' terminal contract will be up at the end of spring semester although he is appealing his dismissal. Phillip Merento **(Left)** is arrested by University police for his participation in Illini Union demonstrations in 1971.





IPS: custom-made curricula

By Pamela Abramson
Illustrations By Barbara Schotemeyer

In a university of restrictions and requirements, the Individual Plans of Study Program (IPS), in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, gives students a breath of academic fresh air.

Housed in a spacious room of an old apartment on Goodwin Avenue, the IPS office is decorated with assorted plants and large sit-down pillows on the carpet. On the wall are two by three inch snapshots of the 120 IPS students.

IPS is for students who need more flexibility to achieve educational goals than is offered to most liberal arts majors. IPS lets students design their curriculum and course requirements. However, IPS is still a part of LAS; students earn a bachelor of arts degree and must satisfy the general education demands.

Some students are naturally more creative than others, explained Dean Roland Holmes, director of IPS. "To get your picture up on that board you have to be creative," he said. "What those pictures represent are a cross distribution of innovative studies and integrated themes."

The possibilities for a field of concentration are limited only by a student's imagination. Study plans created by students include humanistic and existential psychology, television and film, American foreign relations, law enforcement, zoo and park management and environmental education.

IPS is not for the student uncertain about his educational goals but for the individual who knows exactly what he wants to learn. An applicant must write a proposal explaining short and long range educational aims and listing courses he plans to take to qualify for an IPS major.

The proposal goes to a faculty member with whom he would like to study. If the proposal is approved by the IPS office that faculty member becomes the student's advisor. This faculty-student relationship is intended to create an academic friendship, an intellectual guidance system and a learning exchange.

"Students in IPS have had more occasion to think seriously about their education than those that declare the conventional major and are told exactly what courses to take and when to take them," said Holmes. "If you're in IPS we demand that you know what you're doing. A lot of careful planning goes into each student's program," he added.

People in the program have "enough vision to see a blossoming field," Holmes said. For example, Janet Metcalf, junior in IPS, is majoring in peace studies, a relatively new interest in the academic world. Her courses include International Relations and Comparative Foreign Policies, the Contemporary World and the Sociology of Poverty. The idea is to digest these subjects to help reduce world problems, according to Metcalf.

IPS is the only way that she could pursue this line of



study. "It enables me to take different courses from different departments without having to specialize in any one departments," she said.

The student can use IPS to study subjects that the University does not offer as a regular major. Caryn Dellamonte, junior in IPS, will receive her degree in Spanish and linguistics.

"I did not want to follow the set requirements of a Spanish major because there is too much emphasis on teaching the language as opposed to studying it," Dellamonte said. "I am also interested in linguistics. The University offers linguistics courses, but not as a major. IPS is the only way that I could get a degree in both of these areas of interest."

Though many universities offer courses in women's studies, there is no set women's studies curriculum at the University. Senior Barbara Schectman found she could receive her degree in women's studies through IPS.

Senior Ed Brown found IPS helpful to his study of medical records. A degree in this field is usually obtained by attending the University's Medical Center in Chicago for two years. Because there were only 24 openings in the program and 75 applicants, Brown was not accepted. Through IPS he is able to study his interests. Brown is taking such courses as Health Education, Man and his Diseases and Medical Terminology. "In IPS I'm able to work with an advisor who has an interest in the same field as I do," Brown said. "It has been especially helpful in the selection of courses."

"IPS is giving me a broad education to prepare me for a narrow field," said Laurie Hawn, sophomore in IPS. She is a pre-law major who is taking "a little bit of everything" in order to prepare her for law school.

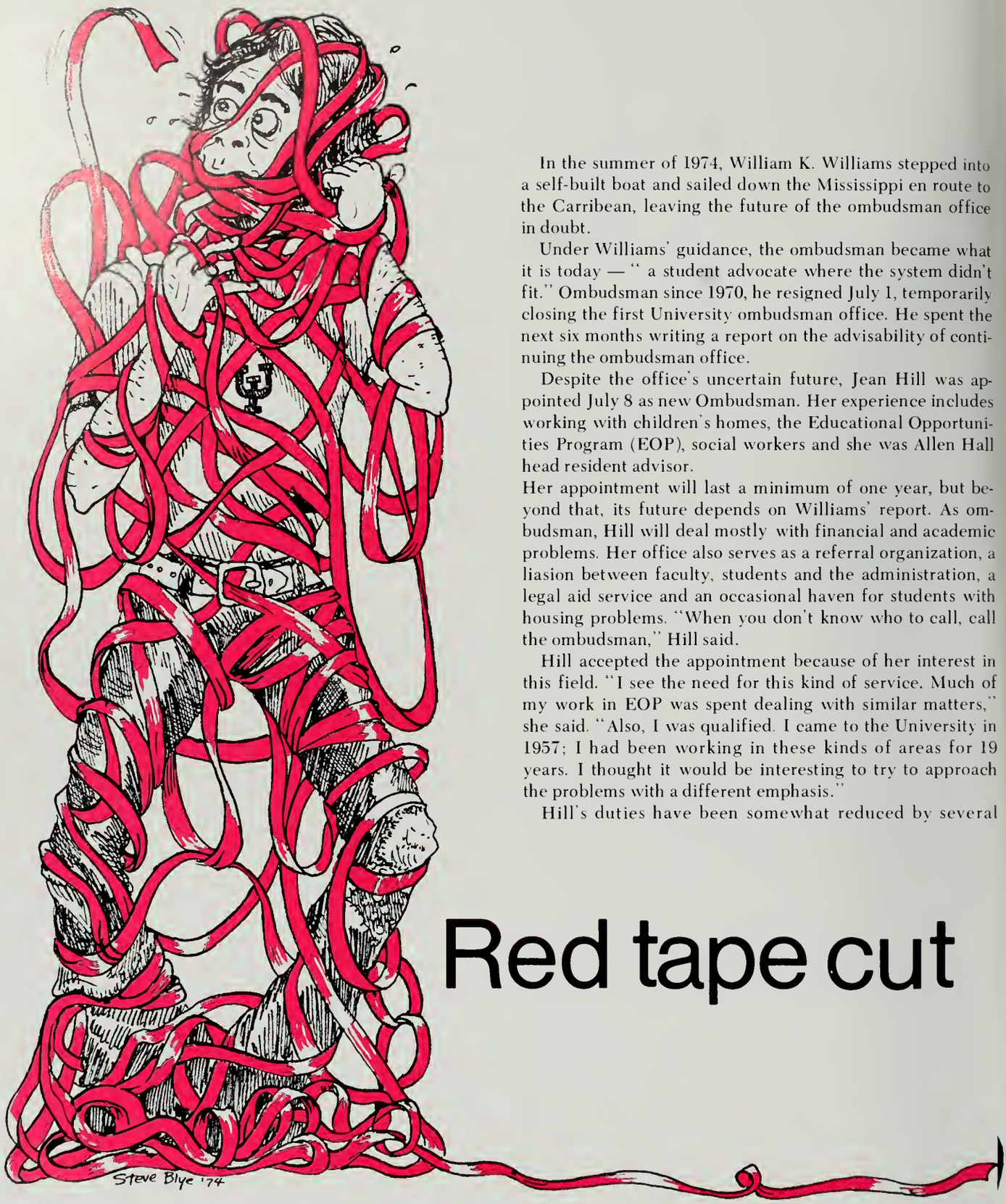
IPS is an ideal curriculum for law school preparation, Dean Holmes said. Since there is no pre-law curriculum a student can get a general education through IPS by synthesizing different department courses.

Randy Dawdy, senior in IPS, is also a pre-law major. He once was an English major but became disinterested in all the departmental requirements. "It excluded things that I wanted to take and included courses that I did not want to take," he said. "The people are great in IPS. They are people with creative ideas and they encourage you to create ideas of your own. The program has enabled me to incorporate courses that I would not be able to combine through a typical major," Dawdy said.

Vicki Kroener, senior, combines a pre-dental and minority studies program through IPS. "I am interested in providing dental care to minorities who cannot afford it," said Kroener. She has satisfied the pre-dental requirements and now takes courses in Afro-American culture and racial relations.

"It is sad to have to plug yourself into something that you're not interested in. IPS encourages you to explore more than one field of interest," Ellen McConnell, junior in IPS said. Ellen, a communications major, is incorporating political science, sociology and home economics courses with communications courses.

According to Holmes, "The beauty of the program is that no two plans of study are exactly alike. It calls on people to pursue their real interests and people's interests will differ."



Red tape cut

In the summer of 1974, William K. Williams stepped into a self-built boat and sailed down the Mississippi en route to the Carribean, leaving the future of the ombudsman office in doubt.

Under Williams' guidance, the ombudsman became what it is today — " a student advocate where the system didn't fit." Ombudsman since 1970, he resigned July 1, temporarily closing the first University ombudsman office. He spent the next six months writing a report on the advisability of continuing the ombudsman office.

Despite the office's uncertain future, Jean Hill was appointed July 8 as new Ombudsman. Her experience includes working with children's homes, the Educational Opportunities Program (EOP), social workers and she was Allen Hall head resident advisor.

Her appointment will last a minimum of one year, but beyond that, its future depends on Williams' report. As ombudsman, Hill will deal mostly with financial and academic problems. Her office also serves as a referral organization, a liasion between faculty, students and the administration, a legal aid service and an occasional haven for students with housing problems. "When you don't know who to call, call the ombudsman," Hill said.

Hill accepted the appointment because of her interest in this field. "I see the need for this kind of service. Much of my work in EOP was spent dealing with similar matters," she said. "Also, I was qualified. I came to the University in 1957; I had been working in these kinds of areas for 19 years. I thought it would be interesting to try to approach the problems with a different emphasis."

Hill's duties have been somewhat reduced by several



Mary Kahn

Jean Hill was appointed ombudsman July 8.

campus organizations that were created to deal with student problems. The Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA), the Champaign-Urbana Tenants Union, and minority student clubs are now handling some of the same problems Williams faced. Even in his last months as ombudsman, cases in certain areas were substantially reduced. Student housing problems decreased from 37 in 1970-71 to only four cases during Williams' last year in office.

In addition to administrative board contacts, Hill foresees collaboration with minority student organizations. She predicts an active schedule for herself.

Although the ombudsman's office is under Chancellor J. W. Peltason's jurisdiction, Hill does not envision herself as a University publicity agent. "I am not charged with making any particular office look good. I don't think he (Williams) was considered a tool of the administration," she said. "The office has maintained that tone of sincerity." Her relationship with faculty and administration is open, Hill said. "Most are willing to listen. We don't always end up thinking the same way. Sometimes I don't convince them or they don't convince me, but it works out," she said.

"I would hope I could be so efficient that the office would go out of business," Hill added. "But I hope that students who feel they are getting unfair treatment or need help in University-related problems would know to come to this office. Then hopefully I could resolve it, and prevent it from occurring to another student."

One of the problems an ombudsman must face, according to Hill, is expressing "the complexities of the University" to students. "How are you able to communicate the situation to students, one-by-one, when it's so easy to be overburdened with day-to-day matters? Explanations need to be given, but how do you do it with each new group that comes in each year?" she said.

"I've always had an interest in counseling and working with people," Hill added. "I've been grateful for the experience I've gotten here at the University. Now I know the channels, where to get the information, and how to get problems resolved."

short by Ombudsman

By Paula Martersteck
Illustration By Steve Blye

By Candace Gitelson

In 1971 Women's Week burst onto the Champaign-Urbana scene heralding women's rights and damning discrimination. Three years later it nearly died.

A women's music festival introduced the third annual Women's Week on April 18, 1974. Group and panel discussions on feminism, problem pregnancy, psychological problems of women, the job market and sexism were major events. Workshops were held on bicycle maintenance and mechanics, self-help medical examinations and personal defense. All this could have been very stimulating, but no one came.



Evelyn Turner

Evelyn Basile, co-ordinator of Women's Week '74, cited three reasons for the lack of participation. "The first problem was the conflict of interests that week," she said. "Between Mom's Weekend and Earthweek we were pushed out. There were more than enough publicity notices published but the other activities simply overpowered us." An average of only 15 people attended each Women's Week event.

Poor planning and a lack of organizers were also cited as causes of Women's Week's failure. "We started planning in February when we should have started in fall. With only six undergraduate women organizers too much had to be done by too few people too quickly," Basile said.

"But most of all is the recurring problem of student apathy," Basile said. "It's not just Women's Week which faces participation problems, but any event besides a rock concert. People just don't seem to care about what's happening."

"I agree the response could have been better, but I wouldn't consider the week a failure," Kathy Bergen, a Women's Week '74 organizer said. "Some things turned out well, others were a flop. You have to expect that kind of thing and not rely on unreasonable expectations.

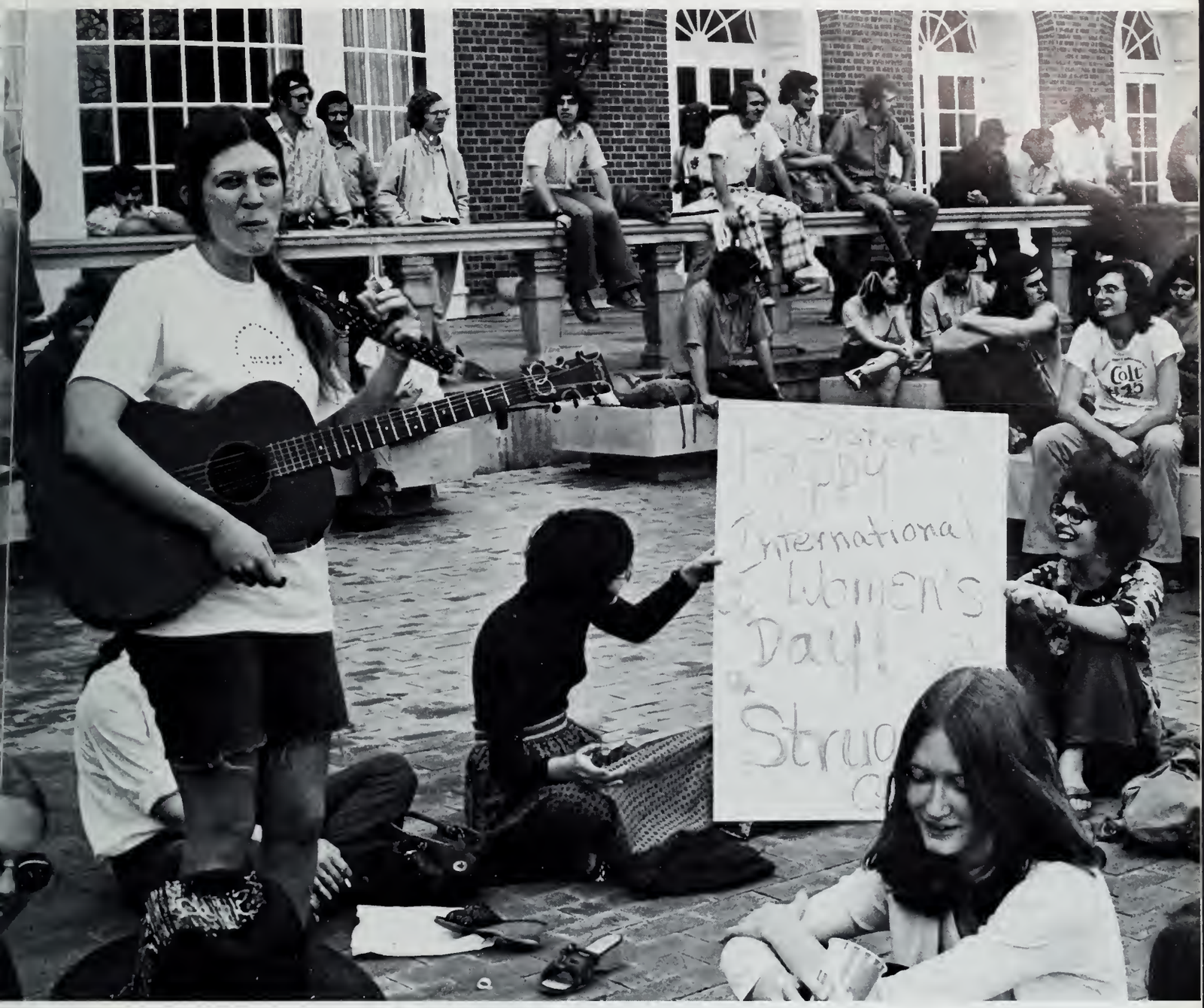
"Many good things came out of the week," Barb Klein, another of the week's organizers, said. "The women who led the seminars and lectures were really beautiful, sincere people who have made it in society and can be inspirations to the rest of us. But this feeling of despair and disappointment is a natural one for organizers who put every effort into this one week and then get no response to their work," Klein continued. "Even if the activities went well and people learned from them, with such a small turnout from such a big campus you still feel as if you've failed."

"We didn't work with other community groups, we didn't work with minority women and we didn't have enough joy in what we were doing," Klein said. "By the end the whole thing got to be a pain and of course, the results were not that satisfying."

All three women agreed they would not plan another Women's Week. "Despite the good things that came out of this week, such as the music festival and some of the discussions, I could never do it again," Basile said. "You get too involved and too burned out in the end."

So far, no one has made any plans for a Women's Week '75. "Maybe the Women's Union will do something," Klein said. "It would be an enjoyable and worthwhile project to get together a good women's week. I just hope it's not forgotten."

Women's Week falls short



Ron Logsdon

Pinball Craze

By Karen Goldstrom
Illustration By Nina Ovryn

Four clues give him away. He's the guy who asks for four quarters instead of a dollar bill, walks into Dooley's and doesn't head for the bar, and brags of his sensitive thumb and index finger. And when the quarter thunks and the pin is pulled back, the genuine pinball wizard goes into ecstasy.

His steady concentration is broken only by an occasional choice word when the machine tilts or the ball escapes between the flippers. But if he has a good ball rolling, all you'll hear are the numbers adding up.

Pinball wizards play either at the pinball arcades or at the Illini Union where the machines give better winning percentages. These machines yield about 35 per cent wins while those in the bars average about 20 per cent. Real wizards do not hang out in the bars and are more precise than the other players. They know exactly how much to shake the machine and still avoid a TILT and also how far back to pull the pin so the ball begins in a desirable position. However, there's no one technique used by all of them.

All pinball wizards have one thing in common though — they can't agree on why they play pinball. Some say it's a vent for their emotions, some that it has sexual connotations, and others say it's simply a challenge. And each pinball wizard has characteristics different from all other players. Jerry Fuqua, in charge of pinball operations at the Union, and Dale Turich, who runs the Apple Duck Arcade, said there are as many types of wizards as there are machines.

"There is just an amazing popularity for these games," Fuqua said. According to him, there's constant demand for new machines. He also added that a maintenance staff is necessary to clean and repair the machines.

The Union installed pinball machines in January 1972. At that time they had only five machines; now the figure has risen to 27. Fuqua said he'd like to increase that figure, but there isn't any space available.

Why such an increase in popularity? Fuqua believes it's a combination of things — students now have more free time, it's a good way to relax and get rid of frustration, and companies make new machines all the time. Many people are drawn to new machines just to try them out.

Pinball machines are a big operation at the Union. Last year they brought in about $112,000, according to Charles Wertz, assistant to the director of the Union. However, it's not all profit. Weekly rental fees to machine distributors run $9.50 for single player machines and about $11.50 for double players. Also deducted from the Union's revenue are maintenance staff salaries, replacement parts and electric bills. Wertz said, however, that there's no doubt about the pinball operation being a big source of income for the Union.

Unlike the Union, the Apple Duck Arcade buys its machines. According to Turich, the average machine cost $700. Each machine at Apple Duck takes in $5-$10 a day.

Turich named four classic machines: Outer Space, Drop-a-Card, Four Square and 2001. Most players are unable to say why they continue to play these machines, but some say they give good games. "It's not winning that makes the game good," one player said. "It's really being challenged by the machine and knowing you have to use your skill to beat it."

Two newer machines, Fireball and Triple Action, have become quite popular, according to Turich. However, he could not call these machines classics because they are too new and there is some doubt as to how long their popularity will last. Turich called Fireball a gimmick machine because it offers something new to pinball — three balls can be played at the same time. Triple Action's popularity is probably due to the fact that it has a lot of fast shots.

Apple Duck Arcade, for the serious pinball player, was started for people who really enjoy playing the machines. "I wasn't worried about not being successful," Turich said. "Pinball was invented in 1935 during the Depression, so I knew there would be enough people to keep the arcade going."

Some may say that pinball is a waste of time and money, but 25 cents for a trip to Outer Space seems well worth the money.


Pinball
LOSER
Lucky Lady
0004
25
cents
Nina Ovryn



Shiela Reeves

Meet the Chief

By Peggy Schroeder

Underneath the traditional buckskin suit and the feathered headress, there is a new Chief Illiniwek, Mike Gonzalez.

Gonzalez, a sophomore in business, succeeded John Bitzer, Chief Illiniwek of the past four years. With no Indian dancing experience, Gonzalez was chosen from a field of 16 candidates.

As chief, Gonzalez performs a colorful Indian dance which highlights halftime at University football games. The dance, which is done in exaggerated steps for everyone to see, is a traditional ceremonial performance, intended to exemplify the Fighting Illini spirit.

"My first reaction to being selected was 'I can't believe it'," Gonzalez said. Gonzalez admits that much of the credit goes to Bitzer, a Beta Theta Pi fraternity brother, who encouraged him to try out. Bitzer trained Gonzalez by helping him with the dance steps, timing and foot coordination.

Wearing the full Indian costume, Gonzalez made his debut as Chief Illiniwek at the Illinois-Indiana Game, September 14.

"I wasn't at all as nervous for the game as I thought I was going to be," Gonzalez said. "John was there to help me and give some support. I received my cue, forgot about everything and just let myself go," he added.

Contrary to the Citizens for the American Indian Movement, Gonzalez does not feel that an Indian as a representative of the University is in anyway derogatory or insulting to the American Indian. "Chief Illiniwek is not a mascot, but his performance is a symbol of the spirit of the Fighting Illini. The Chief has great tradition and significance and my job is to keep it that way," Gonzalez said.

Gonzalez has gained admiration and respect since he was chosen as Chief. His family and fraternity brothers are his greatest followers. This support of others has helped him gain confidence for his job. "The guys all go nuts at the game when I appear. But it's the whole crowd that makes me realize what a great honor this is," Gonzalez noted.

He said he has never been criticized on his performance or laughed at for being Chief, and never expects to be. "Chief Illiniwek will always be accepted by the crowd.



Kevin Horan



Chris Walker

Even in a losing season, the Chief gives a charge to the crowd and hopefully to the team," Gonzalez said.

As far as personal satisfaction, Gonzalez enjoys being a representative of the University. "Illiniwek has to be one of the greatest college traditions in the country," he said. "When I take off that costume though, nobody recognizes me as Chief Illiniwek. I'm just Gonzalez again, and that's not so bad either," he added.

One of the biggest goals for any Chief Illiniwek is to perform at a Rose Bowl game. As Chief Illiniwek for three years, Gonzalez hopes to see this dream come true, as do all Fighting Illini fans.

A challenge to the Chief



Sheila Reaves

Clyde Bellecourt, co-founder of Aim, spoke on the problems of the American Indian at Lincoln Hall in April.

Chief Illiniwek has been hailed as a symbol of University spirit since 1926. But while thousands have cheered his acrobatic gyrations during halftime, others look upon him with disgust.

"Chief Illiniwek is a mockery not only of Indian customs but also of white people's culture," said Bonnie Fultz, Citizens for the American Indian Movement (AIM) executive board member. According to Fultz, the continued use of Indian history as entertainment degrades the Indian and disgraces the white race by revealing an ignorance of tribal cultures.

"The Illiniwek exhibition is tantamount to someone putting on a parody of a Catholic Mass," Norma Linton, Citizens for AIM member and visiting anthropology lecturer at the University, said. She continued by saying that Chief Illiniwek is an inaccurate composite.

"The Indians within the Illinois area are of a different tribal culture. The idea of symbols from several different tribes mashed together angers Indians," she added. "They do not want their individual tribal customs combined and distorted, but want their traditions to remain separate and



Anne Cusack

unique."

Mike Gonzalez, the current Chief, said that the only requirement in being considered for the position is an eagle spread jump. However, Gonzalez felt that Illiniwek is "majestic" and a symbol of fighting spirit. "In no way does it degrade the American Indian," Gonzalez said. "I think Illiniwek honors the Indian."

John Bitzer, Illiniwek from 1970-73, also defended the role. "Other university mascots are just caricatures but Illiniwek portrays the Indians as they would want to be portrayed."

Rep. A. Weber Borchers, R-Decatur, the originator of the costume while a student at the University, also spoke in defense of Chief Illiniwek. "It's the most outstanding tradition of any university in the land, with no intention of disrespect to the Indians." he said.

University officials have sensed the Chief Illiniwek controversy. The symbol of Chief Illiniwek was removed from University stationary this year to appease AIM. Everett Kissinger, coordinator of Chief Illiniwek and marching band director, was indignant about the controversy. "Illiniwek has been a tradition here since 1926, and I don't want you people (reporters) opening up a lot of problems about it," he said. Kissinger in turn has ordered Gonzalez to avoid radio interviews and large-scale publicity about his role as Chief.

Mom's the word

By Jane Karr

The night before Mom's Day, a white tornado swooped through campus, hiding dirty socks and sweeping away cobwebs. Most students had forgotten what a tidy room, full freezer and mom looked like by the time the 53rd annual Mom's Day festivities hit campus April 19, 20 and 21. But when more than 8,000 moms arrived Saturday morning sporting bags of oranges and enough burgers for a McDonald's franchise, the image was recalled.

One popular stop was the 19th annual Flower and Garden Show. The Horticulture Club presented "A Walk Thru an Illinois Garden" showing various gardens developed on Illinois landscape. Of the 15,000 plants displayed, the coleus and hanging plants were the biggest sellers. The show culminated eight months of work by 40 Horticulture Club members." People came from all over the state to see one of the largest horticulture flower shows in the county," club president Wilma Hooks said.

The Illini Union Student Activities (IUSA) arts and crafts fair, the most crowded event of the weekend, displayed macrame necklaces, purses and wall hangings. An occasional painting or sculpture was interspersed between macrame booths.

In the Union basement the IUSA ice cream parlor featured waiters and waitresses dressed in Wizard of Oz costumes serving an assortment of flavors ranging from vanilla to chocolate.

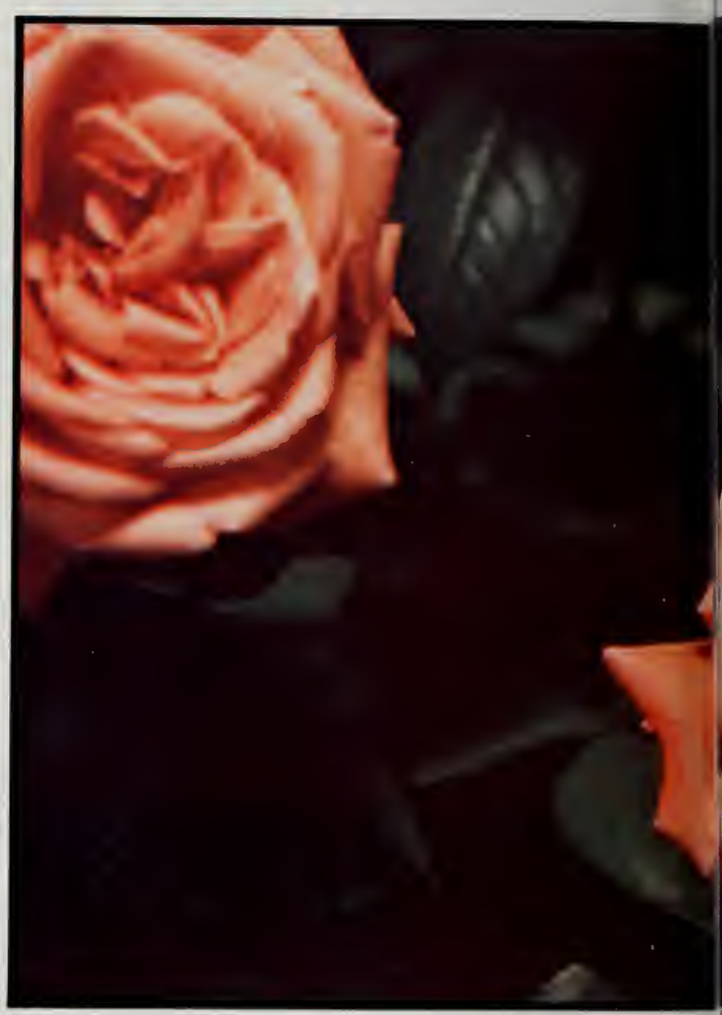
The Women's Glee Club presented its annual Mom's Day Concert "You Deserve a Break Today." The choir opened with "Pueri Hebraeorum" and progressed to the traditional "Ave Maria." The Girls Next Door, a small ensemble within the 56-member Glee Club, stole the show, however, with its rendition of "M-O-T-H- E-R" .

The weekend's highlight was "Gypsy," the 56th annual Illini Union Spring Musical, based on burlesque queen Gypsy Rose Lee's life. Although the Assembly Hall's size prevented many from enjoying the show's full effect, the choreography and settings were of professional quality. Singing, however, was only fair, fading as the production stretched to its finale, "Let Me Entertain You." During the lively song, "You Gotta Have A Gimmick," three strippers, portrayed by Colleen Dodson, Barbara Militello and Nancy Gold, flaunted their striptease talents but only Gypsy revealed some bare back.

The "Gypsy" cast of 38 students sang their way through the odyessey of a small-town-girl-makes-good in the tinseled world of burlesque. Margie Gibson as Rose, Gypsy's mother, was the real star. Cynthia Sherman, as Gypsy, did not live up to Gibson's voice or acting ability. The loudest praise, however, was earned by set and costume designers for the star-spangled burlesque scenes.

Mom's Day has been an annual event since 1921 when the women in the Women's building dormitory, now the English building, invited their moms to campus. A speech by the University president, Mothers Association president and a Glee Club concert were the sole activities.

Although the activities have changed since then, the spirit has not. It was an especially happy day for Deerfield High School teacher Betty June Freehling, chosen "Mom of the Year" by the Mothers Association. "She is the type of mom who doesn't need this kind of award, but I feel she deserves it," her daughter Deborah praised in her nominating letter.



Chris Kelsey

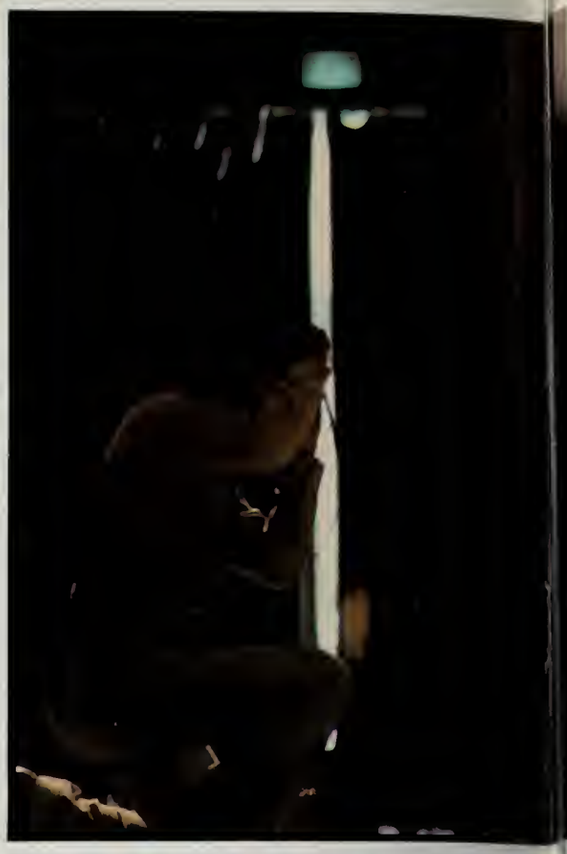


Chris Walker





Chris Kelsey





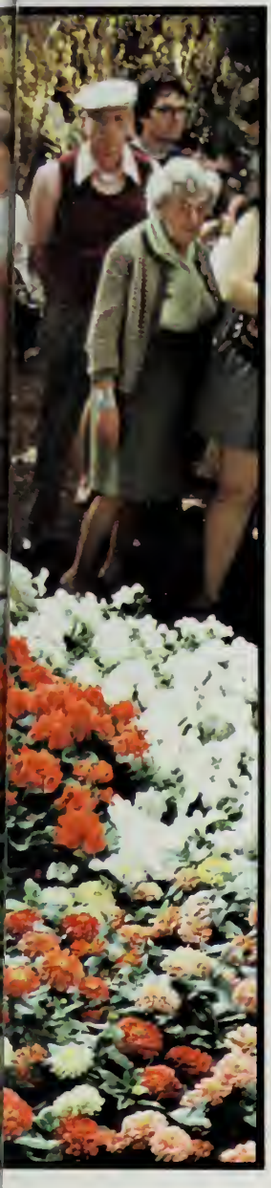
Chris Walker



Chris Kelsey



Chris Walker



"A White Tornado Swooped Through Campus . . . "

Tom Harm



An offer any dad could refuse



By Polly Summar
Photos By Shiela Reaves

The theme, "We'll make you an offer you can't refuse," was an accurate description of the way dads and students were ripped-off throughout the Dad's Day weekend. After paying for hotel rooms (if you could get a reservation), waiting in line with hundreds of joyful diners, and shelling out $7 a ticket to see the Illini lose 31-14 to the University of California at Berkeley, dads once again were asked to dig into their pockets for the Illini Union Dad's Day Activities.

The Dad's Day Casino in the Union cost $1.75 per person. If an entire family participated, the money really added up. After admission, another dollar bought ten $100 casino bills. After winning fake money at the roulette, crap or blackjack tables, the gamblers bid for auctioned prizes. Some prizes donated by local merchants, like sports equipment, were well worth the effort.

However, at least $50,000 was needed to compete with the bidding. Pi Kappa Phi fraternity pooled their resources and with $83,000 (about $8), bought a $10 basketball. The independent gambler had a tough time.

The Dad's Day Committee found a solution for the gambler who couldn't buy anything with his winnings. As he left the Casino, a sign read, "You can't take it with you, deposit surplus bills here." The game "Night at the Races," added some life to the Casino. After the bets were down, the horses raced on the movie screen. Almost everyone could be a winner at this game, placing bets on all eight horses.

The 1920's dance, another Union activity, featured Charlie Delaney's Figenscheh band which added festive flavor to Illini Rooms A and B. Most dads knew the dances while daughters tripped the two-step. And a few daughters were able to show off their semester of ballroom dance. The dance was well- attended after the dollar admission fee was lifted near the end of the evening.

The Union's West Lounge was jammed-packed as dads, moms and students relaxed in the sofas watching Buster Keaton and other silent flicks at the 'Nickelodeon," the only free activity planned by the Dad's Day Committee.

At the same time as the Union's activities, the Varsity Men's Glee Club held their annual concert in Krannert's Great Hall, this year entitled, "Here's Looking at Ya Dad." After politely listening to the first half of nothing but heavy traditional religious songs, the audience enthusiastically responded to the entertainment in the second half, Burt Bacharach's "This Guy's in Love with You" and the spirited medley of the Big Ten fight songs. But the hit of the show was "Old King Cole" a beer drinking song. The choreography was as entertaining as the singing. Swaying from side to side, the tuxedo-clad chorus got progressively more drunk and more rowdy and more speech-slurring throughout the number.

The pre-football game festivities highlighted the afternoon. Dads of the 30 pom-pom girls kicked and twirled with their daughters on the field. Their coordinated outfit consisted of blue football jerseys, orange Gatsby hats and of







course the orange and blue pom-poms.

After trying for the past five years, the Bernard Yellin family of Hinsdale finally convinced the judges that their father should be King Dad. This was the third time that Gina Yellin, junior in business, entered the contest. Her two sisters also entered the contest when they were University students.

The dads' main attraction was the campus bars. According to waitresses at the Ground Round and other bars, the dads tipped extravagantly. Towards the night's end, the dads filtered out of the campustown hotspots knowing it would take at least a week for their heads, and checks to clear.

Red Returns

By Chris Cashman



Ron Logsdon

The University's famous "Galloping Ghost," Red Grange, returns to mark the golden anniversary of Memorial Stadium.

The 1924 Homecoming crowd was stunned. Most of the 67,000 spectators sat in disbelief after watching Harold Grange run for four touchdowns in the first 12 minutes. In all he scored five touchdowns on runs, and passed for another as Illinois defeated Michigan 39-14 in a game dedicating Memorial Stadium to Illini war dead. People who were there, and others who said they were, would talk about that Oct. 18 game for years to come, telling their children, and in turn their grandchildren about Red Grange, No. 77, the "Wheaton Iceman," later to be known as the "Galloping Ghost.

On Saturday Oct. 19, 1974, Grange returned to the University as the guest of honor for the Michigan State-Illinois football game, marking the golden anniversary of Memorial Stadium. It was his first official campus visit in 40 years, and the University rolled out the red carpet. The weekend full of press conferences, banquets and applause wherever he went, confirmed Grange as a legend in his own time and in the years to come. The only thing the University couldn't provide was a win over Michigan State. The game ended in a 21-21 tie.

By any standard, Grange was a superstar. Voted the University's all-time greatest football player in 1970, he played half-back, quarterback and defensive safety. As most players of his time, Grange played both offense and defense.

In his three-year college career (1923-25) Grange gained 4,280 yards in total offense, averaging 214 yards per game. In only three of his 20 collegiate games did he gain less than 100 yards. Following the 1925 football season he left the University to play with George Halas and the Chicago Bears of the newly-formed National Football League, becoming the first athlete ever to receive an $100,000 contract. Babe Ruth at the time made only $80,000. Injured early in his professional career, however, Grange never recaptured his speed and deception exhibited at Illinois. He retired from football in 1935, and presently lives a quiet life in Indian Lake Estates, Fla.

With tints of auburn showing through his graying hair, Grange stands erect, keeps fit, and loves to talk about the good old days of football.

Grange remembers vividly the 1924 Homecoming game. "I've never played in a game where every man played so well," he said. "No college team could have beat us that day — maybe the day before or after. Zup (Coach Robert



Athletic Association

Red Grange puts away No. 77 after his final Illinois football game in November 1925, but the number will live on.

Zuppke) worked on that game all summer."

Zuppke, Illini head football coach from 1913-41, was greatly admired by Grange during his playing days, an admiration that turned into a deep friendship later in their lives. He wrote a biography on Zuppke who died in 1941. "I remember when I left Illinois (to play for the Bears), Zup didn't talk to me for two-and-half years." Grange said. "I really don't know why college coaches detested professional football so much back then, but they did.

Grange noted that one of the big changes in football has been the development of better equipment. Donned in leather helmets and little padding 50 years ago, Grange marvels that he still has his wits about him. "When I look at those old helmets, I just can't help but wonder how any of us came out of it without being groggy the rest of our lives — maybe we are."

But Grange doesn't feel the game has changed too much, and centainly doesn't believe the players are any better today. "The players today would overpower us with their size, but they wouldn't outgut us or outrun us," he said. Grange, who ran 100 yards in 9.8 seconds (in full uniform), originally came to the University to participate in track and basketball, which he felt were his best sports in high school. Only threats from fraternity brothers at Zeta Psi convinced him to go out for the football squad.

In all modesty, Grange called Bronco Nagurski, a teammate on the Bears, the greatest football player of modern times. "He loved contact and was a great guy to be around," he said. "Nagurski was equal to Larry Csonka on offense, but quicker, and equal to Dick Butkus in his prime on defense."

But most Illini fans and football fans across the country call Red Grange the game's greatest player. At a banquet in Grange's honor, Halas said, "Red Grange had more impact on professional football than any other person of this century."

Grange made the number 77 famous wherever he played. Long after his number and jersey were retired, kids across the country on high school and college teams would dream of wearing No. 77 which was synonymous to being the best. With it brought the magic of Grange.



A Tarnished Golden Anniversary

By Steve Pokin
Photos By Mike Freie

"The Way it Was — 1924," was the theme of this year's Homecoming, which commemorated the 1924 Homecoming when Red Grange entered football immortality at Michigan's expense. A pep rally and bonfire turned back the hands of time for just a few fleeting moments before Homecoming '74 was brought back to a time and scenario that included the first black Homecoming Queen at the University and the first male-queen contestant.

A crowd of 3,000 gathered west of Assembly Hall and listened as Coach Blackman introduced the starting lineup and praised them for the preceding week's loss to Ohio State. Oblivious to intermittent jeering, Blackman continued his soliloquy as five men and women threaded their way through the pep rally crowd. They carried signs saying "Students against sexism," and "Respect yourselves sisters; you can do better." By the time they reached the makeshift stage, the signs were taken from them and thrown to the ground by self-appointed vigilantes.

As the picketers were molested, Coach Blackman momentarily fumbled for words then said — "Maybe I'm old fashioned, but I've always been glad that there are boys and girls and that you can tell the difference."

Almost a week after the bonfire and pep rally, Bruce Young, one of the two male queen candidates, reflected on the reasons why he had not been named one of the ten queen finalists. "I was discriminated against. One judge asked how I was to be judged. They were used to judging candidates on the tightness of their sweaters. Most of the questions they asked were something like 'Why are you running?' or 'Why are you trying to ruin Homecoming?'"

The queen contest had been eliminated from Homecoming activities two years ago by the Illini Union Board because it was accused of being "irrelevant" and "sexist." This and last year's contests were run by the Panhellenic and Interfraternity councils. Candidates were to be evaluated by six judges on the basis of activities, appearance, awareness of current events, poise and personality. Pictures of the ten finalists were placed at voting tables in the Union.

"Once they put those pictures up, they ruined any chance of a non-sexist Homecoming," Young added.

Later at the rally, Vice-chancellor Hugh Satterlee opened a sealed envelope and announced that the 1974 Homecoming Queen was Melodye Benson. A sophomore, she became the



first black Homecoming Queen in University history. Benson said she ran for queen to try to get blacks involved in University activities. She said, however, that men shouldn't be considered for queen. "There shouldn't be competition between men and women. A man is supposed to be a man."

Benson advocated her separate-but-unequal policy on the firm base of being elected by 1,800 voters — enough people for a good crowd at a midnight flick at the Auditorium.

As Chief Illiniwek did his soft-shoe number at the bonfire, couples danced to their heart's content at the Homecoming

Dance at the Union. The Homecoming Dance had been discontinued three years ago when only 460 couples attended and IUSA lost more than $1,000. The dance was replaced last year with a concert by a rock 'n roll band called Reverend Rock and His Righteous Roller Review Meeting. The Reverend was replaced this year by The Chicago Daily Blues

In the traditional Homecoming concert, the Carpenters performed at the Assembly Hall. Their show included about 30 Champaign-Urbana children on stage helping with the chorus in "Sing, Sing a Song."

A two-hour production of "In the Mood" by the Young Illini opened to a near-capacity crowd of all ages in the plush red Festival Theater at Krannert Center for the Performing Arts. The show was divided into five thematic acts: love, pub life, marriage, pop-rock and Hollywood.

Unlike 1924 when Illinois beat Michigan 39-14, on Saturday Illinois lost to Michigan because a referee disallowed an Illinois touchdown in the closing minute. Showing that not everything changes in 50 years, the disappointed Homecoming crowd trudged home from Memorial Stadium mumbling —"The ref really missed that call."



Williams Murdered During Homecoming

Defensive end Greg D. Williams, one of the Fighting Illini's most outstanding players, was fatally shot in the head at 2:23 a.m. Nov. 9, 1974. He died just four hours before a title-contending battle with Michigan in the homecoming football game.



Greg Williams

The shooting occurred at the all-black Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity house, 402 E. Armory St., where Williams resided. The fraternity was having a party and apparently several youths tried to enter the house without paying the $1 cover charge.

Williams, 20, and Carl Belser, also 20, were shot in an ensuing struggle with the gate crashers. The youths had been turned away from the door but shortly returned, causing a distrubance in the four-foot wide fraternity foyer. At least four shots were fired when one crasher reportedly drew a .32 caliber gun.

Belser was found in a car outside the house when police arrived at the scene. He was treated for a bullet wound in the thigh and released from Burnham City Hospital.

A bullet struck Williams in his right eye and lodged in his brain. But according to Champaign Police Chief Harvey Shirley, Williams was "not an innocent bystander" in the shooting. He was apparently wearing a pistol holder and carrying a .38 caliber Rossi snubnose revolver made in Brazil.

Shirley also suspected a third victim was involved after police found a trail of blood from the fraternity front door to the Ice Rink next door.

Police have been searching for three or four assailants, suspected to be non-student, high- school aged black youths, since November. "Forty people saw 40 different things," Gary Wright, Champaign police detective, said.

Williams' brother, Terry, who had been visiting for the weekend from Miami, had taken Williams' gun after the shooting but then gave it to Champaign police. The gun contained three empty cartridges when police received it.

Witnesses told police Williams fired the pistol before he was shot, but police reported he was not shot by his own gun. No charges were filed against Terry Williams or the fraternity for witholding the gun.

Sammy Rebecca, director of the housing division, said possession of firearms in University-approved housing is prohibited and disciplinary action should be taken against the members.

Usually the football team retreats to Allerton Park the night before homegames. Williams had injured his left ankle during the Michigan State game three weeks before the shooting. He reinjured his ankle when he slipped on the Varsity Room ramp at Memorial Stadium while going to dinner six days before the shooting. Williams had been declared medically unfit for Saturday's game so he did not attend the Allerton retreat.

Williams, who was a junior in LAS planning to go on in dentistry, lettered in football and wrestled at Jackson High School in Miami. He was named all-conference in both sports. He came to the University on an athletic scholarship. In 1974 he was moved from linebacker to defensive end.

The Kappa fraternity is the only black organization with its own house. Bruce Nesbitt, director of the Afro-American Cultural Center, said the University has no obligation to provide security for off-campus facilities.







Top: Girls, donning "Score With Blackman" buttons, break out in song during the homecoming festivities. **Above:** Bob Blackman introduces the football squad at the pep rally. **Left:** Homecoming Queen Melodye Benson gives her acceptance speech.

A Battle against Wounded Knees



Ron Logsdon

Above: Senior Mike Gow led the nation in interceptions in 1973. Gow picked off four vs. Stanford.

Below: Indiana halfback Courtney Snyder fumbles when hit by Bill Uecker and John DiFeliciantonio.



Jon Langham

Although football coach Bob Blackman didn't venture too far out on the proverbial limb predicting that the 1974 version of Illinois football would be a "good football team," he was right. For the first time since 1965 Illinois won more games than it lost, in a conference that went 17-13-1 in stiff non-conference competition. Illinois finished 6-4-1 overall with a fifth place Big Ten mark of 4-3-1, and early in the season, smelled the roses while being ranked the 14th best football team in the nation. But that was before California's Steve Bartkowski started throwing pinpoint passes to receiver Steve Rivera in the fourth game of the season and in the process threw Illinois out of the rankings for 1974.

The story of the '74 season has to center on the resurgence of senior quarterback Jeff Hollenbach and the crippling knee injuries to tailback Lonnie Perrin, fullback Steve Green, defensive tackle Scott Studwell and roverback Rick Williams. Hollenbach started 10 out of 11 games in 1973, but prior to the season opener against Indiana was rated behind junior Jim Kopatz and sophomore Mike McCray. With a running attack that proved to be the most unproductive in the Big Ten, Hollenbach was summoned to throw the ball in the closing moments of several games. Hollenbach led Illinois to last minute triumphs over Washington State and Minnesota, a near triumph over Michigan State and a chance to tie no. 4 ranked Michigan that was negated by a slight of sight by a referee.

But the '74 season could have seen Illinois finish 7-1 in conference play with Perrin, Green, Studwell and Rick Williams in the lineup through the entire season. Of the four knee victims, only Green was hurt in actual competition. Studwell, a junior considered the top returning defensive tackle after the '73 season, was injured in last spring's workouts and didn't recover from surgery in time for the '74 season. Perrin, who was hindered by a shoulder injury in his junior year last season and gained only 398 yards, was a potential all-Big Ten selection and was considered to be the chief offensive threat for Illinois in '74. Perrin was red-shirted and was sorely missed. Illinois managed only 162 yards rushing per game, with the longest run from scrimmage by an Illinois back 27 yards, by Green.

Rick Williams, a junior who shared the roverback position with Bill Uecker, tore knee cartilage the week after the Stanford game and was lost for the season. Williams was hurt during a "routine-type tackling drill" during practice and was granted an extra year of eligibility. In the following week's game against Washington State, Illinois lost its least expendable man, Steve Green. Since Green was playing in his third game of the season he was not able to red-shirt and lost a season of competition. Green's injury made William's loss even more substantial since Williams had played fullback before being moved to roverback. Also, sophomore quarterback Mike McCray was lost for the season during the



Kevin Horan



Kevin Horan

Above: Halfback Chubby Phillips cuts back through hole against California. **Right:** Guard Revic Sorey makes an effective obstacle to pass rushers. **Below:** Tom Hicks (99) and Ty McMillin converge.

same week as Williams and Green. McCray fell victim to a back injury. It should be noted that during that same week trainer Skip Pickering suffered no injuries whatsoever. At least someone remained healthy.

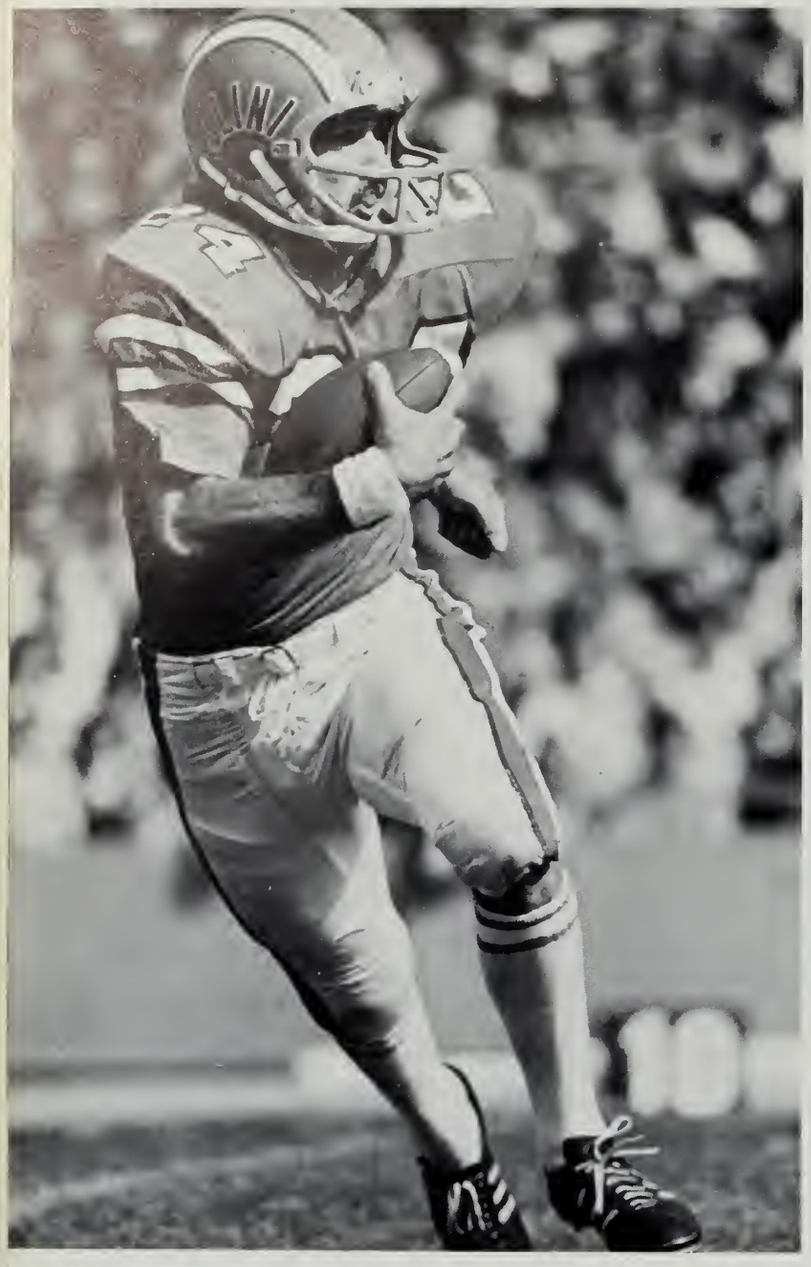
It seemed as if the tone for the '74 season was set during spring practice last March when players were put through contact work during the first day of practice. After amassing a 13-20 record in his first three years at Illinois, Blackman wanted to ensure that his charges were ready for the '74 season. After the first practice, former Illini Tab Bennet remarked, "I'm sure the guys on the field are a little surprised at all the contact on the first day of practice."

While some coaches claim that a lot of contact work in practice leads to a hard- hitting football team, others such as coach John McKay of the University of Southern California believe that an overabundance of contact work can lead to such annoying things as injuries. McKay has stated that he could just as well do without spring football practice. McKay's USC team finished as the number one team in the nation in 1974, according to the UPI poll.

Illinois opened the season against Big Ten rival Indiana. Sophomore Mike McCray was given the starting quarterback assignment after Kopatz had strained his knee in practice three weeks earlier. Hapless Indiana, which would eventually find its way to the Big Ten cellar by season's end, was shutout 16-0 in a game which saw Illinois put the ball in the air just six times before a drowsy crowd of 40,911 at Memorial Stadium. Indiana had a first down on the Illinois five



Kevin Horan





Shiela Reaves

Above: Mike Gow returns kickoff. *Below:* Fullback Larry Schulz looks for daylight in Northwestern game. *Top Right:* The Marching Illini parade around Memorial Stadium.



Ron Klass

only to have running back Courtney Snyder stopped by linebackers Tom Hicks and Ty McMillin on fourth-and-a-foot to the goal line. Hicks was selected the Midwest Lineman of the Week for his 17-tackle-performance. After lulling the Indiana secondary to sleep with an off-left-tackle, off right-tackle game plan, Kopatz hit swingback Fuzzy Johnson on a post pattern for a 40-yard touchdown play in the least unexciting play of the game.

In the following weekend's game against Stanford at Palo Alto, Calif., senior Mike Gow succeeded Hicks as the Midwest Defensive Player of the Week as the 11-point-underdog Illini demolished no. 19 Stanford 41-7. Gow, who was the national interception leader in 1973 with 10 hijackings in 11 games, picked-off four Stanford passes, returning one 33 yards for a touchdown, returned a punt 56 yards and set up a Dan Beaver field goal with an interception and completely intimidated Stanford's highly-touted passing attack. The four interceptions by Gow set a new Illinois record for aerial theft. The defense had allowed just seven points in the first two games. On offense, the man of the day was Chubby Phillips. The 5-10, 185 pound tailback ran for 125 on 27 carries and scored three touchdowns. An estimated 300 Illinois boosters greeted the high-flying team upon its arrival at Willard Airport.

It looked as if Illinois would pull its perennial freeze-up before ABC television cameras in the following week's regionally televised game against Washington State. With Illinois down 3-0 with 55 seconds left in the first quarter tailback Tracy Campbell fumbled the ball away while trying to score from the Washington State one. Illinois trailed 10-0 at half after giving up possession of the football on four



fumbles; visions of the '73 Fumbling Illini.

Illinois received the blessing of a tactical blunder when Washington State coach Jim Sweeney elected to kickoff at the start of the second half. Illinois promptly marched 79 yards in 17 plays en route to the end zone. Illinois then took the lead early in the fourth quarter on an 80-yard surge which was keyed by perhaps the most spectacular play of the season. With the ball on the Illinois 20-yard line, Campbell appeared to be sweeping right end when he suddenly stopped, planted his feet and threw a beautiful 50-yard strike to split end Jeff Chrystal. Chrystal stretched every inch of his 6-2 frame and latched onto the ball while in the air, parallel to the turf. For all the scouting that Washington State had done prior to the Illinois game they apparently didn't notice that Campbell had been warming up his arm on the sidelines in full view of some 20,000 fans in the east stands just prior to throwing the option-pass.

But the Illinois defense faltered against the potent Washington State running attack when Washington State came back to score with three minutes left in the game. Enter Jeff Hollenbach. Following a 45-yard kickoff return by Chubby Phillips, Hollenbach led the team downfield and, following the TV commercial, hit Chrystal in the end zone with just 34 seconds left to give the Illini a 21-19 win. After the game, Blackman said he had "never been prouder of a team." Illinois was now ranked no. 14 in the nation. Enter California's Steve Bartkowski.

Bartkowski connected on 14 of 19 passes for 244 yards and burned the Illinois secondary dropping it to ninth place in Big Ten statistics while beating the two-touchdown favored Illini 31-14. After dropping the eventual all-American Bartkowski for losses on the first two plays of the game, the Illinois defense had more than it could handle in stopping the Bartkowski-Rivera combination and California's running backs, Chuck Muncie and Moline's Howard Strickland.

Jon Langham



Defensive end Dean March springs toward Northwestern's quarterback.

Bartkowski worked mainly on defensive back Bruce Beaman, but the way he was throwing it wouldn't have mattered who Illinois had on defense. California scored all of its points with the wind at its back with Strickland picking up 105 yards, Muncie 79 yards and Rivera receiving eight passes for 158 yards. For Illinois, Chubby Phillips picked up 127 yards in 19 carries while fullback Larry Schulz, replacing the injured Green, ran for 72 off 12 tries. Ankle injuries to Bill Uecker and linebacker Roy Robinson made the defeat that much more costly.

Illinois preserved its unblemished Big Ten record by beating Purdue 27-23. Illinois' first touchdown was set up when Jim Stauner recovered a punt that bounced off of Purdue's return man. Taking over on the Purdue 24, Kopatz connected



Kevin Horan

Above: Left end Greg Williams anticipates a pass by Indiana quarterback Terry Jones.

with end Joe Smalzer for 19 yards and then let Phillips pick up the remaining five. Purdue charged right back. A 44-yard kickoff return gave Purdue good field position. Purdue quarterback Mark Vitali hit Olympic sprinter Larry Burton with a 16-yard pass for the score.

Swingback Fuzzy Johnson, Gary, Ind. native, had a prosperous day as he hauled in touchdown passes of 28 and 68 yards, making a fine catch in the corner of the end zone on the 28-yard pass thrown by Kopatz. But the injury-riddled Illinois defense gave up a total of 407 yards and Illinois could have easily lost the game if not for two touchdown saving plays by the omnipresent Gow.

With the immortal Red Grange in attendance when Illinois hosted Michigan State on Red Grange Day, Dan Beaver missed a field goal attempt from the Spartan 24-yard line with three seconds left in the game. The game ended in a 21-21 tie. Hollenbach had trouble handling a poor snap from center as he held the ball for Beaver's kick after he moved the club from its own 31-yard line to the Spartan 24 in just 18 seconds.

All the scoring occurred in the first half with Phillips scoring from the one, Campbell from the two and Smalzer hauling in a 45-yard touchdown pass from Hollenbach. Michigan State relied on the fancy footwork of scrambling quarterback Charlie Bagget. Coach Blackman was particularly peeved about the way in which the officials had first granted Illinois two points for a safety and then changed their ruling and took the points back.

In the season's most crushing defeat, heavily-favored Illinois lost to Iowa on the Hawkeye's artificial turf in Iowa City. The Hawkeyes drew first blood early in the first quarter but Illinois took a 9-7 lead by halftime on a 19-yard touchdown pass from Hollenbach to Smalzer and a 50-yard field goal by Dan Beaver setting a new Kinnick Stadium record. Sticking to the ground, Illinois moved within field goal range again in the third quarter and Beaver obliged by booting home a three-pointer from the 35. Although the Illinois defense was missing Robinson, Beamon, Gow, tackle Mike Waller and Greg Williams, it was able to contain the Hawkeye offense. With that in mind, Coach Blackman took no chances as Illinois chose to put the ball in the air only twice in the second half.

Unfortunately, Hawkeye quarterback Rob Fick lifted a page out of Hollenbach's "How to Win Football Games in 60 Seconds or Less" manual; Fick connected with halfback Ed Donovan with 17 seconds left. Hicks was the only Illini with a shot at Donovan, but Donovan shoulder-faked him at the three and scampered into the end zone. After the ensuing kickoff bounded out-of-bounds, Hollenbach promptly threw an interception. Iowa coach Bob Cummings got the last laugh on Illinois this year after losing 50-0 at Memorial Stadium in 1973.

"I said before the season started that Ohio State is the greatest college football team of all time. Nothing has happened so far to change my mind." — Coach Blackman prior to the Illinois-Ohio State game. Little was done to change Blackman's mind as Illinois lost to Ohio State 49-7 while giving up a startling 644 yards on defense.

Illinois traveled to Columbus without the services of its leading ground gainer, Chubby Phillips. Phillips was sidelined with a sore ankle that had troubled him all season. But Ohio State's durable Heisman Trophy winner, Archie Griffin, had no trouble in piling up 144 yards rushing while shattering the NCAA record of 17 consecutive games with over 100 yards rushing. With a record homecoming crowd of 87,813 in attendance, coach Woody Hayes became only the second active coach to achieve more than 200 career gridiron victories, ranking behind Alabama's Bear Bryant.

Ohio State quarterback Cornelius Greene passed and ran for a total 254 yards and was as elusive as a hemophiliac in a razor factory. After Ohio State's first string got tired of scoring, the second and third string came in to out-muscle the weary Illinois defense. The lone Illinois touchdown came on a five-yard scoring pass from Campbell to Johnson. After reviewing the game films the following Monday, Blackman cited as the major point of encouragement that Ohio State could only score once in its first five possessions. A "definitely questionable" virtue.

Illinois faced the toughest defensive team in the Big Ten in the following weekend's homecoming game against the Michigan Wolverines. The no. 4 Wolverines, alloting a mere eights points a game, held Illinois to an anemic nine yards passing and 16 yards rushing in the first half as they jumped to a 14-0 lead. The team was emotionally drained after learning of the death of teammate Greg Williams but still managed to come back in the second half to almost pull an upset.

With 2:10 left in the game, Mike Gow grabbed a Michigan punt at midfield and sped down the west sideline 45 yards for the first Illinois points. The two-point conversion attempt failed. Most of the 60,670 in attendance expected an on sides kick in the ensuing kickoff. So did Michigan coach Bo Schembechler as he placed eight men up front to handle the ball. Still, Beaver was able to squib the ball of to reserve Kirk Lewis. Illinois recovered on the Michigan 47.

Hollenbach led Illinois to the Michigan 9-yard line on passes to Campbell, Chrystal and Smalzer. The big play being a 21-yard toss to Smalzer who made an outstanding catch among Michigan defenders After being sacked for a loss that moved the ball back to the 16, Hollenbach was given four more shots at the touchdown when Michigan was called for interfering with Smalzer. Schembechler was openly critical of the officials after the game saying the interference call "stunk." But on the very next play, Hollenbach apparently hit Smalzer in the end zone for a possible game-tying touchdown only to have the official rule that Smalzer was out of bounds. Hollenbach tried three more passes, all failed.



Chubby Phillips strides into the Northwestern end zone in the final game of the '74 season and the final game on Memorial Stadium's turf.

The game films proved that Smalzer was in bounds, and the next day Blackman said so. "I realize how hard the officials work, but we clearly scored on that pass to Smalzer, then had it taken away. I would not have been much of a man if I had not spoken up nor would I have kept the players respect." Blackman was upset that the same officiating team that he thought did a grossly inadequate job in the Illinois-Michigan State game three weeks earlier had been assigned to the homecoming game.

Later in the week Blackman was reprimanded by Big Ten Commissioner Wayne Duke for his criticism of the officiating. Schembechler received no reprimand.

Illinois beat Minnesota and Northwestern in the final two games of the season to finish with a 4-3-1 Big Ten record, the first winning football season since 1965. At Minnesota, reserve tight end Marty Friel caught a 25-yard scoring pass with 45 seconds left in the game to give Illinois a 17-14 victory. Illinois, with Hollenbach at the helm, took over trailing 14-10 with only 1:46 remaining and quickly moved 87 yards en route to the clinching score.

Smalzer caught 10 passes for 162 yards barely missing the Illinois single-game receiving record of 11 grabs for 190 yards set by Rex Smith in 1952. Friel came in for the exhausted Smalzer with the game-winning play. After losing to Minnesota in 1973 even though outgaining the Gophers 440-83 in total yardage, the victory was a sweet one.

While most football fans in the Midwest were at home watching Ohio State versus Michigan, 33,753 true-orange-and-blue fans ventured through a windy drizzle to witness Illinois beat Northwestern 28-14 in the last game on the natural grass at Memorial Stadium. With an artificial surface due for installation sometime after spring practice ends, 18 Illinois seniors played in their final game as an Illini.

Illinois played in errorless fashion —no lost fumbles and no interceptions — and capitalized on three of four Northwestern mistakes. Northwestern's Jim Pooler fumbled the opening kickoff and Brian Kingsbury recovered for Illinois at the Northwestern 16-yard line. Two plays later, Beaver kicked a field goal from the 27. Beaver kicked another one from the 42 and Illinois then mounted a 59-yard touchdown drive at the outset of the second quarter. Phillips, who returned to his early season form as he garnered 107 yards in 21 carries, scored from the two and swept wide for the two-point conversion.

After a Bill Kleckner interception at the Illinois three killed a Northwestern chance to hit the scoreboard, Illinois received another gift when Northwestern's Pat Geegan fumbled a punt and Brian Diedrich fell on it for Illinois at the Northwestern 11. With just 44 seconds left in the half, Hollenbach, who apparently must have thought there were only 4 seconds left in the game, hit his favorite target, Smalzer, all alone in the end zone for his final toss of his career as an Illini. Beaver's boot gave Illinois a 21-0 halftime lead.

Northwestern stormed back behind the arm of quarterback Mitch Anderson and the running of Pooler. With the score 21-14 and Northwestern mounting another scoring drive in the early seconds of the fourth quarter, Uecker intercepted an Anderson pass at midfield. Phillips scored again, climaxing a 63-yard march with an 11-yard touchdown run with 4:46 left as he bid a few pleasantries to two pursuing Northwestern defenders.

Illinois ended the season on a winning note with hopes that 1974 will be remembered as a turning point followed by more glorious seasons for Illinois football. And the following 18 seniors played the major part in transforming 1970's 3-7-0 record into 1974's 6-4-1 squad: Co-captains Revie Sorey and Ty McMillin; Most Valuable Players Jeff Hollenbach and Tom Hicks; Mark Peterson, Mike Lepic, Bill Uecker, Mike Gow, Bill Kleckner, Mike Suppan, Tom Feeheley, Roger Coleman, Paul Yadron, Kevin Lowe, Joe Hatfield, Ed Murray, Sam Kavathas, and Roy Robinson.

Bye Bye Bartow

In One Year

Out the Other

Shiela Reaves



By Steve Pokin

Gene Bartow, the man who was chosen to lead the Illini basketball program out of the wilderness, suffered through an 8-18 season at Illinois and eagerly left for the Promised Land, the UCLA head basketball coaching job, when offered the position in April. University of Illinois athletic director, Cecil Coleman, was once again faced with the task of finding a new head basketball coach, this time with only days before the April 9 National Letter of Intent deadline. Coleman released Bartow from his five-year contract and within the week hired Lou Henson of New Mexico State to a five-year contract. Henson becomes the third head coach in as many seasons. Harv Schmidt resigned after his lily-white 1974 squad finished last in the Big Ten with a 5-18 record. Bartow's squad tied for last in the Big Ten with a 8-18 mark. Schmidt has unsuccessfully been trying to get back into collegiate coaching while Bartow has gone to UCLA, the Mecca of collegiate basketball.

The 44-year-old Bartow came to Illinois from Memphis State, which he built into a national power. His team faced UCLA for the 1973 championship. UCLA won 87-66 with a short-haired Bill Walton hitting 21 of 22 shots. But UCLA athletic director, J. D. Morgan, was very impressed with the disciplined style of play of Bartow's Memphis State team. Bartow was named the 1973 national Coach of the Year after earning 1972 Coach of the Year honors in the Missouri Valley Conference. In 20 years of coaching, six in high school and 14 in collegiate play, Bartow accumulated a 375-179 ledger with his curtailed stay at Illinois probably his most frustrating season.

With his reputation as a winner and a promise to seek black players, Bartow was able to build up pre-season enthusiasm with a successful recruiting year. No sooner had he landed high school all-American Audie Matthews when the NCAA placed the University on a two-year probation for illegal recruiting during the Schmidt regime. Bartow knew of the investigation before coming to Illinois and was open with the athletes he recruited. Illinois is limited to three scholarships for the next two seasons. Bartow was also discouraged by the meager opening night crowd of 5,990. The University led the nation in basketball attendance with an 11,358 per game average in 1971-72 and 11,418 in 1972-73 after setting an NCAA attendance record for home games in 1970-71.

With his conservative dress and easy-going demeanor, Bartow, although aware of his team's lack of rebounding strength, drawled a prediction of "15, 16 or 17" wins. Bartow admitted that he was somewhat "thin-skinned" to newspaper criticism in the Daily Illini. The Daily Illini reported that Bartow had even gone so far as to inquire into the head coaching position at Kansas State at mid-season. So when the grand maestro, 64-year-old John Wooden, decided to retire after 22 years at UCLA and ten national championships in the last 12 years (including the 92-85 championship victory over Kentucky in March), J. D. Morgan gave Bartow the inside track to the UCLA position.

Morgan contacted Bartow while Bartow was attending the NCAA basketball rules committee in San Diego. Bartow received permission from Coleman to break his contract and accepted the offer. Bartow packed his carpetbag and headed West.

"I am pretty bitter about it," said Audie Matthews in his initial reaction to Bartow's departure. "It does leave me flat. It was unexpected. I didn't expect him to go to another job this soon."



Jim Thurow

Left: A somber Gene Bartow bids farewell to the University as an even more somber Cecil Coleman looks on. **Above:** Lou Henson inherits Bartow's 8-18 squad with severe limitations upon him. **Below:** Harv Schmidt was forced to resign last year after a 5-18 season.



Tom Harm

Most of Bartow's recruits expressed similar attitudes. Rich Adams said he would not have come to Illinois if he knew Bartow would leave after only one year.

"I apologize to Audie Matthews about leaving," Bartow said. "He was upset, and I can understand how he feels. I would have been too.

"I had no idea someting like this would come up. The things I said to him when I recruited him were said from the heart. I wanted him to come in and help me build a winning program. I like Audie. All these freshmen are great guys," he said.

"On the issue of the five-year contract, I'm not saying I did the right thing. For my family and myself, I know I did the right thing. It's tough here fighting that 130 miles to Chicago three days a week, playing in a building that is half empty . . . and bucking all the other limitations. It's even tougher when you're accustomed to winning.

"Having the opportunity to coach basketball at UCLA is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity. Had we been 18-8 this year instead of 8-18, I still would have accepted the opportunity to coach at UCLA," he continued.

"I believe Illinois is a great University with an athletic program headed by a great person in Cecil Coleman. I definitely feel Illinois will have the kind of basketball that I know all its fans want it to have," Bartow said.

Bartow will not be faced with the task of upholding the basketball dynasty. John Wooden offered Bartow any assistance that he may need but made it clear that he did not want to interfere. Wooden chose to be absent from Bartow's inauguration at Pauli Pavilion, not wishing to take any of the limelight from Bartow.

Meanwhile, Cecil Coleman played games with the local press, promising a "surprise" for the April 5 press conference. Assistant coaches LeRoy Hunt and Tony Yates both applied for the head coaching position along with Virginia Tech's Don DeVoe. DeVoe met with Coleman on April 4 and was assumed to be the next Illinois coach.

Coleman surprised almost everyone when he announced that Henson was to be the next head coach. Henson coached at New Mexico State for nine years, serving also as athletic director since 1967. The 43-year-old Henson led his team to six NCAA tournament appearances in nine years, compiling a 175-70 record. Henson was the Missouri Valley Conference's Coach of the Year in 1975, after leading his team (picked to finish in a tie for last in the conference) to a second-place finish behind Louisville. In 19 years of coaching, Henson has had 17 winning seasons. His 1969-70 team finished third in the NCAA finals, losing to none other than UCLA in the semi-finals.

Henson considers the University of Illinois position one of the top four or five spots in the nation but warns that it will take "three to four years to become one of the top teams in the country."

Henson stresses defense. His 1974-75 club was second in the nation in defense, allowing only 58 points per game. The Illinois players reacted favorably upon meeting Henson.

"He has pretty good credentials," said Audie Matthews. "He does want to play our kind of ball—a lot of offense, but more concentration of defense."

Although assistant coach Hunt was expected to follow Bartow to UCLA, the Illinois players were glad that Yates stayed.. Bartow's departure undoubtedly hurt Illinois recruiting at a crucial time, but Bartow was responsible for bringing Yates to the University from Cincinnati. Yates received a pay hike to remain at the University. Henson indicated that he was interested in Chicago Heights Bloom's coach, Wes Mason, for the vacant assistant coach position. With only three scholarships to work with, Henson needs the recruiting ties that Mason, or an equally successful Illinois coach would have.

The Leader Leaves the Pack

By Steve Pokin
Photos By Mary Arenberg



Sophomore Craig Virgin has won every non-NCAA race he has competed in in the last two years.

The 1974 Illinois cross country team was ranked 7th in the nation in the first national cross country poll. But a close look at the NCAA Cross Country Championships program reveals that the lone University representative was sophomore Craig Virgin. The season ended for Virgin's teammates when they failed to finish in the first five teams at the sectional meet held at Madison, Wise. Illinois finished sixth, 10 points from a trip to the nationals. Virgin won the sectional meet, qualifying for the nationals as an individual, and was considered one of five runners capable of copping the NCAA title. Virgin finished 12th after placing 10th as a freshman. So much for polls.

No matter how much cross country coach Gary Wieneke tried to downplay his 1974 squad, word was out that Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin were the teams to beat in the Big Ten. And the only serious threat to keep Virgin from winning his second Big Ten title was supposedly to come from teammate Mike Durkin who finished third in last year's conference race.

Illinois opened the season against bitter rival Southern Illinois University (Carbondale), and promptly lived up to their press by beating the Salukis 19-43 (once again, low score wins in cross country). Virgin broke the tape with Illini harriers impressively sweeping places 3-6.

Wieneke had done an outstanding recruiting job in landing the 1973 Illinois state cross country champion and runner-up, Dave Walters and Bill Fritz. In addition, freshman Mark Avery (23rd), Tim Smith (24th), Charlie White (30th), Steve Mueller (32nd) and Jim Nast (46th) joined juniors Rich Brooks and Paul Adams, sophomore Les Myers and senior Mike Bridges in forming a formidable group behind the front-running Virgin.

In the most competitive race of the year, Illinois downed no. 15 Missouri 23-32 at Savoy. As usual Virgin quickly left the rest of the field in his tracks and forged ahead to fight his own personal battle against the clock, wind and rain. He finished the race in 29:00.6 after covering the first two miles of the six-mile course in 9:25. His final time missed his own course record by 30 seconds.

Midway through the race, Missouri runners held places 4-8 behind Virgin, Durkin and Rich Brooks. But with a half mile left, Missouri's Tim McMullen had caught Durkin and

teammate Buddy Lawrence had passed Brooks. But Durkin, displaying a kiek which he traditionally eannot muster until mid-season, out-sprinted MeMullen while Brooks nudged past Lawrenee. Walters and Adams rounded out the Illinois seoring by nabbing places seven and nine.

Taking 11 runners to the following week's meet at hilly Finkbine golf eourse in Iowa City, Iowa, Coach Wieneke wanted to prepare his team for the hilly Indiana and Michigan eourses, site of the NCAA and Big Ten meets. Former Big Ten ehampion Glenn Herold of Wiseonsin had been the only runner to run under 30 minutes on the Finkbine eourse, eovering the six- mile eourse in 29:46 in 1972. Virgin quiekly eagled the course with a eloeking of 29:10. Illinois easily beat Iowa (17-46) and Drake (18-40) with strong performanees by Fritz, who finished seeond with a time of 30:08, and the eonsistent Rieh Brooks.

Illinois travelled to Bloomington, Ind., to faee no. 10 Wiseonsin, Minnesota, Indiana and Miami of Ohio in the toughest meet of the young season. Without the serviees of Durkin, who was unable to set an alternate date for taking his law sehool entranee exam, Illinois had a one-minute and 45 second gap between Virgin and the no. 2 Illinois man, Rieh Brooks. Virgin won handily over Wisconsin's highly-touted Tom Sehumaeher in 29:46. But with Brooks back in 11th plaee, Walters in 15th plaee, Myers in 18th plaee and Avery in 26th plaee, Illinois had the first blemishes on its undefeated reeord by losing to Minnesota (25-30) and Wiseonsin (20-38).

Although mueh has been said in praise of the Illinois freshmen runners, Wiseonsin's freshman Steve Lacey finished fifth, Indiana was led by freshman Gary Washington in sixth and Minnesota's freshman Steve Plaeeneia plaeed seventh — all ahead of Illinois' no. 2 man.

Illinois won its sixth Illinois Intercollegiate title in the last seven years by easily out-distaneing runner-up Eastern Illinois 44-80. The Western Illinois eross eountry eoach was quoted before the meet as saying that the Western Illinois eourse was so tough that even Virgin would not be able to break 25 minutes for the five-mile distanee. The eourse record was 25:58, held by three Western runners. Virgin now holds the reeord at 24:04.

Durkin, improving with eaeh meet, finished seeond in



Virgin and Western Kentucky's Nick Rose (**Far Right**) break from the pack in the early stages of the NCAA finals held in Bloomington, Ind., Virgin faded to 12th and Rose won.



Above: Paul Adams leads teammate Mike Durkin during the all-comers time trial. **Below:** Les Myers and Adams round flag with Mark Rogers and freshman Dave Walters in pursuit.

24:57. Freshmen Fritz, Walters and Avery finished fifth, 15th, and 21st.

In a grudge match held against Wisconsin at Savoy, Illinois was "out-desired" by a score of 21-37. "We simply were out-desired. That's all there was to it," Wieneke said.

Durkin closed out his home Illinois cross country career with a sixth-place finish with Myers in ninth, Avery in 10th and Brooks in 11th. Illinois had developed the pattern of running tough against weaker opponents and faltering in the face of rugged Big Ten competition.

Virgin easily won individual honors with a 28:35 clocking, over a minute ahead of Wisconsin's Schumacher. A disappointed Gary Wieneke said, "In one short week, we have gone from running like a team with aspirations for a Big Ten title to running like one hoping to stay in the first division. We're going to find out this week whether we have the pride and determination to be the first rather than the second. We have to show we can run well not only when we expeet to win but also when the pressure is on."

Along with Virgin and Durkin, Wieneke chose Bridges, Brooks, Myers, Avery, Fritz and Walters for the Big Ten Meet in Ann Arbor, Mieh. Host Miehigan upset Wiseonsin for the team title with Illinois finishing third, 42-55-75. Virgin became the only man in Big Ten history with a chanee of winning four cross eountry titles as he killed off the competition en route to his second title. The former Lebanon, Ill., prep opened with a 4:50 mile, killed off teammate Durkin with his next mile of 4:42, killed off Michigan State's gutty Herb Lindsay with his next split of 4:50 and finished with splits of 4:53, 5:01 and 4:55. Virgin broke Lindsay's eourse reeord of 30:06 with a 29:11 elocking. Durkin finished tenth, Walters 13th, Bridges 25th, Avery 26th, Brooks 31st and Fritz finished in 44th place.

Michigan won with only one senior in its lineup. Showing that it will be the team to beat in years to eome, Miehigan freshmen finished in sixth, eighth, and 22nd.

Illinois travelled to the Yahara Hills Golf Course in Madison, Wisc. to compete in the NCAA District IV meet without the services of Rieh Brooks. Brooks was not 100 per eent



healthy due to a post-viral infection. Illinois could have used Brooks' services, 100 per cent or not, as they took a plunge off the deep end when they failed to qualify as a team for the NCAA meet.

Durkin, fourth in last year's district and becoming a cross country all-American by placing 18th in the NCAA meet, finished a distant 35th, a place behind teammate Walters. Bridges finished in 50th place, Avery and Fritz in 63rd and 73rd and Meyers beat 18 runners.

But once again Virgin continued his winning ways, only this time against the likes of Welshman Gordon Minty of Eastern Michigan. Minty won the 1973 district and finished third in the 1973 NCAA finals, only 7.2 seconds behind champion Steve Prefontaine. But the 27-year-old runner sat out half the cross country season trying to obtain the added year of eligibility. Virgin finished the six-mile course in 28:42.8, a course record and 36 seconds ahead of Eastern Michigan's Tom Hollander who edged out Minty for second place. Virgin was now considered one of the co- favorites for the NCAA title. Only two other men have ever won three NCAA cross country titles, Gerry Lindgren of Washington State and Oregon's Prefontaine.

The damp, cloud-shrouded day made Indiana's par-three golf course that much more challenging on the day of the NCAA meet. The rolling hills were made even more inexcessible by their muddy sides. The gun went off signaling the start of the 36th annual NCAA cross country championships and within the first half mile Virgin and Western Kentueky's Niek Rose were in the lead.

Rose, a 22-year-old Englishman and 1973 NCAA runner-up to Prefontaine, and Virgin exchanged the lead. Virgin held the lead going into the wind and Rose took control of the pace when the wind was at his back. In typieal Craig Virgin style, Virgin had gone out fast in hopes of breaking from the paek and Rose. But near the three-mile mark, Rose, through a series of short sprints, shook Virgin. With the rare sight of someone in front of him, Virgin labored through the final miles as ten more runners passed him, seven in the last 400 yards. Virgin collasped upon finishing. Rose won in a time of 29:22.8, Virgin ran 30:15.8 after running 29:46 six weeks earlier.

Virgin's 12th place finish was good for all-American standing. Thirteen of last year's top 25 individuals returned this year, but only six were able to improve on their previous position. Five runners failed to repeat as all-Americans, including Durkin.

After recovering from his race, Virgin said, "It was a big letdown for me. I was very embarrassed by my finish . . . " Craig Virgin has his sights set high.



An exhausted Craig Virgin in NCA finish chute. Although finishing 12th, he was disappointed.



The pole vault, along with the sprints, proved to be two flaws in the '74 outdoor track team.

Individual Performances Buoy Outdoor Track

By Steve Pokin

Illinois started last spring's outdoor track season in hopes of finishing second behind Indiana. The Hoosiers had taken the '73 outdoor track title and after winning the '74 indoor meet hands down, it appeared that the only way the Hoosiers could lose the Big Ten meet was if they couldn't get the gas needed for the trip to Ann Arbor, Mich.

Michigan proved that they were almost half as good as Indiana by amassing 64 points to Indiana's 150. Illinois finished fifth with 56 points.

Half-miler Dave Kaemerer ran the first race in his six years of competition that he was "satisfied" with when he won the 880 in 1:49.0. Junior Mike Durkin, runner-up to world-record-holder Tony Waldrop in the NCAA indoor mile, won his sixth Big Ten title by running the mile in 4:01.4. Mike Baietto won the conference shot put crown with a 58-8¾ toss.

Conspicuously missing from the Illinois contingent was leaping specialist, Nigerian Charlton Ehizuelen. The Big Ten record holder in the long and triple jumps was home stricken with malaria. But the highly competitive Ehizuelen fully recovered in time to win the NCAA triple jump title, becoming the first NCAA champ from Illinois in ten years. Ehizuelen won with a jump of 54-8, his best being a 55-2¼ jump at the Drake Relays where he was named the meet's Most Valuable Performer.

In one of the premier track meets in the Midwest, the Illini hosted rival Southern Illinois University (Carbondale) at Memorial Stadium. Of the last six encounters between the two schools, each has won three with Illinois winning at Carbondale in 1973. The Illini lost 85½-59½ mainly because they were shut out in the sprints and relays 37-0. Illini runners swept the first three places in the half mile with Kaemerer leading Tom Kaczkowski and Wesley Wright to the tape.

Illinois fared well in the prestigous Kansas Relays. Durkin was entered in the University Mile when Craig Virgin re-

injured his foot. Virgin was scheduled to compete in the four-mile relay but stepped on a stick while jogging and sprained his ankle. Virgin has missed the entire indoor season due to bursitis in his foot. Illinois decided to scratch the four-mile relay and entered Durkin in the mile. Durkin responded with a NCAA-qualifying 4:01 effort, out-kicking South Dakota State's Ted Castenada. Durkin has run numerous miles in the four-minute vicinity but is yet to crack the once-mystical barrier.

Freshman Ehizuelen triumphed in the triple jump with a 54-6 leap. Durkin returned to anchor the Illinois distance medley relay team to a 9:47.7 victory with a 4:00.7 mile. Rich Brooks , Ben App and Kaemerer combined with Durkin for the win. The Illinois string of 13 consecutive two-mile relay victories ended when the team of Wright, Kaczkowski, Kaemerer and Durkin finished a distant ninth in a pedestrian time of 7:50.8.

In the Drake Relays, Ehizuelen uncorked the nation's best triple jump of the year with a winning mark of 55-2 ¼. Ehizuelen won the meet's Most Valuable Performer award even though North Carolina's Tony Waldrop won the Invitational Mile in a quick 3:53.3. Ehizuelen's jump overshadowed teammate Mike Nipinak's personal best jump of 49-0. After his jump Ehizuelen quickly predicted that he expected to jump 56 feet in the near future. And in a University Mile billed as a showdown between Durkin and Eastern New Mexico's imported African, Mike Boit, Durkin fell victim to a lax pace and finished behind Boit in 4:08.5.

Playing host to 22 teams from across the state, the Illini fell once again to Southern in the Illinois Intercollegiate meet, 146-142. The Saluki's came back from a 17-point deficit to win the rain-drenched, two- day meet. Individual winners for Illinois were Kaemerer (1:50.8), Durkin (4:05.3), who beat SIU's distance ace Dave Hill, and Ehizuelen (52-8 ¼). Craig Virgin made his outdoor comeback when he finished second to Hill in the three-mile. Virgin later qualified for the NCAA six-mile only to miscount laps and muster his kick one lap too soon. In the top five at the time, the thoroughly exhausted Virgin was not able to finish the race.

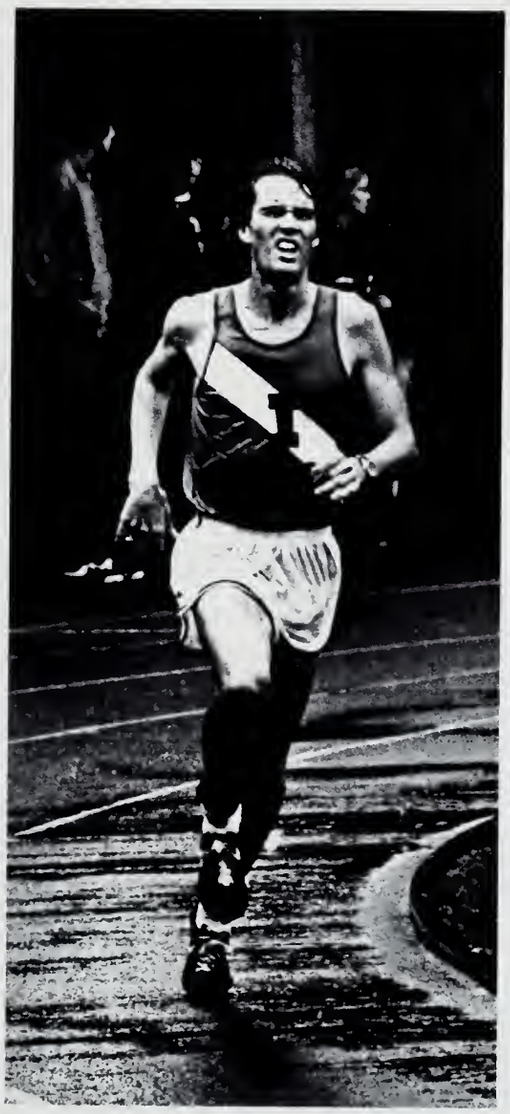
Although strong in the distances and field events, Illinois was noticeably lacking sprinters and a consistent pole vaulter. With Virgin back next spring, and presumably more competitive than ever, Illinois has the potential of capturing the Big Ten title. With first-year track coach Gary Wieneke adding numerous outstanding prep distance runners to the Illini fold, all that is needed is someone to break the big goose egg in the sprints.

Tom Harm



Left: Freshman Charlton Ehizuelen became the first NCAA champ from Illinois in ten years.

Jim Thurow



Center: Craig Virgin qualified for the NCAA-six mile only to miscount laps.

Shiela Reaves



Right: Dave Brooks cools off during the steeplechase.

Chris Walker



The Track Title

By Steve Pokin

Senior captain Mike Durkin leads two Wisconsin runners, Rich Brooks and Indiana's Steve Heidenreich in mile run.

Illinois basketball coaches have consistently refused to play other state schools claiming that there has been nothing to gain but everything to lose. Last year the Illinois basketball team fell to Bradley in a humiliating defeat.

Illinois has refused to play Southern Illinois University in basketball the past few years. But Illinois has been more than willing to compete against Southern in track. And there is nothing Southern would rather do than stick it to the "Big U."

Gary Wieneke, first year Illinois head track coach, described the confrontation between the two schools as the mythical state championship. Wieneke doesn't know of a better track rivalry in the Midwest than between Illinois and Southern. Wieneke refused to disclose who was running which event prior to this year's Illinois Intercollegiate Track and Field Championships — he was moving his runners from event to event as Bobby Fischer moves chess pieces.

Southern head track coach Lew Hartzog, painting pictures of Illinois' expensive indoor facilities in the Armory and outdoor stadium and tartan track, has no problem getting his track team mentally prepared for Illinois. The Intercollegiate has been a two-team affair. The two schools have finished one-two in all six indoor Intercollegiates. Southern has notched four victories, winning in 1974, 170-127.

The script runs true to form. Southern dominates the sprints and shorter relays, Illinois dominates the distance events, with the two schools usually splitting points in the field events. Illinois picks up the first places and Southern gets the seconds, thirds and fourths.

The 37-year-old Wieneke served as assistant to Bob Wright the past seven years and took over an indoor team that finished sixth in the nation in 1974. The Illini consistently perform better as a team indoors because of the Armory facilities and the added emphasis indoors on the middle distance events — the 600 and 1000. Wieneke acquired the services of former NCAA hammer throw champion Tom Pagani to assist in the field events. And Wright, with track blood in his veins, was also around to assist.

Two weeks before the Intercollegiate meet, Illinois won nine of 15 events while easily winning the Illinois Invitational. Charleton Ehizuelen, NCAA outdoor triple jump champion, qualified for the NCAA's in the triple jump, captain Mike Durkin qualified with a 4:04.7 mile, freshman Bill Fritz qualified in the 1000 and the mile relay of Ben App, Charlie White, Durkin and Tim Smith qualified with a 3:16.4.

The Following week Wieneke shuffled his lineup against a weak Northwestern team. The Illini won every event but the 300 and 600. It was apparent that Wieneke was at the helm of a powerful track team.

Hartzog also had one of his better teams. Southern lost to perennially powerful Kansas, 75-56, in a triangular that included Nebraska.

Seventeen other teams besides Illinois and Southern entered Friday night's preliminaries. More than 700 track enthusiasts, accustomed to the smell of oranges and analgesic, were on hand.

Controversy rose early when a Southern sprinter failed to qualify for the semifinals of the 60-yard dash prompting Southern assistant coach to complain that a "big school" like the University of Illinois should have photo equipment for close finishes. Illinois hopes were dimmed when Ehizuelen pulled a muscle in the semifinals of the 60 as he pulled away from the rest of the field. Illinois failed to place in the 60 but Ehizuelen managed to return Saturday to win the triple jump and place second to Southern's Phil Robbins in the long jump.



NCAA cross country champion Nick Rose glances back at Craig Virgin and Durkin during two mile run of the Illini-USTFF meet. Rose won.

Jeff Goll

"I'm through with the 60-yard dash for life. It's screwing up my whole jumping," Ehizuelen said.

On Saturday, Illinois garnered expected points in the distance runs. Virgin won the mile in 4:03.2 and teammate Rich Brooks, displaying his much-improved kick, out-leaned North Central's Scott Barett for second in 4:04.7 — qualifying for the NCAA's. Jim Hanlon and Al Melton took first and third in the 60-yard hurdles. And 6-6, 275, Mike Baietto won the shot with a toss of 57-8¼ after placing third in the 35-pound weight throw that morning.

In the 1000, Durkin repeatedly turned around and beckoned freshman teammate Charlie White to come up and run with him. Durkin won and pulled White into second place — both under the NCAA-qualifying mark. Durkin had run a 2:53 three-quarter mile leg on Friday night's victorious distance medley team. After the 1000, Durkin came back to win the 880 in yet another NCAA-qualifying mark. The intense, muscular senior captain, wanted Illinois to win the Intercollegiate in his final indoor season.

Virgin, after anchoring the distance medley with a 4:09 mile Friday night, won the two mile in a meet record 8:48.6. And with the meet drawing to a close, and Illinois and Southern only a few points apart, Brooks passed Southern's Jerry George on the final back stretch. George, with his teammates urging him on, sprinted past Brooks and opened a two-stride lead entering the home stretch. Very rarely can a runner muster two kicks, but Brooks came back on George's shoulder in front of the home crowd. Both leaned at the tape. Brooks was third and George was swarmed by teammates. Virgin, Brooks and George all received an ovation as they jogged down in front of the crowd.

Southern had picked up most of its points in the pole vault, high jump and sprints and had a tenacious ability to grab fifth and sixth places in other events. And with all points totaled except the mile relay, Southern held 1 164.5-163 lead. Southern had won the last four Intercollegiate mile relays and held the meet record.

App got Illinois off to a good start but Southern's Wayne Carmody passed Bruce Jones on the second leg. Carmody cut in on Jones on the east turn, Jones threw up his hands but did not break stride. Instantly, the crowd and Durkin vehemently protested to the curve judge that Southern should be disqualified. Neither the crowd nor Hartzog saw the judge raise his flag to signal a disqualification. The curve judge later insisted that he did. Southern went on to win the mile relay, Northwestern was second and Illinois finished third. But Southern was disqualified and Illinois won the meet.

Hartzog was furious. He claimed that Illinois did its share of fouling in the distance events. Southern refused to accept the second place trophy (but later picked it up). Final score — Illinois 171, Southern 164.5.

The following weekend the Illini beat both defending conference champion Indiana and Wisconsin in a triangular meet. Indiana was without the services of the Midwest's premiere sprinter, Mike McFarland.

Ehizuelen's knee started bothering him and he was diagnosed as having water on the knee. Other than that, Wiencke's team should fare well in the Big Ten and NCAA meets — not bad for a first-year coach.



Shiela Reaves

Gene Bartow came to Illinois after compiling a 367-161 coaching record. "Clean Gene" and his team suffered through a dismal 1974-75 season.

Clean Gene Dirties His Slate

By John Grochowski

The Illinois basketball program has been on a downward spiral ever since the 1970-71 season when Coach Harv Schmidt's Illini were favored to win the Big Ten title, but ended the season with a 5-9 record.

1974-75 was supposed to be different, with Gene Bartow replacing Schmidt as head coach and a good group of recruits replacing most of Schmidt's starters.

Bartow came to Illinois after compiling a 367-161 college coaching record at Central Missouri State, Valparaiso and Memphis State. His 1972-73 Memphis State team had finished as runner-up to UCLA in the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) championship tournament.

Now the Bartow magic was expected to pay immediate dividends at Illinois. After his hiring in March 1974, Bartow used his six scholarships to recruit four freshmen and two junior college transfers. Four were to start for the Illini varsity at one time or another during the 1974-75 season.

The biggest name among the recruits was Audie Matthews, 6-4 forward from Bloom Township High School in Chicago Heights. Matthews had made every all-state team and most prep all-American teams after leading Bloom to second place in the Illinois Class AA basketball tournament. Matthews averaged 26.6 points and 10.1 rebounds his senior year in high school.

Tallest of the recruits was 6-8 Rich Adams from Colerain High School in Cincinnati. Adams averaged 17.3 rebounds a game while playing forward his final year at Colerain, and was expected to give the Illini vital help on the boards.

Tom Gerhardt of Chicago De La Salle and Rick Leighty of Lawrenceville were to see little action with the Illinois varsity, but both were regarded highly as future prospects. Gerhardt was the varsity reserves' leading scorer and rebounder before being declared academically ineligible for the spring semester. Leighty was fourth in scoring.

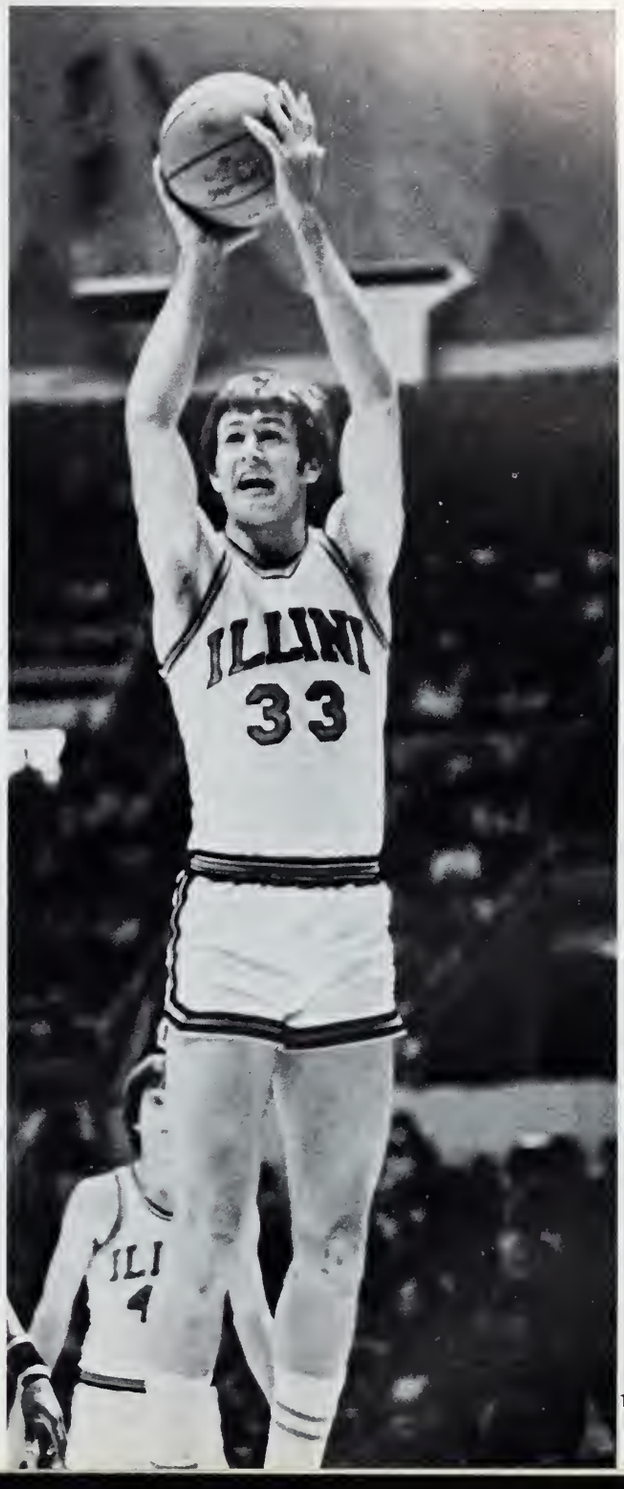
The two junior college transfers, 6-7 forward Mike Washington and 6-4 guard Nate Williams, were both expected to break into the starting lineup immediately. Both transferred to Illinois from Southeastern Community College in Burlington, Iowa.



John Logsdon

Left: Brad Farnham (43) and Otho Tucker (33) battle Indiana at Bloomington. **Below:** Tucker, red-shirted last year, averaged nearly 20 points a game before losing his shooting touch at midseason.

Chris Walker



Washington had been Burlington's leading rebounder and was second to Williams in scoring. Williams was expected to help with his ballhandling, defense and shooting.

Speculation on the probable Illini opening lineup had centered around Matthews, Adams, Washington, Williams and two returnees — forward Rick Schmidt and guard Otho Tucker.

Schmidt had been named to the all-Big Ten second team in 1973-74 despite playing on a 5-18 Illini squad. He averaged 21.4 points a game, and was now one of the only two players sure to start. "Rick has all-American potential," Bartow said. "We think he's the finest forward in the Big Ten, and if we can get the ball to him, he can make all-American."

The other certain starter was Tucker. The 6-6 guard had been red-shirted after an injury early in the 1973-74 campaign, and still had two years of college eligibility remaining. Tucker had averaged 9.9 points his sophomore year, and defensively was one of the conference's better guards.

The presence of Schmidt and Tucker, along with the recruits, brought out Bartow's optimism. "I think we'll be at least a .500 ballclub," Bartow said. "And I'll be disappointed if we don't win 15, 16, 17 ballgames."

Bartow's optimism convinced sportswriters and broadcasters around the Big Ten. They responded by predicting the Illini for fifth in the conference in the Big Ten's annual pre-

season polls. Only Indiana, Purdue, Minnesota and Michigan were expected to finish ahead of the Illini.

But there were problems with the basketball program. For the second time since 1966, Illinois was on probation. Recruiting violations in the Schmidt regime had been discovered, and a two-year probation had resulted. The Illini were banned from post-season tournaments for one year, could not appear on national television for one season and were limited to three scholarships a year for two years.

A more immediate problem was that the Illini did not have a true center. Bill Rucks, the seven-footer from Waukegan, had been tried and found wanting the previous season. This led Bartow to decide to run a three-forward offense, with the three starters to be chosen from among Schmidt, Matthews, Adams, Washington and 6-7 senior Tom Carmichael.

The apparent lack of height and rebounding power did not seem to dismay Bartow. "We came in second in the nation at Memphis State with a three-forward offense," Bartow said. Bartow did have a rugged rebounder on that Memphis State team, however, in forward Larry Kenon, now a star with the New York Nets of the American Basketball Association.

The Illini opened the season with a lineup of Schmidt, Adams, Carmichael, Williams and Tucker. The starters were to remain much the same for most of the season, with the exception of one forward spot. Adams suffered from inconsistency his freshman season, leading Bartow to try Matthews before finally settling on Washington in that spot.

Matthews also had problems adjusting from high school to college forward. Later in the season, Bartow began giving Matthews more playing time at guard.

Other than the juggling at forward, the only lineup changed came when Tucker missed games against Tulane and Ohio State Jan. 23 and Jan. 25, with a broken nose and the flu, and when Williams missed games against Wisconsin and Purdue Feb. 10 and Feb. 15 due to a flu attack and the death of his stepfather.

It took just one game for Bartow to realize that his team was going to be short of rebounding strength. The Illini had outrebounded a small Valparaiso team by just one, 50-49, in a 69-58 victory. Schmidt was the Illini's leading scorer and rebounder in the game with 25 points and 10 rebounds. Joe Oberman, Valparaiso's 6-7 center, led all rebounders with 18.

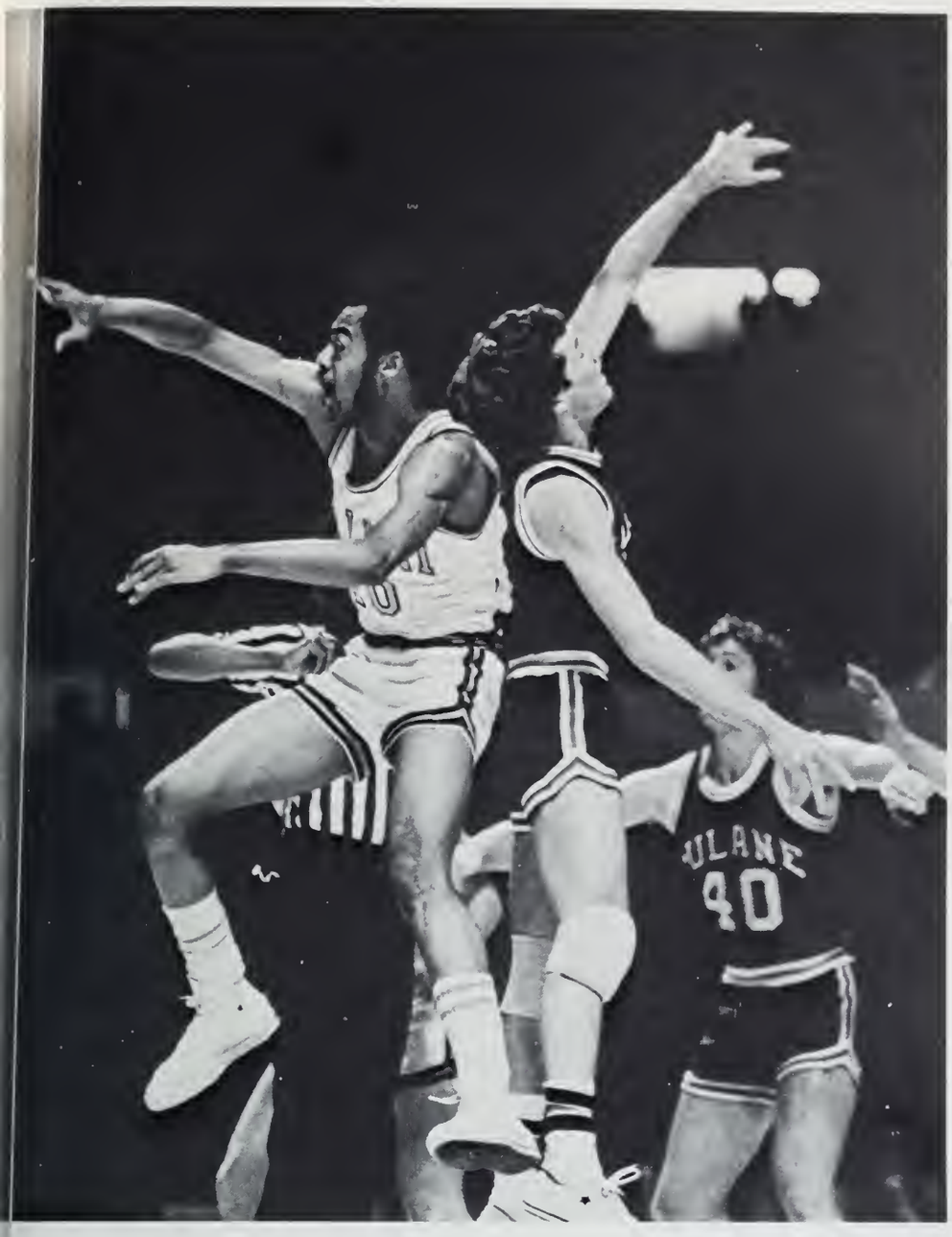
"I just can't believe those rebounding totals," Bartow said. "I thought we had dominated the boards. We box off pretty well, but we just don't have the leapers. And if you don't have leapers, I guess you just don't get the rebound."

Illinois had little trouble with its next opponent, DePauw. In an odd bit of scheduling, Illinois' 96-53 victory over DePauw was to be the Illini's second and last home game of the semester. With a 2-0 record, Illinois took to the road for five consecutive away games. And when they returned home, students were still on semester break. Two more away games and two more semester-break home games followed. By the time Illinois students had an opportunity to watch the Illini again, the record had gone from 2-0 to 6-7.

The first away game Illini boosters hope that Illinois could overcome its lack of height and go on to a winning season. Schmidt had 34 points in leading Illinois to a 77-71 victory over a tough Iowa State team. Tucker had his third consecutive game in double figures, and the Illini got unexpected help on the boards from sophomore forward Brad Farnham. Farnham, a teammate of Tucker's at Paris High School, came



Shiela Reaves



Jeff Marsh

Guard Nate Williams and Tulane player seem to have a different idea as to where the ball is.

off the bench to grab 11 boards.

Then the Illini traveled to Arizona and Arizona State for the Fiesta Classic and a pair of games Bartow expected to be the toughest until the Illini were to meet top-ranked Indiana. He was right. Arizona topped Illinois 78-66 before Arizona State trounced the Illini 91-69.

Next was the Lobo Invitational tournament at Albuquerque, N.M. A tall Stanford team, one that later beat UCLA, dropped Illinois' record to 3-3 with an 89-76 victory. The Illini came back the next night to beat Army 79-70. Schmidt was named to the all-tournament team after scoring 28 points against Stanford and 25 against Army.

The Illini opened the new year with a Jan. 2 home game against Michigan, the first of the three home games to be played before the students returned to campus.

The Illini probably looked better against Michigan than in any other game all season. The Wolverines had been Big Ten co-champions with Indiana the previous season, and had four starters returning. But behind Schmidt's 33 points, Tucker's 25 and Williams' 17, the Illini extended Michigan to two overtimes before falling 86-84.

"We played well enough to win a lot of ballgames," Bartow said after it was over. "I only wish the students had been here tonight. This is the kind of game that makes you want to come back again and again. I can't imagine any better entertainment."

But the Illini followed that performance with two of their worst. They traveled to Iowa and Minnesota, and were never in either ballgame, losing 95-70 and 75-47.

Home wins against Northwestern and Wisconsin followed, but by the time students returned to the Champaign-Urbana campus for the spring semester, Bartow was no longer predicting "15, 16, 17 wins." Instead, Bartow was saying that the Illini play exciting basketball, and that the Illini could manage a .500 season despite the lack of power on the boards.

But at this point the Illini's season collapsed. Tucker, who had been averaging nearly 20 points per game, suddenly lost his shooting touch. Opponents began sagging on Schmidt, forcing the Illini to rely on their inconsistent outside shooting. Carmichael was a bright spot, hitting over 50 per cent of his shots, but was just too small to defense opposing centers.

The Illini lost their first two home games of the new semester, 86-67 to Purdue and 81-69 to Tulane. Illinois' shooting was off, and Bartow began to emphasize shooting woes rather than rebounding troubles. "I know we're a better shooting team than we've shown," Bartow said. "We haven't been putting the ball in the basket, and the team that puts the ball in the basket usually wins."

The Illini came back to win their seventh game of the season at Ohio State Jan. 25, 66-62 behind a brilliant performnce by Carmichael. But it was to be the last win until the Buckeyes visited the Illini Feb. 22.

A 73-57 loss at Indiana followed. Then came home losses to Michigan State and Minnesota. Northwestern avenged an



Audie Mathews and Tom Carmichael try to clear the boards in a losing effort to Purdue.

Chris Walker

earlier loss to the Illini by winning 61-57 at Evanston as the Illini shooting slump continued.

Finally, with Williams out of the lineup, Bartow turned to sophomore Howie Johnson to try to get some outside shooting in the game. Johnson responded with eight points at Wisconsin and 10 at Purdue. The Illini lost both games.

The Illini won once more, 83-78 in overtime against Ohio State at the Assembly Hall. Then Indiana, ranked no. 1 in the nation, beat the Illini 112-89, despite a 31-point showing by Schmidt before 14,127 fans, biggest Assembly Hall crowd in three years.

A disappointing season for Bartow? Yes. And a disappointing one for Schmidt, a probable all-Big Ten selection despite a slight drop in scoring average in his final intercollegiate season. With games against Michigan State, Michigan and Iowa lying beyond the Indiana contest, the Illini will have to win seven of their next three games to fulfill Bartow's predictions of at least 15 wins.



Chris Walker

Chris Walker



Left: Junior college transfer Nate Williams helped the Illini with his defense and leadership on the court but was lacking in offensive scoring power. **Below:** Tom Carmichael uses every defensive technique in his repertoire in guarding Purdue's John Garrett.

Hayasaki Seeks Glory Years



Kevin Horan



Jim Thurow

By Bob Vance

The Illinois gymnastics team won 11 consecutive conference titles from 1950 to 1960. Second-year coach Yoshi Hayasaki wants to return to those glory years.

Hayasaki, a native of Osaka, Japan, is a two-time NCAA all-around champion and three-time AAU all-around champion, and was named the AAU's national outstanding gymnast for 1974 in the parallel bars, horizontal bars and the all-around competition. Now, he is trying to excel at coaching as much as he has excelled at competing.

Hayasaki took the coaching reins from gymnastics mentor Charlie Pond. The 27-year-old Hayasaki has set up a three-year rebuilding program, and with the plan now in its second year, he's getting results.

With his reknown as an athlete Hayasaki has recruited top prep performers. Two years ago he landed all-around man Steve Yasukawa and then he added freshmen all-arounders Victor Feinstein and Bob Spurney. Hayasaki needs one more super-recruiting year to complete his three-year rebuilding program.

But early in the season Yasukawa was lost with a wrist injury and is applying for an extra year of eligibility. Feinstein, who came to the University from Israel after living in the Soviet Union, started the season with the success he was earmarked for — until an injury sidelined him.

With botn Feinstein and Yasukawa sidelined, the Illini were hard-pressed for points in dual meets. Powerful Louisiana State knocked off the Illini in December as did gymnast powers Oregon, Illinois State and Michigan. The Illini managed wins over Wheaton, Northern Illinois, Eastern Illinois and Michigan State.

Leading Hayasaki's injured crew were seniors Howard Beck and Bill Karpen, junior Frank Erwin and Spurney. Beck, a ninth-place finisher in the NCAA's last year, consistantly scored over 9.0 with a best mark of 9.2 in his specialty,

the pommel horse. Karpen, a horizontal bar specialist, had the team's best individual mark of 9.3. Karpen finished sixth in the Big Ten as a junior and his 9.3 was tops in the conference horizontal bar in mid-February.

Erwin, from prep gymnastic's citadel, Hinsdale Central, led the team with an 8.9 mark on the still rings and consistently placed high in the all-around competition. Spurney topped the team in all-around performance with a 50.20 along with a team best of 8.65 in free exercise.

Freshman Paul Lat from Willow Springs led the Illini in the vaulting competition with a personal best of 8.65 and sophomore Tony Zander and senior Don Grieb were tops on the parallel bars with 8.9 routines.

The Illini recorded their best team output of the season Jan. 24 against Eastern Illinois with a 201.05 mark. Despite topping the 200 point barrier only once, the Illini were consistently between 195 and 200.

Michigan was Hayasaki's piek for the Big Ten championships March 28-29 at Ann Arbor.

Hayasaki was the Assembly Hall pick during the half-time show of the Feb. 1 basketball game against Michigan State. Hayasaki performed on the still rings along with freshman Bill Murray and Erwin. Hayasaki executed the L-sit and the iron cross — considered the event's most diffieult moves. Hayasaki handled the moves with ease despite not having trained for the even in more than a year. If Hayasaki can coach as well as he performs, the glory years are just around the corner.



Jim Thurow



Kevin Horan

Opposite Page, Far Left: The pommel horse was a strong event for the Illini. Senior Howard Beck had a conference-best mark of 9.2. **Opposite Page, Left:** Junior Frank Erwin executes an iron cross. **Left:** Erwin stoically holds a sitting-L. **Above:** Senior Bill Karpen performs on the still rings.

Senior captain Bruce Beam (**Top**) looks for help in a match with Michigan's Brad McCrory.



Chris Walker

Wrestlers Lose Battle

By Bob Vance

Sitting in the eubiele wrestling offiee of Illinois wrestling eoaeh Tom Porter at Harold E. Kenney Gymnasium was Pat Porter, wife of the diminutive eoaeh.

"I feel like we won the battle, but lost the war," she said. "Tom wanted so much to win one of these dual meets, but at least they will respeet us now."

Pat Porter spoke of the Illini losses to nationally-ranked Miehigan State and Miehigan in late January. The losses, although they dropped the Illini to 0-5 in Big Ten dual meets, were elose, hard-fought eontests that could as easily have been won by the Illini as the two Miehigan sehools.

The Illini wrestlers gained respeet from their perenially powerful foes and were voted into the nation's top 20 wrestling sehools by the Amateur Wrestling News before the losses.

Tom Porter eame to Illinois in 1973 to take over the onee powerful wrestling program. The stoeky, former wrestler from Illinois and Indiana State produeed two Illinois state high school ehampionship teams in just four years at Hersey High Sehool in Arlington Heights.

Porter elevated the Big Ten team that finished last in 1973 to seventh-plaee in his first year at the helm of the Illinois wrestling program. Three Illini wrestlers advaneed to national eompetition at Ames, Iowa, and heavyweight Palmer Klaas eame within one match of earning a plaee medal.

NCAA veterans Phil Miller, Randy Sulaver and senior Bruee Beam headed Porter's seeond group of Illini wrestlers who began to assert themselves in top-noteh eompetition.

The Illini opened its second season with Porter hoping for a first-division finish in the Big Ten Championships in Columbus, Ohio. Despite early conferenee dual-meet losses, Porter, assistants Mike Greenwood and Roger Ritzman, and Fighting Illini wrestlers still felt they could meet that preseason goal.

Porter's team dominated its own Illinois Invitational with seven individual ehampions and eaptured three individual titles in the Ball State Invitational.

Dual meet vietories over Missouri, Indiana State, DePauw, Southern Illinois (Carbondale), Northern Iowa and Drake were tarnished by a draw with Southern Illinois (Edwardsville) and a loss to defending Big Ten champions, Iowa.



Chris Kelves

Left: Mark Bergren, a junior who wrestled at 167 pounds, finds himself in the difficult position of having an Indiana State wrestler sitting on his chest. **Below Left:** Phil Miller, 126-pound senior captain goes head-to-head against opponent. **Below:** Another senior captain, 150-pound Randy Sulaver, wrestles Michigan's John King. Sulaver won 8-6.



Chris Walker



Chris Walker

Porter was ready for change after surprise losses to Purdue and Ohio State, and the expected losses to Michigan State and Michigan. "We'll have to start concentrating more on the individuals who will represent us in the Big Ten," Porter said. "We know we have some kids who could do well and we want to get a Big Ten champion."

A pair of sophomores were the best bet for the first Illinois Big Ten conference champion since heavyweight Mike O'Laughlin in 1960.

Gary Matlock, 5-2, and 118 pounds during wrestling season, injured a knee in the Ball State Invitational while wrestling at 126 pounds. At the end of January, the former Illinois state high school champion's only losses were in that weight division.

Matlock expected tough competition from Minnesota's Mike McArthur and Wisconsin's Jim Haines, but to win the Big Ten title he needed to beat former conference champion Jim Brown of Michigan.

While Matlock usually starts Illinois meets with a win, heavyweight Kevin Pancratz often ends them that way. The soft-spoken sophomore from Hersey, who placed fourth and second in the state to help Porter's Hersey teams to state titles, compiled a 15-4-1 record by the end of January, beating Big Ten runner-up Larry Avery of Michigan State.

Along with Matlock and Pancratz, other possible Illini placers in Big Ten action included Miller, 11-5 at 126, Beam, 11-5-1 at 134, Sulaver, 16-5-2 at 150, Doug Chirico, 10-6-1 at 158 and Tom Edgren, 13-5 at 190.

But only five upperclassmen saw action: Seniors Miller, Beam and Sulaver; Junior Randy Chirico battled Mick Roth at 142; and Mark Bergren, also a junior, wrestled at 167 before a knee injury shelved him for the season.

Three freshmen, all in the upper weights, made the Illini vulnerable to experienced teams. Porter hoped to prepare the freshmen for the rigorous Illinois schedule including seven nationally-ranked teams.

Porter's second year with the Illinois wrestling program was both promising and disappointing. The Illini hoped to win more dual meets and finish strong in the Big Ten Championships. Unfortunately, the Illini finished last in the Big Ten.

Wading for Nationals or Off the Deep End



By Scott Krieger
Photos By Chris Walker

The 1974-75 Illinois swim team had its ups and downs through the year and ended with a 6-5 dual meet record — a poor record that didn't indicate how good the team could be.

All 18 lettermen from the 1973-74 squad that finished fifth in the Big Ten and qualified six individuals (that failed to score) for the NCAA meet returned for the 1974-75 season.

"We've got a stong and well-balanced team," said fourth-year coach Don Sammons. "With everyone back and some outstanding freshmen, we have a chance to surprise some teams in the Big Ten."

More than anything else, Sammons wants to do well in big meets. "Dual meet records don't show the capabilities of a team. In order to have an outstanding program and to recruit the best prep prospects, you have to do well in the big meets where there is competition and pressure."

Sammons was pleased when his team placed second behind last year's Big Ten runner-up, Wisconsin, by 16 points in the Western Division Big Ten Relays. The Illini didn't have the depth necessary to beat Wisconsin but swam much faster times than they had a year ago.

After the Christmas holidays the Illini faced their stiffest competition of the year at the Illinois Intercollegiate championships. The Illini nudged Southern Illinois for the title for the second straight year. Southern Illinois came back to trounce the Illini in a February dual meet.

George Congreve set an Illinois varsity record in the 100-yard freestyle in a losing effort to Michigan, 63-60. Congreve swam 47.0 to break his own record and anchored the 400-yard freestyle relay-team to victory. Teammate Brad Nedrud won the 1000-yard freestyle in 9:57.5 and Jim Paul won the 50-yard freestyle in 22.5. The domination of the freestyle events was not enough to beat the nationally-raked Wolverines.

Congreve was 1974's Most Valuable Swimmer after narrowly missing the NCAA 200-yard freestyle finals. Congreve hoped to finish in the top five at the NCAA meet.

The Illini are assured of improving on last year's NCAA performance. Junior Greg Scott, who finished fourth in the NCAA 100-yard butterfly as a freshman, missed the last half of last year's season when he contracted mononucleosis.

Scott returned in top shape and was given a good shot at becoming the first NCAA swim champ since 1962.

"I've gotten a lot stronger since last year," Scott said in January. "As for winning the NCAA championship, I think there are about six guys in the nation with the ability to do it and I believe that I'm one of them. If I can stay healthy and if workouts go well, I could win it."

Junior Brad Nedrud and sophomore Mike Grimmer headed the distance corps. Both were NCAA qualifiers. Nedrud started the season as the top distance man but Grimmer came on after the Christmas holidays to challenge. The two were pushing each other to faster times.

Senior Duffy Gaynor primarily swam the 200-yard individual medley and 200-yard breast stroke. A consistent, competitive performer, Gaynor swam almost every event.

Ted Ahlem, a prep all-American breastroker from New Trier East, and Rick Wich were able to help the team as freshmen. Wich started the year as an unknown and ended it on the heels of butterfly-man Scott.

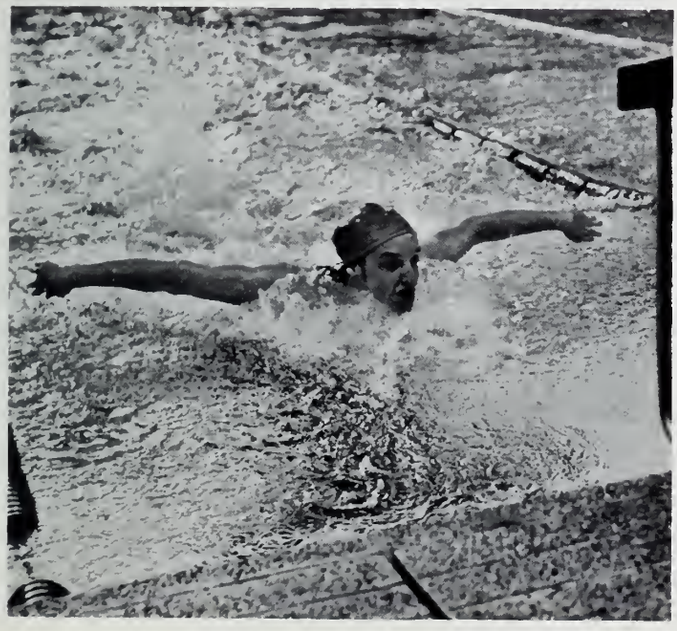
Diving coach Doug Ward had the most startling success in the 1974-75 season. In a year, he changed a mediocre diving program into one of the best in the nation.

"I've changed the program around quite a bit from last year," Ward said. "W're working out three times daily all season. That has helped the intra-team competition to run high and it all results in good divers."

Four divers qualified for NCAA's on both the one and three meter boards. Seniors Bob Kuypers and Neil Janota qualified with sophomores Tony Diamantos and Doug Metcalf.

The Big Ten meet looked to be tougher than ever with perennial conference champion Indiana again untouchable. Wisconsin, Michigan, Michigan State and Illinois were the top contenders for the no. 2 spot. With outstanding individual strength in qualifiers Scott, Congreve, Nedrud, Grimmer, Ahlem and all-around swimmer Dave Barnes, the Illini had a chance of placing well in the NCAA's.

With Sammons' obsession with NCAA's,the swim team operates on an all-or-nothing basis. The team works through dual meets and even through the Big Ten meet. Last year, the Illini NCAA-qualifiers peaked at the wrong time and lost all the marbles.









Top: Piling up the mileage during workouts, the chlorine of the IMPE pool takes its toll. **Above:** Senior Bob Kuypers qualified for the NCAA's under the tutelage of coach Doug Ward. **Left:** Dave Barnes gets ready to touch. **Opposite Page:** Versatile Duffy Gaynor gasps for air.

Split in the Big Ten

By Perry Irwin
Illustrations by Steve Blye

In an attempt to cut back traveling costs, athletic directors in the Big Ten split track, wrestling, swimming and qymnastics into two divisions in 1974. Baseball and tennis coaches argued successfully against such a split for their sports, although they were included in the original proposal.

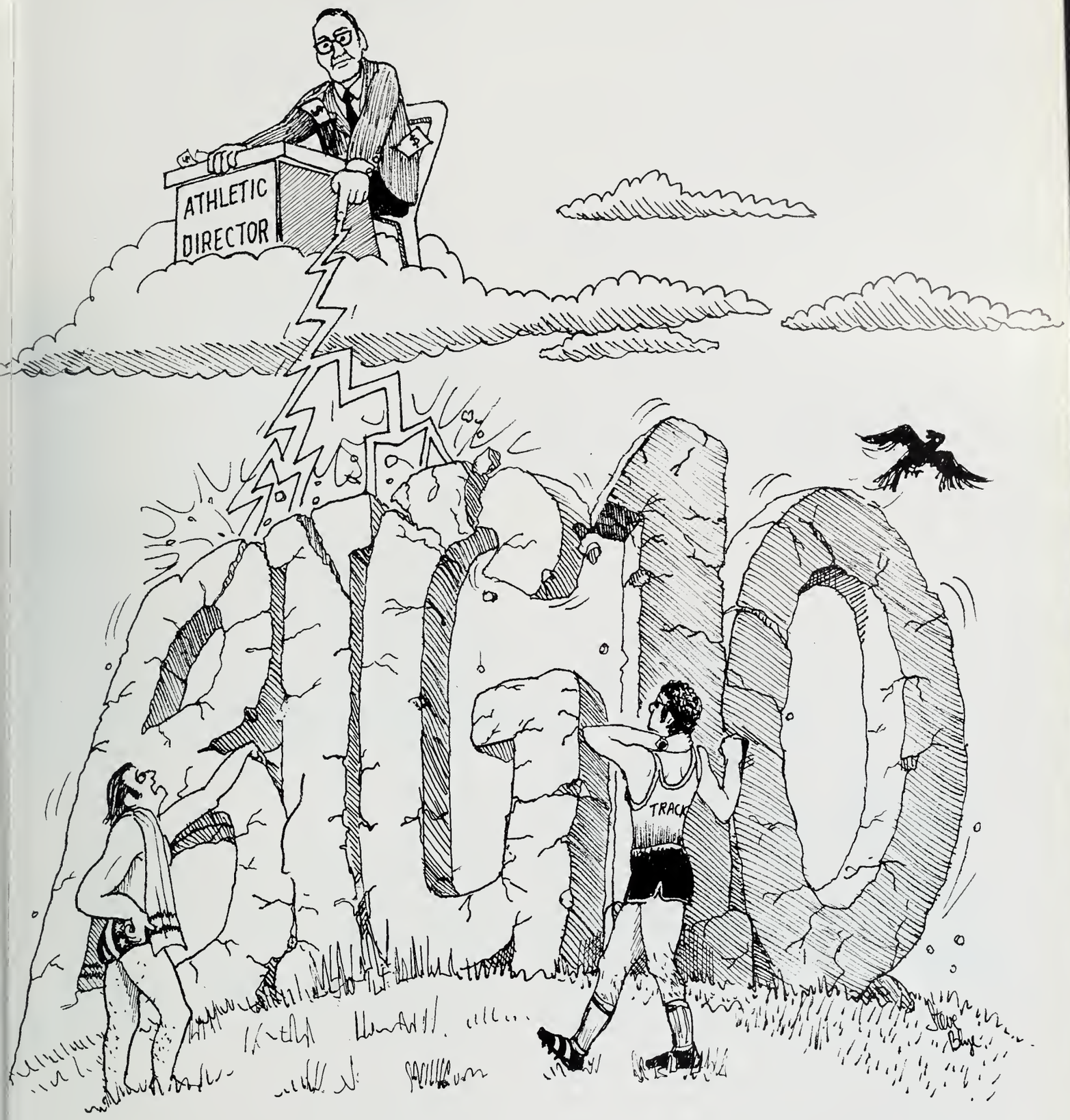
Last spring's proposal had been under study for two years by a committee consisting of the athletic directors from Northwestern, Michigan State, Purdue and the University's Cecil Coleman. Illinois was placed in the Western division with Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Northwestern. Under the plan, the University's teams play all the other teams in their division and play one team in the Eastern division (Ohio state, Michigan, Michigan State, Purdue and Indiana) each year. Additional crossovers between divisions are permitted only with authorization from the schools' athletic directors.

The proposal didn't include football and basketball, and neither did it include golf, hockey, fencing and cross country. Golf was left untouched because competition involves tournament play rather than dual meet competition against Big Ten rivals. The five Big Ten hockey clubs and six fencing squads were also excluded. Cross country was unaffected on the grounds that the split would cause scheduling difficulties since league schools start at different times in the fall semester.

The split has been accepted remorsefully by University coaches. They believe it has deeply deflated the prestige of the Big Ten. Track coach Gary Wieneke fears that running against the same schools each year will result in stale competition. Wrestling coach Tom Porter and swim coach Don Sammons find themselves cut-off from competition with Michigan and Michigan State, powers in both sports.

The coaches claim that the split will hurt the non-revenue sports by making it harder to draw top-notch athletes to the league. It is difficult to persuade an athlete to attend the University when it only competes against a Michigan or a Michigan State at home once every ten years.

Coleman believes that the split will save money and also provide more home meets. "One of the most important things was to get everybody scheduled," Coleman said. "For example, we didn't have a home dual track meet against a Big Ten school last year.


ATHLETIC
DIRECTOR
TRACK

opposed to the split that they were able to preserve ten-team conference play for their sports. Final Big Ten standings for baseball and tennis are not based on one league championship as are track, wrestling, swimming and gymnastics. The baseball coaches argued that the split would mean that the Big Ten championship team, and NCAA representative, would not be a true league champion in that it had never played three or four league teams. The baseball coaches were unanimous in their opposition.

"I am wholeheartedly opposed to this," said Illinois baseball coach Lee Eilbracht when he heard of the split. "We have always been very cost-conscious, and I feel to have this pushed on us would destroy Big Ten baseball."

"This is the worst thing that has ever happened to the Big Ten," said Minnesota coach Dick Siebert. "It makes a bush league out of what used to be a big league."

"We're just two hours away from Champaign," said Indiana baseball coach Bob Lawrence, "but with this new schedule we could play Illinois only once every five years."

The plan was undercut when the athletic directors at Ohio State and Minnesota, the two schools at the geographic extremes of the Big Ten and the schools that were supposedly most likely to cut expenses, said that they wouldn't really save that much money. Minnesota athletic director, Paul Giel, said that the split wouldn't have that much affect on his school and that he was disappointed that baseball was included. Minnesota has won five of the last seven league titles.

Similar reservations from athletic directors at Ohio State, Iowa and Michigan, and the baseball coaches' opposition, led to a second look at the financial repercussions of the split. At the University, Coleman learned that transportation costs for baseball would increase $1,000 under divisional competition. When other Big Ten schools reported similar results, baseball was excluded from the plan.

In league play, Illinois and Purdue might travel to Iowa and then Minnesota. After playing Iowa on Saturday, Illinois would then play Minnesota on Sunday, while Purdue would play them in reverse order. In a divisional setup Illinois would make separate trips to Iowa and Minnesota and spend more on transportation in the process.

The arguments used by the baseball coaches were also used by the tennis coaches. The only difference being that in tennis, final league standings are based on both dual meet results and results of the league meet, making the argument somewhat weaker.

The exemption of baseball and tennis from split-divisions appears to have quieted the plan's strongest opponents. Big Ten track, wrestling, swimming and gymnastics coaches will evaluate the plan in the next few years while competing in two Little Fives instead of one Big Ten.





Shiela Reaves

Jeff Daab competed for 2 years as a gymnast at Ball State before coming to the University.

Getting Your Rahs Off

The boola-boola days of football pennants, raccoon coats and homecoming parades are dead, leaving cheerleaders as the last surviving relic of a bygone era.

It was only two years ago that the University's cheerleaders were booed off Assembly Hall's basketball court in the middle of a routine. Since then, the squad has changed its routines. Of the seven men on the 1974-75 squad, five are former high school gymnasts, one was a wrestler and another a former trackman. Captain Joe Skoronski innovates most of the team's routines, with an emphasis on stunts off the mini-trampoline and tumbling rather than traditional cheers.

Cheerleading tryouts are held every spring when squad members must re-earn their positions on the team. During New Student Week in the fall, practices are held daily, five hours a day. Throughout the school year, the squad practices twice week in the Armory to perfect and innovate routines. The squad does not prepare a set "game plan" for football and basketball games, but tries to adjust to the mood of the crowd.

"If we're winning 50-0, we can do a lot more different routines, a lot more tumbling and screwing around. If we're losing, the crowd gets upset if we do a lot of screwing around," said cheerleader Jay O'Keefe.

The 14 member cheerleading squad is given a $1,250 budget by the Athletic Association (AA). Although the squad isn't able to send anyone to games on the West Coast it usually can send a few representatives to every away game. If there is not enough room for the cheerleaders on the plane with the football team, Skoronski calls the AA and football coach, Bob Blackman, to get rides with private parties driving to the game.

This year's cheerleading squad was ranked 19th in the nation out of 243 colleges and universities. The cheerleading contest is sponsored by the NCAA through the Intercollegiate Cheerleading Federation (ICF). The ICF sends a representative to rate on a point basis each cheerleading squad, with 250 points maximum.

This year was the first year the University cheerleading squad added pyramid-building to its routine. During the squad's trip to Iowa for the football game, the members visited Maxwell's campus bar. To the delight of the fun-loving Iowan clientele, the cheerleaders cleared the dance floor and built a pyramid up into the bar's rafters. Receiving a rousing ovation, the cheerleaders disassembled and revealed their allegiance by striking up a chorus of "Illinois Loyalty."



Jim Thurow



Shiela Reaves



Shiela Reaves





Kevin Horan

Shiela Reaves



Shuman, Recruits Bolster Tennis

By Jeff Metcalfe

When Bruce Shuman took over as coach of the University tennis team two years ago, he inherited a program that consistently produced winning teams despite increasing neglect by the University's Athletic Association (AA). Shuman, who at age 24 is one of the youngest coaches at a major NCAA institution, stepped into a program that had improved due to careful recruiting by his two coaching predecessors, Dan Olson and Bill Wright. With five lettermen and a top recruit, Shuman had the ingredients for a good 1975 team.

Shuman has shown himself adept at what has become the most important part of college coaching—recruiting. The Illini tennis team is granted only one scholarship per year, and Shuman has put it to good use. In 1973, he convinced Springfield's Bruce Franks to attend Illinois rather than Illinois State, and in 1974 he lured Chuck Meurisse away from Notre Dame and Michigan State. Both Franks and Meurisse were ranked among the top 20 players in the 1973 Western Tennis Association 18-and-under division.

Problems arose, however, when Shuman attempted to secure the Armory as an indoor practice facility. His 1974 team put down tape lines and practiced until conflicts with the track team forced the squad back to its decrepit facilities in Memorial Stadium's Great West Hall. Athletic Director Cecil Coleman moved the squad out of the Armory after a complaint from ex-track coach Bob Wright that the tennis team was interfering with track practice.

Shuman and new track coach Gary Wieneke met several times in the fall of 1974 trying to work out the Armory conflict, and permanent tennis lines were to be painted in the facility over the 1974 Thanksgiving vacation. Coleman also has long-range plans to remodel the Great West Hall, improving both the surface and lighting and making the complex suitable for practice. In combination with the difficulty of securing the Armory, the tennis team had to play on the Huff Gym outdoor courts which are badly in need of a $25,000 resurfacing job.

The high quality performance of team members made up for poor facilities in 1974 as the Illini posted a 14-5 dual meet record, tying as the third-winningest season in the University's tennis history. The team had a 6-3 Big Ten dual meet mark, good for a pre-tournament fourth place standing, but had to fight for a final fifth place finish at the Big Ten tournament in Madison, Wisc.

Michigan went 9-0 in conference dual meet action and won the Big Ten title for the seventh consecutive season. Conference action has become almost secondary for the Wolverines, who concentrate more on their two dual meets against Southern California and UCLA and the NCAA tournament. While the rest of the Big Ten recruits the top players in the Western rankings, Michigan's coach, Brian Eisner, is able to attract national stars.

Webb Hayne, junior from Hammond, Ind., pushed the Ilini past Michigan State and into the fifth place when he



Jeff Goll

Kevin Kelso, known as "Dr. K" by his teammates, is expert in tennis, the piano and the violin. Kelso has played No. 1 singles for two years.

upset Michigan's Kevin Senich in the Big Ten No. 4 singles final. Hayne, who reached the No. 6 singles final as a freshman, was the only non-Michigan player to win a conference championship. He became the first University tennis player to win an individual championship since Roger Bielfeld took the No. 4 title in 1958.

Hayne's victory was even more unusual considering he played without his own racquet or shoes, which had been left at the Illini's hotel. He borrowed shoes from Wisconsin's tennis coach and a racquet from teammate Kevin Kelso then went on to a straight set triumph.

The Illini had some impressive dual meet wins in 1974 particularly over Iowa, Minnesota and Ohio State but lost numerous dual meet points due to inconsistent performances in doubles. Shuman planned to team Kevin Kelso with Glenn Hummel, Hayne with Meurisse, and Franks with Ken McMahon in 1975 in order to achieve more consistency in the doubles attack. McMahon, a freshman from Hinsdale, was one-half of the Illinois state high school doubles champions in 1974.

The Illini lost only one player for the 1974 tournament team, but he was Manuel Amaya, a two-time all-Big ten player. Amaya, who came to Illinois as a sophomore from Columbia, won the 1974 No. 2 consolation singles title.

The other graduating player, Kevin Morrey, missed over half the season after undergoing a hernia operation. Amaya is now a graduate student at Carnegie-Melon University in Pittsburgh, Penn., while Morrey is a teaching professional at the Holiday Tennis Club in Harvey, Ill.

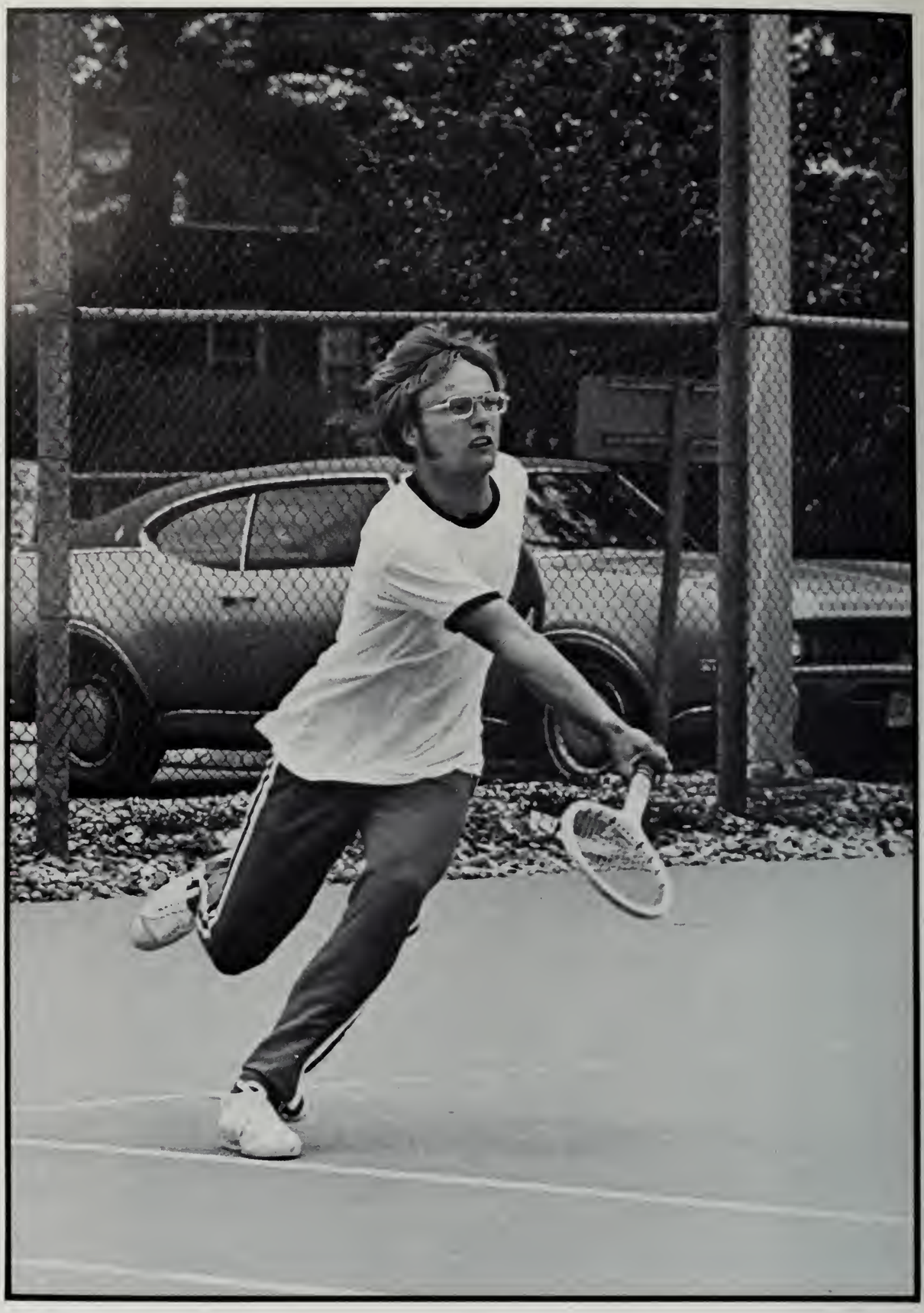
Two of the five Illini lettermen on the 1975 squad started out as walk-ons. Kelso, senior lefthander from Indianapolis, Ind. started the season at No. 1 singles for the second consecutive year and received financial assistance for the first time in four years of competition. Known as "D.K" by his teammates, Kelso plans to become a lawyer. He has carried a straight -A average through college and is expert in both the piano and the violin.

Hummel, 6-6 junior from Champaign, played No. 2 singles and was also a walk-on. With one of the most powerful serves in the Big Ten and an ever-improving ground game, Hummel was expected to team with Kelso to provide a potent No. 1 and 2 singles punch.

Hayne, competing on scholarship, has traditionally started slow each season then peaked at the Big Ten tournament. Both he and Hummel missed the Illini's fall competition at the Irish Invitational in Notre Dame, Ind., due to illness. Hayne was kept from playing by tonsillitus while Hummel was recovering from mononucleosis.



Ron Klass



Holly McCray

Webb Hayne won the Big Ten No. 4 singles title last spring. Hayne was the only non-Michigan player to win a conference championship.



Lou Wolfrab

The Illini were expected to finish no lower than third in the eight-team Notre Dame tournament, but the loss of Hayne and Hummel forced Shuman to shuffle his line-up which naturally weakened the team. Meurisse, Franks and Rick Shapiro all moved up two positions and reserves McMahon and Wayne Morrison filled in at the No. 5 and 6 singles spots.

The Illini managed to down Purdue, which finished last in the Big Ten in 1974, but lost all its remaining meets and finished in a three-way tie for last at Notre Dame. Indiana which took second in the Big Ten in 1974, won the tournament with a perfect 7-0 mark, but Shuman expected his full team to challenge the Hoosiers in the spring for the runner-up position behind another strong Michigan team.

Above: Bruce Franks helped Illini to 14-5 dual meet season. **Below:** Glenn Hummel has one of the most powerful serves in the Big Ten.

Chris Walker



Sports to Soothe the Savage Soul



Clayton Pope

Above: Attackman Dave Catlett gets off a sidearm shot in fall practice. **Right:** Ralph Wappel races for ball during win over Lincoln.

By Dave Catlett
And Steve Pokin

Lacrosse, soccer and rugby are alive and well at the University. The University's lacrosse players are still enthralled with a game started by North American Indians, while the soccer fields are populated with men who play soccer with as much vigor as their moustachioed predecessors of nineteenth century England. And rugby continues to be played as long as there exists ale, raucous men and, of course, leather balls.

Origin Of Lacrosse

While rugby and soccer have their origins in England, lacrosse was first played by Indians. As many as a 1,000 warriors participated in matches which pitted village against village. It was not unusual for players to suffer serious injury and even death in these contests played for recreation and training warriors. The goal lines were often miles apart, with no side boundaries. The Indians trained rigorously to acquire the needed endurance, practicing sexual abstinence weeks before the contest.

Lacrosse originated with eastern Algonquin tribes and was carried down to the Huron and Iroquois and then diffused further south. The game spread to the western Algonquin tribes. Various types of lacrosse were played by at least 48 tribes scattered throughout southern Canada and most of the United States. The game was not played in the extreme southwest of the United States and by a few pacifistic tribes.

Indians, living as wards of the Crown in Canada, had a higher social status than in the states, and the warrior-training aspects of lacrosse were dropped as more emphasis was placed on increased passing and teamwork. By 1825, most contests featured seven men on a team and goals that were 40-50 feet wide.

The first recorded lacrosse game with non-Indian participants was in 1844. A team of five Indians defeated and dazzled a team of seven Montreal-area Frenchmen.

On July, 1867 lacrosse was established by Parliament as the official game of Canada. The 1867 rules had 12 players on a team with goals that were six-feet-high and six-feet wide and 200 yards apart. Touching the ball and striking an opposing player with either the hands or the stick were disallowed. The 1867 rules resemble the rules currently used in lacrosse. The goals are the same size, but the field is 110 yards in length by 60 yards in width with the goals 80 yards apart allowing movement behind the goal. There are ten players on a team; three attack players, three midfield players, three defensive players and the goalkeeper.



Shiela Reaves

Origins Of Soccer And Rugby

The skills used in soccer are so natural and simple that it is difficult to trace the game's origins. It has been conjectured that a primitive form of soccer was first played with the decapitated head of a vanquished enemy. The game flourished in England, spreading throughout Europe.

Different rules were used by the various English public schools in the early 1800's. At Winchester, in southern England, the playing field was long and narrow; 80 yards x 80 feet. A line, stretching across the field, marked the goal. No player could be between the ball and the opposing goal, the predecessor of rugby's offsides rule. Eton, near London, had a goal that stood seven feet high, eleven feet wide with no crossbar. Handling the ball was heavily restricted although the hands could be used to push, hold or hit. At Rugby, in middle England, hacking (kicking with the heel) was allowed below the knee. And at Harrow, near London, the goal posts were 150 yards apart (the width of the field) and stood 12 feet high. Among the various prep schools, two quite distinct concepts of goal were formed, one which led to the limited 8-foot-wide goal of contemporary soccer, the other led to the extended back line of rugby, where a four-point try could be made. It is no wonder that referees had a difficult time interpreting rules at prep games.

The year 1863 marked the split between soccer and what



Shiela Reaves

Above: Francis Kaikumba blocks a shot. **Below right:** The club's leading scorer, Myron Kaminsky, finds the going a bit rough.

would later develop into rugby. The Football (Soccer) Association was formed in that year and Cambridge University drafted a more comprehensive set of rules. The rules stated that running with the ball was illegal, the use of the hands was restricted to stopping the ball rather than the opponent and hacking was not allowed. The field of play could be at most 200 yards long and goal posts were to be set eight yards apart.

There were immediate protests of the new rules by those who believed that the elimination of hacking and running with the ball would deprive the sport of its essential physical contact. A spokesman from Blackheath, a London public school, warned that disallowing hacking meant "all the courage and pluck of the game would be at an end." Blackheath and other soccer clubs withdrew from the association and continued playing their more physical brand of soccer that would later become rugby.

Rugby, soccer and lacrosse are currently played at the University as club sports. They organize their own schedules and pay their own way. With no ties to the Athletic Association, the club sports often are forced to cancel trips because of insufficient funds. Although rugby, soccer and lacrosse often have difficulties obtaining fields from the intramural department, they have had no trouble fielding teams this year. The rugby club was able to field four teams in the fall. The soccer club welcomed more than 40 persons to its first practice, and ten experienced players, new to Champaign-Urbana, joined the lacrosse club.

Lacrosse

This year's club president, David Catlett, formed the club three years ago along with David Van Huizen. In those days of a dearth of players, Catlett recruited potential lacrosse players from physical education classes. Although those days are gone, Catlett reluctantly served as player-coach on this year's team for lack of a better coach.

Not counting three games won on forfeits, the Illini played only four games last spring, of which they lost three.

As the 1974 fall practice started, the club showed the most promise of its four-year existence. Returning players included Catlett; Dave Cederberg, the most valuable player of 1973; attackman Tony Polak; defenseman John Paul, and goalkeeper Dan Kemna. A number of players from the East joined the squad, while the Chicago-area high school lacrosse clubs of New Trier East, New Trier West, Evanston and Oak Park River-Forest have also been an important source of players for the University club. The club planned to open the season against the Madison Wisc., team at Madison in a Madison-area cable-televised game, and was looking forward to the Big Ten championships during Spring Vacation.

Soccer

"I don't like ties at all," said Kenneth Klamm, soccer club president. Judging from that statement, Klamm didn't care too much for the way the 1974 soccer season started. The soccer club tied three times in its first four games.

"Last year we were lucky to field a team," said Klamm. "This year we had only a handful of players back. We knew there were a lot of people on campus who played soccer, and it was just a matter of getting them out to practice."

The soccer club's first victory came against Lincoln College, Lincoln, Ill., on October 5. The Illini played a strong ball control game and Lincoln could not get a shot near goalie Gary Schinderle. Myron Kaminsky booted home three goals and Russ Hammer scored once. After the shut-out against Lincoln, Schinderle never showed up at practice again (bored?) and was replaced by Scott Weiser. Proving to be the superior goalie, Weiser and his teammates downed Illinois State University (ISU), 3-2 after tying them earlier in the year. The Illini, on the astro-turf of ISU Stadium, were led by a pair of goals by Kaminsky and a solo tally by Bernie Schoenburg.

Of its first six games, the soccer club tied three times, won two and lost to the Springfield YMCA club.



Shiela Reaves



Illini ruggers (left to right) Don Theobald, captain Tom Kelly and Dave Swanson enclose elusive runner.

Chris Walker

Rugby

Rugby is the uninhibited antecedent of American football. There are 15 players on a team, 8 forwards, (the rough equivalent of football's linemen) and 7 backs. In rugby, there are no forward passes and play is continuous. A player, usually a back, runs with the ball until he either pitches it back to a teammate or is tackled. Once he is tackled, he must release the ball. When the ball is released, a ruck is formed where players from each team use their feet to kick the ball back to a teammate. Players wear neither helmets nor hip and shoulder pads, and if a player is forced to leave the game because of an injury, his teammates play shorthanded.

There are three ways to score in rugby; the try and its conversion kick, the drop kick and the penalty kick. The try is the equivalent to football's touchdown. When a player carries the ball over the goal line, he must touch the ball to the ground for the four points. It is advantageous to score the try by downing the ball in the middle of the end zone because the conversion kick is kicked anywhere along a line from where the ball was downed. The ball may either be placed on the turf or held by a teammate for the two-point-kick. The opposing team lines up at the goal line and rushes when the kicker makes his first movement toward the ball. Another way of scoring is the free kick, or penalty kick. After an infraction, a team is given a chance for a three-point kick from where the infraction occurred. The drop kick may be attempted at any time during play, it is worth three points and is rarely used.

Although the Big Ten championship for rugby is held in the spring, the ruggers play most of their games in the fall. Last year's club placed second to Wisconsin in the Big Ten after placing second in the NCAA's in 1973. Missing from last year's club are Canada's Earl Karrah, England's George Foxcroft and Dave Horton who played six months in England acquiring valuable experience.

"In the past we've always had one or two foreigners who have played all their lives," said Allan Hearn, club president. "This year we don't have anyone like that."

Sixty-five persons went out for fall rugby. The club was divided into four squads on the basis of experience and ability. The first squad beat ISU, 10-7, in the season opener on Bob Schuldt's clutch penalty kick. The following weekend was bleak as only the club's fourth squad won against an experienced Chicago Lion's club. Against the Indianapolis Reds the first squad was buried, 37-0, the second squad lost 9-6 and the fourth squad topped the Reds, 12-3. Meanwhile, the third squad lost to the Peoria club, 17-0.

The first squad showed improvement against Palmer College in Davenport, Iowa, a chiropractic school with one of the best rugby clubs in the Midwest. Although the Illini fell 18-4, the forwards played a strong game and Dave Scholz, former Illini basketball standout, excelled.

The club started to look like the team that had placed second in the Big Ten in its three games against Miami University of Ohio. The first three squads won by scores of 12-9, 17-0 and 28-6, respectively, The ruggers then went on to beat Southern Illinois University (SIU), which had beaten the Il-

lini last year, dropping SIU'S first two squads by identical 14-0 scores.

After the victories over SIU, things looked brighter to team captain, Tom Kelley. "Our team is finally beginning to jell. At first we had to replace a few key players, and at the beginning of the season it really hurt us. Now that we're gaining experience I think we'll be back in form by spring. We should be a contender for the Big Ten championship again."

With that in mind, the brews at Murphy's will go down a little easier.

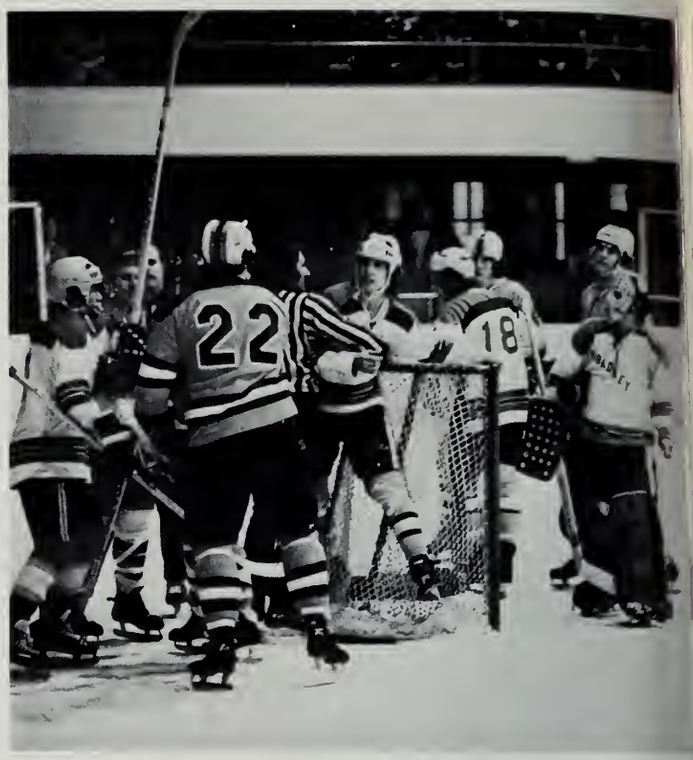


Chris Walker

Chris Walker



Above: Grant Cushman weaves his way downfield as an opponent sticks out his tongue, one of the nicer gestures in rugby. **Left:** Al Hearn gives a scowl as he catches his breath. Hearn was president of 1974-75 rugby club.



Chris Walker

The Illini had a hard time finding someone to play. Bradley doesn't seem thrilled either.

Left in the Cold

By Tom Burket

The Illinois hockey club was stood up four times during the 1974-75 season. The Illini were scheduled to play at Purdue on Dec. 13 when Purdue suddenly canceled the game because of "administrative difficulties." The second scheduled game between the two clubs was also canceled, this time because of a snowstorm. The Illini were to play the Michigan State junior varsity Jan. 18, but without explanation, they also didn't show up. The Illini arranged to have Drake fill in for Michigan State in an attempt to keep the number of disgruntled ticket purchasers to a minimum. But, the Drake club found most of its members home for semester break and decided they couldn't make it. The Illini wound up beating the 19-and-under Glenwood Gulls junior team. Then on the afternoon of Jan. 24 the Illini were informed from Evanston that Northwestern couldn't play that evening due to "organizational problems." It was enough to make a guy change mouthwash. Second-year coach Ed Lipinski got Illinois State to fill in for Northwestern.

With all of the cancellations, the Illinois hockey club feared the loss of impatient fans. Illinois hockey has not been a varsity sport. There are no scholarships nor any aid from the Athletic Association (AA). The hockey club splits gate receipts with the AA for the use of the ice rink. When a team doesn't show for a game, the loss of money hurts the self-sustaining hockey club.

We are trying to show as many people as possible that we are a money-making sport," said Lipinski. "We can go big time without too much trouble in changeovers. The opportunity already exists in hockey, but there is nothing we can do except to keep trying to produce."

Lipinski felt that chances for hockey becoming an AA-sport were dimmed when Athletic Director Cecil Coleman doubled the number of wrestling scholarships to four in hopes of making wrestling a revenue sport — apparently overlooking hockey. Coleman also argues that the ice rink does not have the seating capacity to house a profit-making program. The rink seats 1,500. A new rink is buried beneath the AA's top-priority items of artificial turf for Zuppke Field, renovation of Memorial Stadium (including lights) and resurfacing the campus tennis courts.

But Illinois is doing better than the other three hockey clubs in the four-team Big Ten league which includes Indiana, Purdue and Northwestern. "We're trying to keep the league together," Lipinski said, "Problems are hurting the other clubs. Unfortunatley, each club is responsible for its own funding Some have ways of making money, others don't. We can play in front of 1,000 people each game but the other three schools aren't as secure as we are."

Lipinski felt secure at the season's beginning with five of last season's top six scorers back and Most Valuable Player, goalie Tom Little, back in the nets. Only the defense had been hurt by graduation.

"I thought all we would need would be a few persons filling in," Lipinski said. "We needed to get the defense grouped together."

The Illini tuned up for the season with a victory over a team of Illinoi hockey alumni, and then beat Northern Illinois 8-3 behind Bob Lachky's hat trick. Lipinski has said



Jim Thurow

Left: Shelly Maltz was part of a defense that alloted only three goals a game. **Below:** Jim Spellmire, leading scorer as a freshman, teamed with Bob Lachky on the productive Red Line.

Jim Thurow



Chris Walker



Above: Defenseman Bill Day is caught out of position against Illinois State.

Below Right: Freshman Jim Haried digs for puck against Western Illinois.

that his team "shouldn't lose if it scores four goals." The Illini beat Illinois State 4-2, putting a smile on Lipinski's face.

After romping over Bradley in the friendly confines of the Illinois Ice Rink, the club took to the road and lost to Loyola 7-4 and tied Lewis 4-4 in what Lipinski felt was the club's worst performance. The Illini returned home to beat Indiana twice in league play and buried Western Illinois 9-1.

Following the month when the Illini couldn't find anyone to play, the club avenged the Lewis tie with a 4-2 win and settled with a win and a tie with Indiana on the road.

At the end of January only six points seperated the linepairs of Mike Jeffers, Tom Cherry and Jim Spellmire; and Bob Lachky, Bill Schump and Doug Morre, giving the Illini a balanced scoring attack. Only Lachky will be gone next year. Defenseman Mario Stefanini will also depart. The status of both Little and Lipinski was unknown. Little may attend graduate school at the University and return to the nets. Lipinski has completed his graduate degree with his future as coach resting on obtaining a teaching position at the University.



Jim Thurow

Illini Keep Title Hopes Alive

By Perry Irwin

The 1974 Illinois baseball team got off to a good start, winning 12 of its first 16 games with a 1-1 mark in Big Ten play. The early success prompted pitcher Dan Ingram to predict that the Illini would finish at least third in the conference. Try fourth.

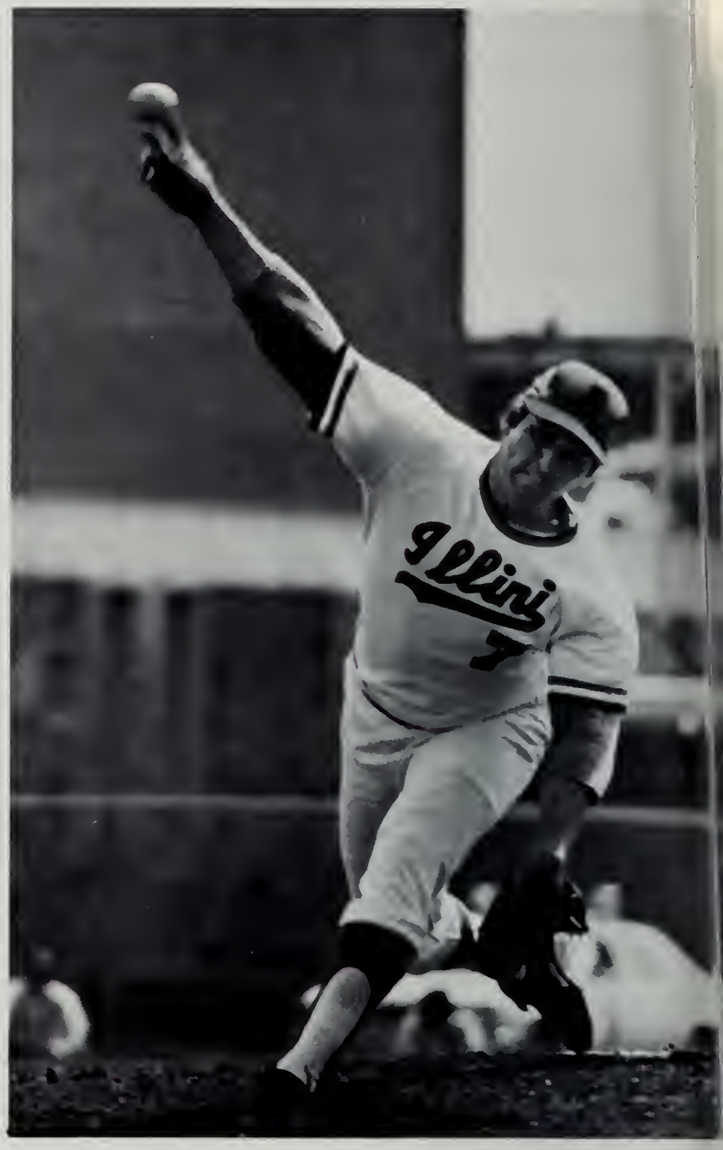
The '74 squad collected the second highest total of victories (27) in Illini baseball history and fought eventual-champ Minnesota, Iowa and Michigan to the final weekend of play for the Big Ten title. The Illini needed to sweep two games apiece from Iowa and Minnesota to have a chance at their first title since 1963. The Illini split against both schools and finished in fourth place — improving upon their 1973 seventh place finish.

Lee Eilbracht, Illini coach the past 23 seasons, took the '74 squad to the Citrus Tournament in Edinburgh, Tex., during March to prepare the club for the upcoming season. The Illini went 6-2 and ended host Pan American University's 22-game winning streak. Senior Larry Swakon, 1972 all Big Ten catcher, was lost for the season with torn knee ligaments suffered during the tournament. Swakon was redshirted for the season. Eilbracht also did his best to uphold the quality of Illini baseball when he vehemently protested the conference athletic director's diabolical scheme to split the conference into two divisions of five teams apiece. Eilbracht and the other baseball coaches were able to fault the proposal on the only point the athletic directors understood — money. The split division set-up wouldn't save money for baseball.



Kevin Horan

First baseman Greg Colby stretches for pickoff throw.



Kevin Horan

Starter Bill Hodges saw plenty of action in 1974.

Eilbracht's pre-1974 season outlook stressed an "outstanding" attitude among the players with the "dedication required to have a winning ball club." Senior Greg Colby was unanimously selected by his teammates as captain, something that hadn't happened before during Eilbracht's tenure at Illinois.

The Illini opened their Big Ten schedule by splitting with Michigan State. In a trend that would continue through the season, the Illini dropped the first game but came back to win the second game. The Illini split to both Ohio State and Indiana, dropped the opener against both schools. The Illini had collected only four extra-base hits in six Big Ten games. Al Ryniec, designated hitter when not in the outfield, swung the biggest bat. Ryniec had a .524 average after the first six games.

Sophomore Jon Siron, all-Big Ten shortstop his freshman year, bruised his knee against Knox and was lost for most of the remaining season. The Illini swept two from Wisconsin but as in 1973, they dropped two crucial games to Northwestern — a team they were suppose to beat. Third baseman Harris Kal strained his back in the opener against North-

-- Till Final Weekend



Chris Walker



Tom Harm

Top: Doug Kleber waits in the on-deck circle as the fans, above, anxiously await his turn at bat. **Below:** Kleber is nailed at second.

western prompting Eilbracht to coax football quaterback Jim Kopatz away from spring football drills. Kopatz filled in capably for Kal. Eilbracht will again try to coax Kopatz away from spring football for the '75 season.

The Illini remained in contention by sweeping Purdue at Illinois Field, 6-4, 8-3. The sparse home crowd sat on its hands through the first six innings until Doug Kleber powered a three-run home run through a stiff wind over the left field fence 390 feet away. Kleber, 6-2 and 245, (down from his football height of 6-4) was the '74 squad's chief long ball threat. Kleber had turned down a $20,000 offer to sign with the New York Met's farm system to play both right field and offensive tackle for the University. The Illini came from behind to down Purdue in the second game, keeping their slim conference hopes alive — until the final weekend's showdown against Minnesota and Iowa.

The Illini losses to graduation were heavy. Ryniec (.384 in the Big Ten) and team leader Colby (.294 in the Big Ten) will be missing in 1975. Eilbracht will also have to replace the heart of his pitching corps, Mike Scholz and Bill Hodges.

The Illini led the conference in fielding in 1974 and should have the hitting that was lacking with the return of Swakon, Kal, Kleber, outfielders Ron Lapins and Pat Fazzini, shortstop Dave Lunstedt and possible Siron. Siron had transferred to Joliet Junior College and it was not known if he would be back for the '75 season. Also returning will be bullpen aces Rick Peekel and Tom Stewart.

And whether its because of the lack of parking around Illinois Field or the inclement weather of the spring schedule (Eilbracht would rather play a fall schedule), one thing is certain for the '75 squad. Win, lose or draw, there probably won't be too many people in the bleachers.

Tom Harm





Pash Needs Cash

By Bill Hill
Photos by Chris Walker

Lad Pash is a demanding man.

The Illini golf coach expects a lot from his golfers, but more often than not he is battling to give them more.

Pash's battle is similiar to that faced by any coach of a "minor sport." Money and scholarships just aren't abundant for golf and other non-revenue sports and it is a difficult job producing a winner under such circumstances.

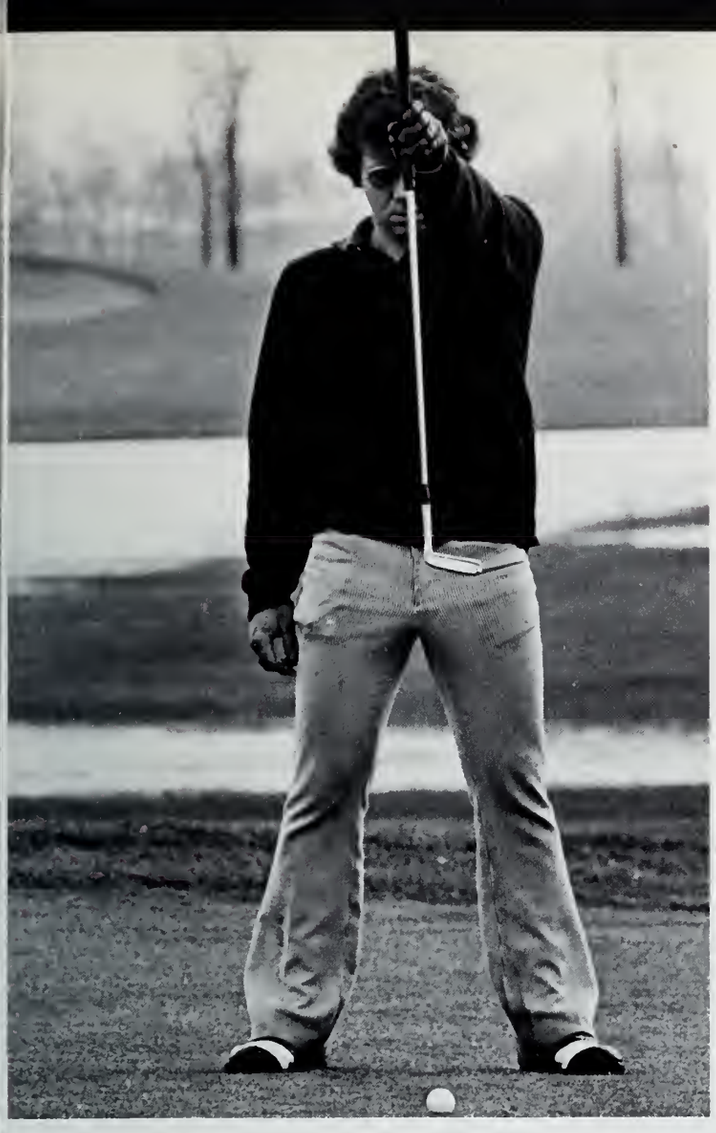
But Pash has the Illinois golf program on the upswing. He considers this spring's squad talented enough to finish as high as third in the conference. Indiana and Ohio State are consensus Big Ten favorites.

It is Pash's fourth year as head coach at Illinois. His teams finished sixth and third in the Big Ten meet his first two years and then fell to eighth last spring after losing four seniors.

But the prognosis for this year's squad is extremely good. The Illini entered two meets last fall — winning the MacMurray Invitational and finishing sixth in the 14-team field at Illinois State's Redbird Classic.

Senior Harold Harder won the 18-hole MacMurray meet with a 73 and was second in a much stronger field at Illinois State.

"It's difficult to judge in the fall how good we will be in the spring because we don't play a real heavy schedule."



Opposite Page: John Thompson uses an iron to hit across water trap. **Left:** Junior Don Dray lines up putt at Savoy. **Below:** Thompson looks over green.



Pash said. "Harder got off to a real good start and he wasn't even playing as well as he could.

"At Illinois State we had three guys in the top ten but only finished sixth teamwise," Pash said. "So I was not at all pleased with the scores of our next three guys.

"During the fall our top six men averaged 75.8," Pash said. "I think that to win the Big Ten we have to get that down to 73 — two shots a man per round."

Pash is cautious about making any predictions due to the lack of depth on the team.

"Our problem will be getting six good scores in every tournament," Pash said. "We've got to get a harder-nosed approach to the game."

"Harold Harder is due for a real good year," according to Pash. "He gained confidence and I think he should be one of the leaders in the conference."

At the No. 2 spot for Pash, prior to the season, was Ken Kellaney, a freshman from Rockford-Guilford.

Kellaney finished third in the Illinois High School Association state tournament both his sophomore and junior years at Guilford and was fifth last spring after playing the first round of the tournament while ill.

But Kellaney may not be able to play because of his withdrawal from school during first semester. A Big Ten rule prohibits an athlete from competing for one year if he withdraws from school, but Pash has appealed because Kellaney withdrew for health reasons.

"Kellaney is the type of player who could come in and just take over," Pash said. "He's a super player already and a very mature player. He's going to get better "

Pash's no. 3 player is expected to be Andy King, also a freshman. Juniors Don Dray and Kym Hougham, sophomore Rick Rasmussen and freshman Bill Peresinni will fight for the bottom three spots of the Illini lineup.

With such a young lineup backing up Harder, the future is bright for Pash's golfers. But the money woes of the program still exist.

"We'd like to go first-class," Pash stressed. "Our first problem is money and I don't know if we can do anything about it.

"We need more than one scholarship," Pash insisted. "Even if it was just one-and-a-half or one-and-three quarters — just so I could recruit more than one man each year. It's hard to get a good golfer for less than a full scholarship."

"Besides scholarships you need a good overall program," Pash said. "That means a good schedule and good courses. We have these during our regular schedule. I'd like to have one or two more tournaments in the spring, but that involves money.

"If Coleman (University athletic director) thinks we can do it financially, I think he'll back it," Pash predicted.

Meanwhile, Pash is making the most of what he has and the Illinois golf program continues to improve. But a conference championship might demand a little more financial support than whah Pash already has.

It's a good thing Ladd Pash is a demanding man..

War on a Strip

By Steve Pokin

Every fencer has died a thousand deaths. A fencer's dream is to never be hit by an opponent; to be hit is theoretically to be killed. There is no such thing as a counter-punch in fencing. If an opponent lunges and hits your chest, even if you strike back within a second, it doesn't count. Because you're dead.

There are three weapons used in fencing: foil, epee and a sabre. The foil was used by duelists to practice killing. Touches to the head and arms are not scored as hits because they don't kill. The torso is the only on- target area. Weapons are wired to record hits and judges rule the hit on target. Tips are covered to prevent serious harm although the thrust behind the hit oftentimes is sufficient to daze an opponent.

The epee is the closest thing to the dueling weapon used by Errol Flynn and Basil Rathbone. The epee is heavy and rigid. The whole body is on-target for epee. An epee fencer is cautious. A nick to the toe scores as well as a thrust to the chest.

The sabre evolved from horseback fighting. Where the foil and epee are pointed weapons, the sabre has both a point and a cutting edge. The cutting edge was needed for the man on horse to flail at his adversary. All areas above the hip line are on-target for sabre men.

When a fencer attacks he is given the right-of-way. The opponent must pare (block) the attack before he may mount his own attack. Judges have difficulty determining right-of-way when the action picks up.

Coach Art Schankin's eyes gleam as he talks about fencing. "A fencer must be fast and devious. This is where the fun comes in. More than anything else, you want to hit your opponent and not be hit — and he wants the same thing. Fencing on the strip is like a miniature war. It's beautiful to watch two good fencers fence. It's poetry in motion."

Schankin is a cherub-faced, pleasantly rotund man who looks like he never fit into fencing gear, let alone fence. But



Captain Carl Kemner (Right) fences against Michigan State opponent. Kemner led the Illinois sabre squad in victories.

Randy Epstein



Randy Epstein

Epee man Paul Veatch **(Left)**, senior from Deerfield, attacks Michigan State opponent.

Schankin was one of the top fencers in University history. He was an all-American in both sabre and foil competition, winning the NCAA sabre title in 1956 and finished third in the NCAA foil in 1957.

Schankin quit fencing 12 years ago when he was flung into his car windshield in an auto accident six weeks before his wedding date. He was supposed to stay in the hospital for six weeks. He was out in a week. He was not supposed to drive for a month. He was driving in two weeks. Schankin is just crazy enough to be a great coach.

Schankin took the coaching reins from Maxwell Garret two years ago. Schankin continued the winning tradition by winning two Big Ten titles and finishing eighth and 13th in the NCAA meet. Lost from last year's team were the top two foil men in the conference, Dave Littell and Dan Lehmann. Lehmann graduated and Littell, a three-time all-American, did not return to the University for his senior year. Top sabre man and 1973 Big Ten champ Alan Acker also graduated. Three promising freshmen also decided not to return to the University.

Illinois has won 25 Big Ten fencing titles in the past 46 years. This year's team sought the fourth consecutive conference championship for Illinois. Only twice has a team won four straight titles. Illinois teams won from 1930-33 and 1950-54. This year's team hosted the Big Ten meet as underdogs on March 1. The last time Illinois lost a Big Ten championship was in 1970 — when they hosted the meet.

The Illini ended their duel meet season 8-4, with losses to two of the other six Big Ten fencing teams, Ohio State and Wisconsin. The strongest Illinois contender in the Big Ten meet is captain Carl Kemner in sabre. The epee squad was led by Brian Whalin and aul Veatch and the foil crew was led by Steve Schwartz.

Dildos Rise Again

By Steve Pokin

When I was voted athletic chairman of the Oglesby 9 Dildos for the first time, I was surprised — I didn't think that many people knew me. I'm the kind of guy who gets talked into going to a party where I don't know anyone and spends the evening chatting with the German shepherd, until the poor dog gets bored. Nevertheless, I was grateful to be elected and knew that the Dildo athletic program had nowhere to go but up. Oglesby 9 had not won an IM (intramural) football game in the last three years. We hadn't even scored in the last two years. So I figured no matter how I did, we just couldn't get any worse.

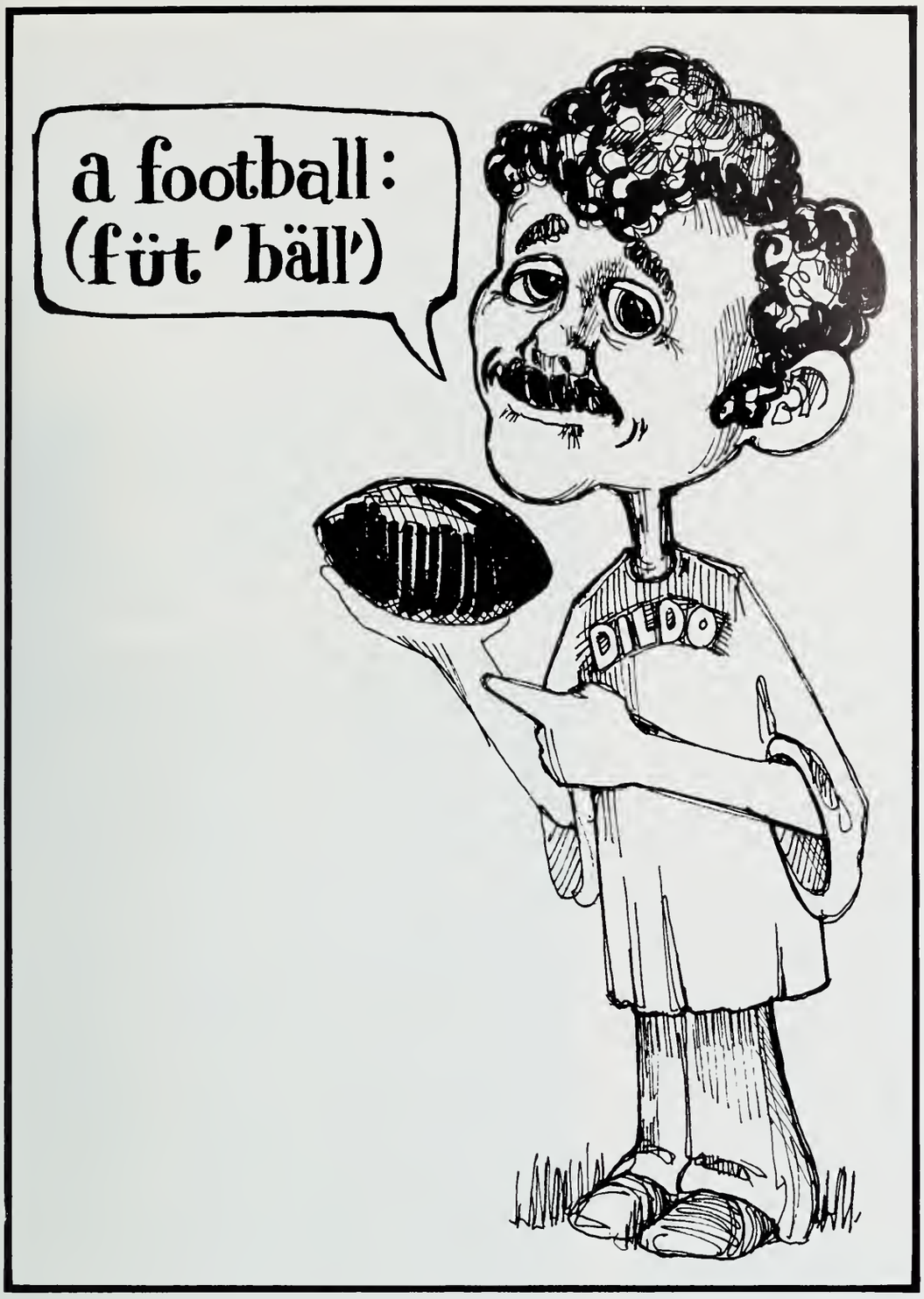
With visions of Knute Rockne in my head, I pictured myself giving inspirational talks to the floor teams — with bits and pieces of my former high school coach's more memorable words of devine wisdom thrown in. That was it! I would talk in a southern accent, let my eyes get misty and they'd do anything for me! But something just wasn't right. Something didn't fit in. It was the floor name — the Dildos.

I just couldn't say — "C'mon guys, let's go out there this second half and show 'em what Dildos are made of!" with a straight face. Maybe I could rephrase it — "Well sure, maybe they got us out there today, but at least they'll know they were in a game against the Di—." It was no good. The name was ludicrous. The name reflected all the IM frustrations the floor had suffered over the past three years. The name had almost been changed to the 9-inchers at the beginning of the semester. But one of the more modest floor members quipped that he refused to cut three inches off for anyone. So the name stuck.

Well, what could I do? I wouldn't give any moving halftime talks. I didn't want the guys sneering behind my back. All that inspirational stuff was just high school crap anyway. I was dealing with college men. I'd be the Tom Landry type — stern, stoic, enduring and, above all, a winner.

I set the date for the first football practice and forced myself to talk with all the jock-looking new guys on the floor. I posted numerous notices at the floor library (the bulletin board above the urinals) under the heading "Pok's Notes." A couple of guys told me that there was a big guy on the other side of the floor that I should talk to about playing football. The guy was sent from heaven — he was 6-4, 280 pounds, was nicknamed "Beef" but unfortunately didn't like to play football. So instantly I game him the old low-key approach. Intramurals are fun. We'll practice just once, maybe twice a week — and if you don't enjoy it, or if you need the time to study, I'll understand. Give it a try. He said he would.

The day before the first practice it hit me. What the hell are we going to do at practice? Here I am, a has-been high school distance runner, in charge of about 25 enthused guys (some of whom played high school football) and I didn't know what to do. I conferred with the guys who played in high school and got a general idea of what a football practice consists of. Also, I explained the IM rules and threw in some hot items about pass receiving that I once heard Frank Gifford spew forth during a Monday Night Football game. The practice went well. I was enthused. Beef was there in all his 280-pound glory. I also tried to keep the practice low-key



— making some remarks that "weird" Tommy and Stew could go off into the bushes to practice some center snaps. Move over Lombardi.

One thing I'll always remember about my now-deceased '64 Ford is driving to Huff fields for our IM games with 10 guys (not including Beef) crammed into that noble car listening to the throbbing sounds of the greatest psych-up tune — In-A-Gadda-Da-Vida. We lost our first game but we accomplished something that the Dildos hadn't done in two years — we reached the Promised Land, the end zone. Our offense was totally inept. Our lone score came when my roommate intercepted a pass and ran it back. For that he received the game ball and a free shower when we got back to the floor. It was his own ball.

After the first game I decided to hand over the football reins to Enzo, a former high school defensive back and from what I heard a strong-armed quarterback. After our poor offensive showing during the first game, I felt the change necessary. Also, I heard that I lost a lot of respect from some of the guys when they heard I was taking ballroom dancing. Although I wasn't sure how this would work out, Enzo was in charge.

Everyone came to next week's practice with the same enthusiasm that they had before the first game. I felt embarrassed when Enzo came with diagrammed pass routes — something I hadn't done. The practice was much more efficient. But there was something that really bothered me. Somebody dropped a pass and Enzo chewed him out in front

of everyone — the poor guy looked like he was going to die of embarrassment. I couldn't believe Enzo was serious. I wanted to win, that's why Enzo was the coach, but I didn't want to win that bad. Maybe that's what my problem was.

We lost our next game too, 32-0. It soon was apparent that Enzo couldn't throw and for the first time I noticed that Beef played in slow motion (but he was a good psychological edge before the game.) Towards the end of the game we were close to scoring. We just made a first down but were then penalized 15-yards. After two more plays there was a discrepancy between the two IM referees as to what down it was — the penalty made things confusing. But they did know that there were only two plays left in the game (IM games are not played by time.) The referee told us that we had one play left. We went into the huddle and decided that Rudi would try to hit me on a post pattern in a last ditch effort to get some points. No sooner had we broken from the huddle when we discovered the opposing team skipping down the field, hand-in-hand, with the football. The referee signaled touchdown. They had scored while we were in the huddle. I was furious. The ref said that we didn't have possession of the football. The guy had told us we had one more

"I wanted to win but I didn't want to win that bad. Maybe that's what my problem was."

play. The sight of those guys holding hands still haunts me. It's bad enough to lose 32-0, but it's even worse when they're a bunch of fairies.

We piled back into the bomber, bitched about the refs and slid a Jim Croce tape into the player. I was coach again — as long as we're going to lose we might as well have fun doing it. We didn't win an IM game that year; we didn't score again. But then, as hope springs eternal, I entered the team in the Florida Avenue Residence Hall football tourney.

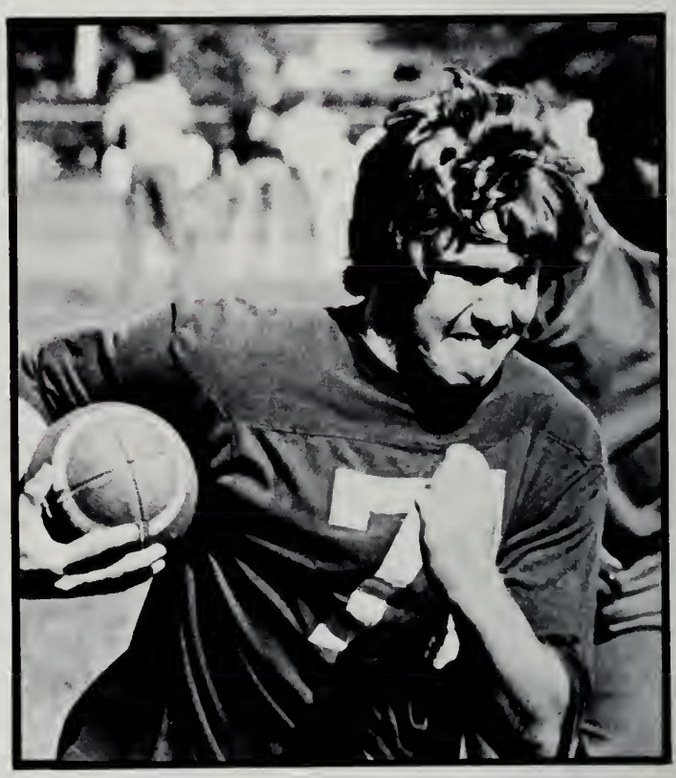
With typical Dildo luck, we drew a 10 a.m. Sunday time slot for our game against Oglesby I. At that hour, and with the season we had, I doubted that the guys would show up. I was wrong — we had more guys than ever. And for the first time in three years the Oglesby 9 Dildos won a football game! We beat Oglesby I, 7-0, Oglesby I had their floor party the night before, and although it was rumored that someone had caught a glimpse of me slipping Ex-lax into their punch I feel it a waste of time to deny such absurd charges.

With the aid of "Pok's Notes" we started our IM basketball season with as much enthusiasm as we started our football season. But the results were the same. We didn't win a game, although we scored.

Prior to our first game we had two or three loose practices. We did some lay-ups and then just started playing. Well that wasn't good enough. In our first game we scored only 17 points, losing by 50. They put a full court zone-press on us for the whole game and we were lucky to get the ball out of our backcourt. While I was on the sidelines I noticed their players mocking the ones we had on the court. Although our center was only 6-2, we still had what I thought were some good basketball players. I was honestly humiliated and I knew the rest of the guys were humiliated too. Right then, there was no fun in intramurals.



Joe Schmitt



Tom Carpenter

For the first time, I took an IM loss personally. IM's aren't for everyone — they're for the ex-high school jock who isn't quite good enough to play at the collegiate level. The next day I went to the library and checked out a book on coaching basketball. There I was, four weeks behind in my studies, reading about basketball. Move over John Woden.

I set practice for 10 Saturday morning even though I new there was a floor party Friday night. I told the guys that if they couldn't make it — they wouldn't play. (A bad-ass at last?) I expected only a handful of guys to show up Saturday morning — only the guys who really wanted to play. Well as fate would have it, the party was rolling along pretty good, and I was feeling pretty good. At about 1 a.m. it suddenly

occured to me that I hadn't decided what we were going to do at practice in nine hours — visions of 10 glazed, hung over, prospective basketball players saying "What do ya mean you don't know what to do?" flashed through my partially-functioning mind.

With the tact of a drill sergeant I told my girl friend good night and tried to explain that I had to go write basketball plays. I went into my room and started reading the library book I had checked out. After I reached page 110 I came upon a picture of a guy shooting a free throw — the guy had a crew cut and he was shooting underhand. Stunned, I looked at the copyright date — 1947. The book was obsolete.

I went over some plays that one of the guy's high school coach used. We'd go over a few plays and spend most of the time working on beating the press and developing our own press. Just as I was about to retire, Stoves came in and asked me what the hell I had been doing the last hour-and-a-half. I told him. He started laughing and told me that my girl friend was still sitting in the floor lounge by herself. He told me I was crazy.

I got dressed again and went out into the lounge, the party still had a few survivors (even a few of my basketball players!), and talked with my girl friend — until 5:30. After she left, I didn't want to go to bed because I knew there was a good chance I'd sleep through practice. I'd take my chances.

When my alarm sounded at 9:30 I realized that I had to be out-of-my-mind. But I wasn't the only one — 21 guys showed up at practice that morning. What people do for intramurals!

Our next game was against Gross Gulch, one of the top dormitory teams. Gross Gulch relied primarily on the play of footballer (whom we shall call) Fuzzy Wuzzy. We played exceptionally well. We were down three points with three minutes left. The refs were intimidated by Fuzzy and numerous footballers on the sidelines. They looked the other way on a lot of obvious calls — they were in a tough spot. But in the final three minutes, Fuzzy had become winded and changed his defensive technique. He grabbed Stoves by the shirt collar with a menacing scowl and held him until Gross Gulch had the ball. No foul — we lost by about seven.

The next week we played another top-ranked IM team, Forbes 4W. I lived on this floor my freshman year and after playing well against Gross Gulch, I thought we could win. We lost by two. We looked (I blush) well-coached. I learned after the game that their 6-9 center was at band practice. I didn't tell this to the guys until later in the week. We lost to Oglesby 4 in a sloppily played game that ended the season.

Believe it or not, there is something that the Dildos do excel at — track. Oglesby 9 has won the indoor spint medley the last three years, was runner-up to TAJ (second-floor Weston) in the '73 outdoor meet and won the '74 meet by beating TAJ in the mile medley. TAJ won the all-point IM trophy last year and was runner-up the previous year while gaining the recognition of being the number 1 floor on campus. Rumor has it that TAJ's athletic chairman has illegally recruited athletes into the TAJ fold.

When we won the track championships last spring, Stew, a hurdler and WPGU news broadcaster, pulled some strings at WPGU. Everyone on the floor was tuned to the 9:25 p.m. WPGU news. Right after the news on the latest Middle East crisis, it was announced for all the world to hear that Oglesby 9 had won the independent intramural track championship. Intramurals are big time here at the University.



Clayton Pope'



Mike Freie



Barbara Davis, number two singles player, unleashes a back-hand shot.

Chris Walker

AA embraces women

What is it that doesn't grow on trees, that politicians keep in shoe boxes and the Women's Intercollegiate Sports Association (WISA) didn't have?

Money! — the same financial problem that is plaguing the College of Physical Education. The college decided it couldn't afford the $14,000 previously allotted to WISA for second-hand equipment, facilities and food expenses on road trips.

Since 1968 it has been suggested the Athletic Association (AA) fund WISA. With the University football team compiling an embarrassing 8-32 record under the misguidance of coach Jim Valek during the 1967-70 Dark Ages, the AA's budget diminished as rapidly as the demise of the Monkeys and Nehru jackets. The financial problems of the women's program have grown to the point that many sports face either extinction or metamorphosis into the nebulous realm of club sports.

Last year, Chancellor J.W. Peltason appointed a committee to decide the fate of women's sports at the University. The committee was headed by Dr. Laura Huelster, retired physical education instructor; Cecil Coleman, athletic director; Phyllis Hill, associate professor of physical education; and Dr. Rollin Wright, head of the Department of Physical Education.

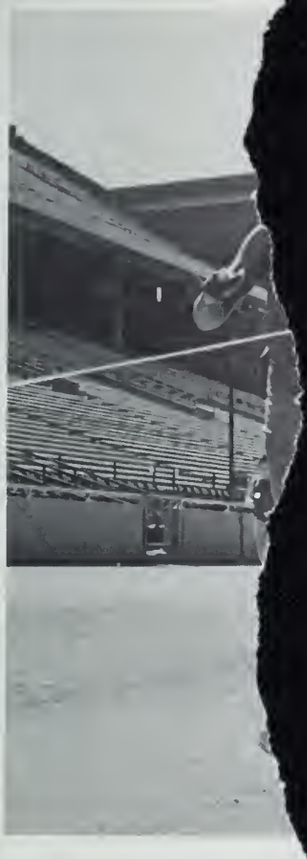
The committee recommended that the women's program comprise seven sports to be funded with $83,000 of Universi-

ty money and organized under the AA. Women's gymnastics
was tentatively added to WISA's activities of track, basket
ball, golf, swimming and diving, tennis and volleyb
Coaches would be hired and women's athletic teams w
be able to compete in state, regional and national co
tion. It was a vast improvement over the antiquated
program.

In stunning unbureaucratic promptness, the c
recommendations were approved last May
1974, Dr. Karol Anne Kahrs, assistant pr
education and former women's volleyb
versity, was hired by Cecil Colema
intercollegiate program. Kahrs i
high caliber coaches.

Last spring's revamping of W
in women's sports. Radcliffe, t
may spend as much as $40,0
1976 Olympics in Montreal
Olympic status for the first
Court ruled that women be
in noncontact sports for th
Charlise Brown shattered
sports tradition by joinin
team. In 1972 Karen Wi
on a NCAA sanctioned
College, N. H. And, fi
dugouts of Little League

Increasingly, women
needed funds at the co
the best overall athlet
women's budget of about



Above: Freshman sprinter Joyce
Hurd of last spring's WISA track

lso been given freedom by Athletic Director Cecil Cole-
an to select and dismiss any of the women's coaches.
r. Kahrs responsibilities reflect those of Coleman's as
omen's sports program begins to mirror the men's.
the advent of women's scholarships it can only be
hat the women's program will learn from the AA's
istakes; the basketball team is currently serving a
obation period as penalty for the University's
cruiting violation. With collegiate athletics
iness, the University's women's sports
ok at women competitors as athletes
debits and credits.

Steve Pokin

y as any team at the meet in-
ouraging not to beat a team
can," said women's track

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Illini's women's track

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Liz Sharp competed in
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unable to display her 58-
endonitis (of her achilles

ur competing Illini with
lace finish. Calabrese,
her senior year in high
first meet of the season
time in her life. After
e's form deteriorated.
te meet she seriously
s. Fortunately for the

spring. WISA has been
the Athletic Association,
a new budget and new

coach. The new coach is Jerry Mayhew, a former competitor and coach of cross country and track at Appalachia State College, Boone, N. C. Assisting Mayhew is Judy Harrison, miler and 880 specialist on last year's team.

Mayhew hoped that the 34 women who signed up for track in the fall would still be around to bolster the Illini squad in the spring. The Illini's first meet was scheduled for the last week of March with a meet every Saturday through the Nationals in May.

"To reach a level of national prestige in women's track, it will take a little more time and coaching with the women athletes and less attention given men," Mayhew said, "because of a 'semi-club, pseudo-team' attitude that has pervaded the women's program in recent years."

Mayhew will have to face the '75 season without national-qualifier Diana Kummer. Kummer was expected to transfer to UCLA in January 1975 where she will receive a partial scholarship. After seeing her 220-yard dash time rise from her high school best of 24.0 to her college best of 26.1, Kummer decided that if she has any hope of competing in the 1976 Olympics she should leave the University and head west.

Steve Pokin

Golf

It's been a long season for the University's women's golf team. It started in September and ended with the Big Ten Meet in April. Unfortunately, the idle winter month of November through March dulled the women's skills. Coach Betsy Kimpel would like to schedule the entire women's golf season during the late summer and early fall.

"After playing all summer, the women play better golf at the beginning of the school year," Kimpel said. At Ohio State University, site of the Big Ten Meet in April, a poll will be taken of women's golf coaches in an attempt to change to a completely fall schedule.

The women golfers started the 1974-75 season without a schedule. Dr. Kahrs, women's athletic director, chose Kimpel as golf coach last summer, not enough time to coordinate a schedule before school started.

The team was led by Janice Kimpel and Diane Miller. Kimpel, the coach's daughter, shot a 79-84 — 163 at the Illinois State Invitational. The next week, at the historic first state meet held for women's golf, Miller took top honors for



Jim Thurow

University opponent studies Savoy green before attempting a difficult putt.

the Illini while taking only 72 shots to cover the tough Orange course at Savoy. A few strokes behind Kimpel and Miller were Rhonda Leech, Gail Hannam, Allison Campbell, Linda Gwillen and Ann Evans. The team finished fifth at the Illinois State Invitational and second on its home course at the state meet.

Wearing flashy University of Illinois windbreakers, the women golfers were able to make more trips and stay in better accomodations than in its previous two-year history. Coach Kimpel and other Big Ten women's golf coaches have tried to arrange more triangular meets by scheduling golf meets on dates that other sport teams are competing against the same school. The golf team could then travel with the volleyball team, for example, and save money.

Coach Kimpel, a University graduate and an amateur-tournament golfer for the past 25 years, is in favor of funding and equal facilities for women. She is opposed to athletic scholarships.

"Recruiting and athletic scholarships started the downfall of amateur sports at the collegiate level," said Kimpel. "When I took the job here I was unaware that athletic scholarships would be given to women. But this thing called Title IX (a section of the 1973 Health, Education and Welfare Higher Education amendments) means that if the men get one scholarship then we're forced to get one."

Kimpel does not believe in the value of athletic scholarships. Also, she does not think that she will have time to recruit an athlete. Kimpel questions the economic soundness of traveling cross country to recruit an athlete in these days of tight athletic budgets. Kimpel's views are not shared by many collegiate coaches, but her voice rings with the authority of 25 years of unregretted amateurism.

Steve Pokin

Tennis

The women's tennis team hasn't lost a dual meet since 1971. With an increase in the 1974-75 women's tennis budget from $365 to about $600, coach Peggy Pruitt was able to schedule more matches. The only thing different from the last three years is that with more matches scheduled, the Illini have more wins.

Back in August, 46 women tried out for the women's tennis team's 12 positions. The top four players of 1973 earned positions on the team. The remaining four singles spots were filled by four freshmen, two sophomores and two juniors.

Mid-way through the season the Illini had faced four opponents and had netted four wins. The top singles positions were earned by Jean Harris, Barb Davis, Colleen McNamara, Tina Salamone and Maggie Pratt. The remaining three singles slots were filled at different times in the season by Bette Anderson, Kathy Kole, Holly McCray, Karla Silvken, Barbara Welsh, Nancy Wentink and Nancy Wujek.

"The depth of the team has always been a dominant factor in our play," Pruitt said. "We did lose some experience from last year but our fifth through eighth positions are probably as strong as ever."

With one of the best winning traditions at the University, the women tennis players should not have been overwhelmed when granted the extras that are given all male athletes, but they were. The tennis team has new warm-up suits, use the previously all-male training rooms and are given increased medical care. Female athletes on the tennis, volleyball and golf teams were also granted free admission to home football games.

The women's tennis team started its season Sept. 14 against Purdue. On Oct. 12 the University was the site of the



Greg Meyer

Above: Colleen McNamara played aggressively at No. 2 singles.

Right: Jean Harris was back from the 1973 season to earn her No. 1 spot

Above Right: Linn Lourcey (No. 24) and Nancy King soar for spike.

first state meet for women's tennis ever held in Illinois. The team played its last match of the fall on Oct. 14 and then waited until April for the Big Ten Meet.

Some Big Ten women's tennis teams have their seasons in the spring. The Illini play in the fall due to a conflict with the men's team over the use of a limited number of tennis courts. During the fall the women use five of the eight Huff Gymnasium courts; in the spring, the men get five courts. The women practiced in the indoor West Stadium courts during the winter.

Steve Pokin

Volleyball

The Athletic Association annexed women's intercollegiate sports last fall. In doing so, the women's sports program broke with one tradition and started another that had been forgotten — winning. Riding the crest of the women's sports revival was the volleyball team, known as the "Spiking Illini." Early in the season the squad's first team had beaten perennial power Eastern Kentucky under new Illini coach Kathie Haywood. The Illini had become a national contender in women's volleyball.

The Illini blitzed Southern Illinois University and Murray State in their first two matches of the season. The Illini took four games to defeat Eastern Kentucky in the best of five games contest at the Illini's new home court, Kenney Gymnasium. The Illini then romped over Eastern Illinois University before dropping their first matches of the season to Illinois State University and Mount St. Joseph of Ohio.

Consistency and execution were the hallmark of the Illini. The Illini used a conventional 4-2 offense rather than more sophisticated set-ups in their opening victories. The 4-2 offense has four spikers and two setters, in which only four girls are designated spikers, as opposed to a 6-2 formation, which allows all six players to spike. Haywood said that later in the season the team would switch to the more formidable 6-2 offense.

Holding down the net positions for the Illini were spiking specialists Nessa Calabrese, Sue Bochte, Peg Moeck and Carla Holtz. Last summer Holtz was selected to attend the Olympic Development Training Camp for Volleyball in Miami, Fla.



Chris Walker





Holly McCray

To reach the national tournament held Dec. 12-14, 1974 in Oregon, the Illini had to place first or second in the state meet that included the tough Illinois State University squad. After the state meet, the Illini would then have to place in the top two teams in a regional that included Mount St. Joseph.

The women's volleyball team can look forward to next year with optimism. The first team will lose seniors Dale Bukenas, Nancy King and Kim Helfrich. But Linn Lourcey, Carla Holtz and the entourage of "super sophomores," Calabrese, Bochte and Moeck will return for the 1975 season. Next year's women's athletic scholarships will further help the volleyball program.

The enthusiastic crowd which lined Kenney Gymnasium for the Eastern Kentucky match showed the support the team had earned during the year. With continued support, the future looks good for the "Spiking Illini."

David Catlett

Winning on wheels

By Bill Hill

With the motto "ability, not disability, counts," the University Gizz Kids continue to uphold the proud reputation they've earned in wheelchair athletics. Organized in 1948 by T. J. Nugent, current director of the Division of Rehabilitation-Education Services, they originally competed only in basketball. Twenty-six years later, the activity program at the University Rehabilitation-Education Center includes football, softball, track and field, archery, table tennis, fencing, swimming, and bowling as well as square dancing and cheerleading for the non- competitors.

The large activity program is administered by the physically disabled students through their service fraternity, Delta Sigma Omicron (DSO). DSO funds all of the wheelchair athletic programs and raises money primarily through wheelchair basketball benefit games. DSO receives 45 per cent of the receipts and the remainder is given to such organizations as the National Paraplegia Foundation and March of Dimes. Over the years the Gizz Kids have helped raise more than $50,000 for charity organizations.



Rehabilitation-Education Center

Above: John Poss puts the shot in the 1974 Summer National Games at Cheney, Wash. **Above Right:** Gizz Kids Barry Baron (with ball), Dane Shank (No. 13) and Randy Rimnac (No. 54) run their patterned play. **Right:** Quarterback Don Thompson gets the pass off as the Whites battle the Golds in intramural play.

Since the establishment of wheelchair athletics the University Gizz Kids have outclassed their rivals in all sports, especially basketball. The University's rehabilitation program led in the organization of the National Wheelchair Basketball Association (NWBA) in 1946 and sponsored the first National Wheelchair Basketball Tournament.

The Gizz Kids have captured three NWBA championships, winning titles in 1953, 1969 and 1970. Their dominance in the wheelchair basketball world is better shown by the fact that they have qualified for 20 of the 24 national tournaments. They have also finished among the top four teams 13 times in those 24 tournaments.

Only undergraduates can compete for the Gizz Kids. After graduation, many players travel across the country to compete on other wheelchair basketball teams. Local alumni and graduate students play for the Champaign- Urbana Black Knights.

Wheelchair basketball has also been picked up by women, with the University again taking the first steps to initiate the sport into intercollegiate competition. The women roundballers call themselves the Ms. Kids and in February 1974 they played in the first intercollegiate women's wheelchair basketball game. They hosted the Squidettes from Southern Illinois University. Our ladies in wheelchairs triumphed, 33-14. The Ms. Kids also won a return engagement in April 1974 at Carbondale, 25-8.

Many wheelchair sports are created at the University. The wheelchair football program is the only such program in the world, according to Gizz Kid coach, Frank F. Brasile. The University has three intramural teams playing a double round-robin schedule each fall. Passing percentages as high as 70.9 for a season indicate the perfection attained by some players.

Attempts are being made to establish intercollegiate competition for wheelchair football. If these attempts are successful, the best players from the three intramural teams would be selected to a Gizz Kid all-star team.

The University has a softball program which is "strictly recreational," but is still labeled by Brasile as "the only such program in the world." The Gizz Kids will play any campus team willing to get into wheelchairs for the game.

At the annual National Wheelchair Games the Gizz Kid men's team has won the national championship 10 of the 13 times it has competed since 1960. The women's teams have also fared well, winning seven of ten championships.

The National and International Games feature competition for men and women in track and field, archery, swimming and table tennis. Weightlifting is offered exclusively for men. Individuals who qualify in the various sports at the National Games are named to the U.S. "Paralympic" team which competes internationally each year. Every four years,

the Wheelchair Games are usually held in conjunction with the regular Olympics. In non-Olympic years the Games are held at Stoke-Mandeville, England.

Gold medals in international competition for members of the Gizz Kids are not unusual. In 1960 a 24-man squad from the United States competed in Rome and eight were University Gizz Kids; each brought home at least one gold medal. In the 1963 Games, Gizz Kid Tim Harris won seven gold medals, and Gizz Kids won more than one-third of the U.S. team total of gold medals in the 1964 Games in Tokyo. Fourteen Gizz Kids won 21 gold medals at Stoke-Mandeville in 1965.

At last year's Stoke-Mandeville Games, Gizz Kids Sue Hagel and Rhonda July won titles in archery competition. According to Coach Brasile, the two girls may be entered in the regular Olympics in Montreal in 1976 to compete against "non-handicapped" athletes.

Considering their active schedule, future plans and successful past, "handicapped" doesn't seem an appropriate term for the University Gizz Kids.



Rehabilitation-Education Center

Jim Thurow





First women's folk festival mixes politics with song

By Jan Baskin

Photos By Evelyn Turner

Left: Vicki Randall. **Below:** Vicki Randolph.



The first National Women's Music Festival couldn't be called a great success, but it was a good beginning. The festival, held in Champaign-Urbana from May 28 to June 2, advertised big names like Yoko Ono, Roberta Flack, Janis Ian and Maureen McGovern, but they didn't show, and the Chicago promoter who promised them disappeared without a trace, much less a goodbye.

About 200-300 women attended and a surprising array of performers from California to Maryland participated.

In the week-long festival of daily workshops and nightly concerts, little-known musicians such as Margy Adam, Cassie Culver, Vicki Randall, Jo Mapes, Meg Christian and Chris Williamson put on professional, original and foot-stomping good shows.

Another "bigger and better" women's festival will be held this summer, according to organizer Kristin Lems. She hopes for a more politically diversified audience and more performers.

Lems said the festival idea was gleaned from other women. "We were feeling a need, a timelessness, to see what other women in other geographical areas were doing," she said. "So we thought of a national festival open to all women." The National Organization for Women (NOW) gave its support and advertising in its newsletter. The Chicago NOW office sent a supporting letter but no donations. The festival ended about $2,500 in the red, after being at one point, $10,000 in debt. The money will be paid off by continued sale of festival souvenirs such as T-shirts and posters. Several organizers signed individual loan contracts for front money and are individually responsible for the funds they borrowed. Although the women who came were well received and satisfied, Lems admitted more participants would have meant profit instead of debt.

The date of the festival was deliberately set for after students had gone home for the summer. They hoped to attract only those interested in and sympathetic to the festival's outlook. "We were not student or community-orientated. We figured it would be better not to have the students on campus," Lems added. They also anticipated larger participation. "Considering the scope of the thing, we wanted a lot of open space," she said.

Organizers are considering legal action against their promoter, a Chicago woman who assured them the big names

would appear, then left town midway through the festival. The organizers were left with nothing, not even a copy of the contract made with the promoter or a way to contact promised performers. They were hopeful their stars would still show until Saturday afternoon. They then decided to substitute with the week's favorites.

The second festival will be self-promoted, Lems said. Possible performers will be contacted earlier than last year. They did not realize, she said, big name performers need to be contacted months in advance. Last year, when contacts were made just two month before the festival, Bonnie Koloc and Roberta Flack were already booked somewhere else and for more money than the festival could offer. Another problem, low attendance, was the result of a University decision not to allow the festival on campus without conference status. This meant participants had to buy a single "conference" ticket to the whole week's events. Tickets for individual events, such as the Saturday night concert when the superstars were to perform, were not available. A conference ticket cost $10.

The University was within its legal rights. According to statute, any event worth more than $500 has to be co-sponsored by one of the four campus entertainment boards (Star Course, Illini Union Student Activities and the Assembly Hall, or Krannert Center advisory committees).

However, the University informed the organizers of the co-sponsorship rule three weeks before the festival, according to Lems. The University offered an alternative after it learned that CBS, Time, Playgirl, the New Yorker and the Chicago Tribune were to cover the events. The alternative was to give the festival conference status and a compulsory all-event admission price.

Festival participants got a taste of real central Illinois weather: unseasonably cool temperatures, dark cloudy skies





and tornado warnings. The weather cancelled several outdoor concerts and drove participants indoors to otherwise depopulated workshops. Topics for workshops were "womanger" (women managers); songwriting; women in broadcasting; women-managed, women-owned record companies; use of audio equipment; women and reviewers; and a special women-only group for lesbians.

As a whole, the festival had one dominant characteristic: radical feminism. A small but vocal group of lesbians defended and perhaps flaunted their right for sexual preference. The result was more a political gathering than a music festival. How to break into rock music was not a workshop topic, but they did discuss how capitalism works against female musicians.

The performers also fit into the political aura. Musically they were folk or rock singers, many simulating Joni Mitchell's style. Politically, they were divided. Some blatantly said they wanted to make it, and make it big. Others were

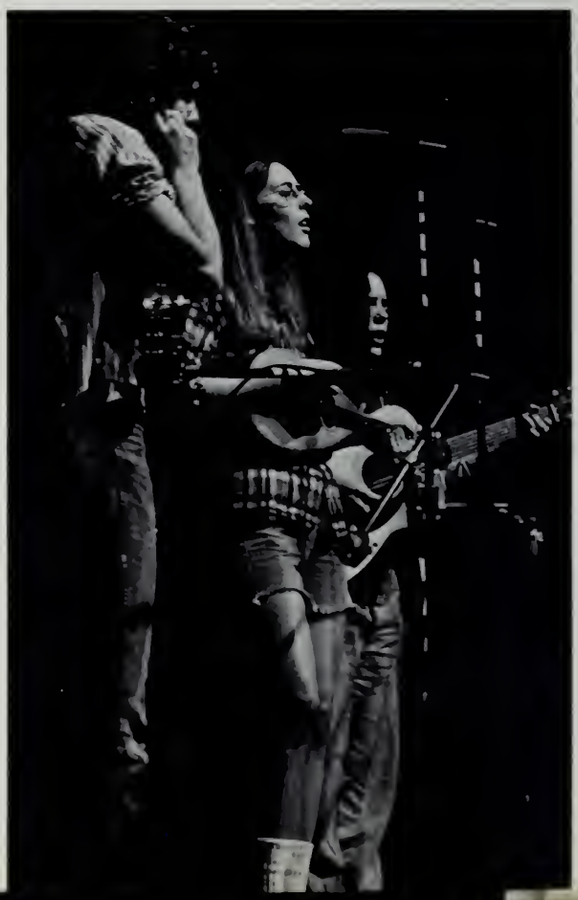


Performers came from coast to coast. **Top:** Redwing labor singers of Milwaukee. **Left:** Cassie Culver. **Above:** Meg Christian.





Above: Jo Mapes conducts a songwriting workshop **Top:** Vicki Randolph (left) and Margy Adam in concert



Right: Folk group Clinch Mountain Axe-steppers were called in at the last moment **Extreme Right:** Judy Sarver

more coy; superstars were the invention of the male chauvinist capitalistic music industry, they said. Any woman who became a star sold herself to the interests of the industry and could not be true to herself.

Performer Barbara Dane agreed. "Songs must be true information about the state of affairs for the working people," Dane said.

Dane sang "Insubordination," "I hate the Capitalist System," and "Joe Workin' Class Wife," and was by far the most political performer. "Women along with the rest of the oppressed, have to find out how to unite over the things that affect all of them," she said, "so they can get to the means of production. Historically, the music industry has been controlled by white males. But if women really agitate, then we'll see more women managers."

Dane said she was disappointed with the performers' selection of personal, less political, songs. "It's not enough to simply describe reality or feelings . . . to satisfy me the song has to give some idea where our problems come from and how to change," she said.

Performer Cassie Culver, a female Bob Dylan who can sing, writes and performs to express "certain emotional needs." She doesn't believe in the music industry competition. "Anyone who does is wasting her time," she said. As for the star system, she believes for everyone that makes it, 99 are torn down and destroyed as individuals. Culver admitted she came to the festival to advance her career but also to "encourage other women to say 'do it,' . . . I came here to spread music."

Margy Adam, composer, pianist and singer, would like to be a star. "I do not identify myself as a 'women's singer'," she said, "I identify myself as a person who has this beautiful music to sing. I do not limit myself to a specific audience . . . I think my music has more appeal than that . . . I want it all. I want every bit of audience I can get. I want everyone to hear my music."

Adam, from Santa Barbara, Calif., sang all her own songs Her best number was "A Little Bit Sleazy," about one woman delighted in discovering another was homosexual. Most of her other songs, however, were (heterosexual) love songs. Adam took classical piano lessons for ten years; now 30 years old, her piano playing demonstrates she has kept in practice. Excellent phrasing, tone and timing shows she has learned more than just how to read music.

Coal Kitchen, a local rock group, with lead vocalist Carla Peyton, also appeared. The band plays at Red Lion and other campus bars. Peyton, as the group leader, arranges many of its songs.

The closest the festival came to country-rock was the Clinch Mountain Axe-Steppers. Although their stage presence was unprofessional, spending long minutes between numbers tuning and chatting among themselves, their music was tight-knit, well-harmonized. Often bordering on bluegrass, they played their own easy-flowing country tunes.

Vicki Randall, a guitarist and pianist, is another talented young singer who appeared. She doesn't write songs but considers herself an "interpreter of other people's works." Randall has a powerful voice, as melodic as Roberta Flack's and as versatile as Joni Mitchell's. Her first number was Mitchell's "Help Me, I think I'm Falling in Love Again." Gaining instant popularity, she was called back for an encore.

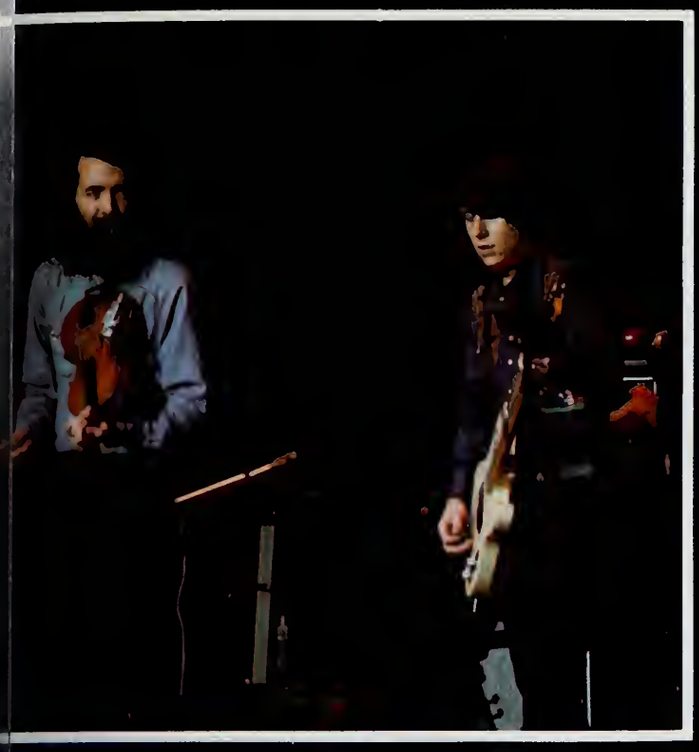


concert reviews

Photos By Nolan Hester



Nitty Gritty Dirt Band brought their music back to the Assembly Hall, with undeserved top billing over John Sebastian. Reviewer Jon Jorstad asks them to stay away for good. Jorstad and Terry Lavin look at this year's big name entertainment throughout the concert review section.





Dirt Band
John Sebastian

Exciting and innovative rock music can still be found in Champaign-Urbana, despite a minority of persons still preoccupied with 1950's nostalgia and revival concerts. On the other hand, there exists a growing element of lifeless, commercialized, processed music, posing behind a phony front of "good-time music." The September 19 performances of John Sebastian and the Nitty Gritty Dirt Band in the Assembly Hall typified both of these.

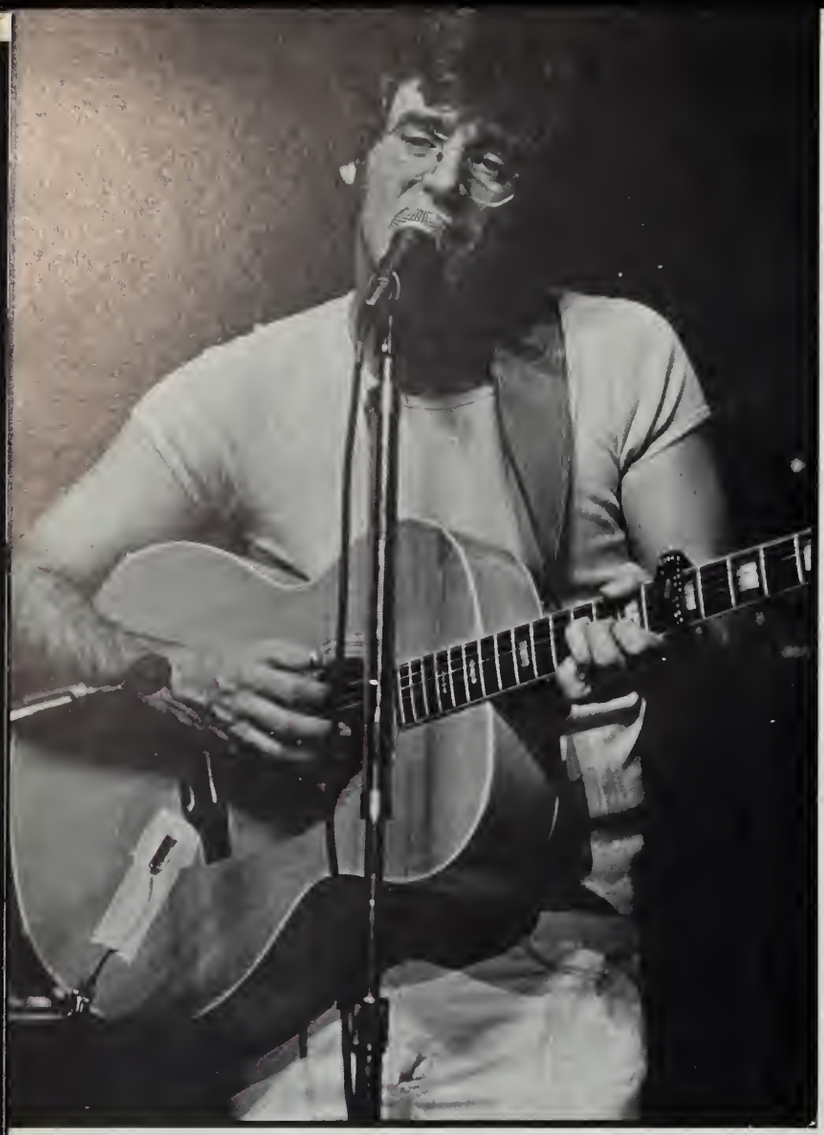
After a disastrous back-up set for Poco two years ago, why was the Dirt Band back in the Assembly Hall with top billing? Clearly Sebastian is the superior talent, especially with a lively new band behind him. While the warmth of their magic was easy to feel, the Dirt Band played unevenly, showing disinterest at times. Although they were able to eventually excite the crowd, their songs were forced and mechanically executed.

Sebastian played a loose set of country-rock, blues and pop that smoothly reached a climax, despite unnecessary hostility by an Assembly Hall usher in front of the stage. Sebastian was on his first major tour in over a year after releasing his newest album, Tarzana Kid. Sporting short hair, a simple T-shirt and jeans, he walked on stage and greeted a warm reception with a wave and a smile. He maintained an excellent rapport with the audience the rest of the night.

Aided by Kenny Altman's powerful, funky bass lines and drummer Kelly Shanahan's steady beat, the old Lovin' Spoonful songs, as well as newer material, sounded fresh and lively while still stimulating old memories.

After a well-received "Sitting in Limbo," by Jimmy Cliff, Sebastian showed his exuberant side with "Black Satin Kid," a loud, full-textured rocker. As Todd Rundgren once put it: inside each and every one of us is a Heavy Metal Kid.

Following a powerful rendition of Little Feat's country-rocking "Dixie Chicken," featuring Jerry McEuen on slide guitar, Sebastian answered a request. Earlier, between songs, he was keeping a friendly banter with the front row when he heard a fan yell that he saw him with the Lovin' Spoonful back in 1967. Would Sebastian do some old Spoonful songs? Sebastian's face beamed, and the magic of 1966 filled the great hall as "Daydream" and "Summer in the City" closed the regular set. Two encore songs, "You Didn't Have to be So Nice" and "Do You Believe in Magic?" brought an end to a highly enjoyable performance.



Greg Gaymont

John Sebastian

The Dirt Band's set of traditional country and bluegrass, salted with corny humor, was pleasant but lasted a bit too long. It certainly was not innovative. For as long as they've been playing the same songs, they still lack cohesion and tightness. The bluegrass set was nice, but their 1950's parody bombed, so they quickly changed to their stonger suits like "Mr. Bojangles" and "The City of New Orleans." But the best parts, usually the harmonic interplays of John McEwen's violin and Jimmie Fadden's guitar, were few and far between.

McEwen fared better on banjo and fiddle than his slightly corny recital of the traditional poem, "The Mountain Whippoorwill." Guitarists Fadden and Jeff Hanna kept their mouths going non-stop between songs, keeping up an endless stream of corny one-liners that produced more nervous than natural laughs. Jerry Mills was a bright spot on mandolin, but the absence of premier fiddler Vassar Clements was disappointing, although bandleader McEwen made up some of the slack. The crowd seemed to enjoy the set as a whole, but it all came off as processed and unreal. After the first song ended, Fadden joked, "We didn't think we'd be back here after reading one of the reviews of us last time we were here." Neither did I, Jimmie. I hope you stay away for good this time.

By Jon Jorstad

J. Geils Band

J. Geils brought his Boston-based boogie band to the Assembly Hall, April 13, in what proved to be the greatest display of solid rock and roll energy at the University in 1974. The band doesn't reflect a run-of-the-mill sequined theatricality, but uses slippin' and slidin' madman antics which make watching as good as hearing.

The audience is a vital part of a J. Geils concert. Unless the audience's response is enthusiastic, the band won't exert themselves to the fullest. In Champaign, they just as well assured the audience of a dynamic performance by opening with "Did You No Wrong" — a full blast attention grabber with everybody getting in their licks.

"We're going to get as crazy as possible," said lead singer Peter Wolf, explaining the purpose of a J. Geils concert. "We drain ourselves for our audience. There's nothing as exciting as playing in front of an audience that's really letting loose." After the first two numbers, J. Geils Band proved that the combination of Wolf's maniacal manipulation of the stage as his personal dance floor and the driving, almost deafening prodding of J. Geils' guitar establishes this group as a "live band."

J. Geils Band was influenced by Chicago blues masters Muddy Waters and Willie Dixon. The tremendous versatility of J. Geils Band was evident when Magic Dick broke into a long harp solo on "Whammer Jammer" after a dynamic version of "Lookin For a Love," which included another extended Geils guitar riff and an interesting drum solo from Stephen Jo Bladd.

The band ended their set by telling the audience, "it ain't nothin' but a party." The crowd of 5,000 agreed, demanding J. Geils continue. The band returned for encore versions of "Give It to Me" and "First I Look at the Purse," ending a stunning performance.

By Terry Lavin



Chris Walker

Lisa Wigoda



Harry Chapin

Storyteller-musician Harry Chapin returned to the Auditorium for the third time in a year, to another overflow crowd of enthusiasts.

Chapin's stage presence in Champaign is amazing. Giving him a standing ovation after virtually every song, the audience seemed to identify with the sincerity and love expressed in his songs.

Chapin calls himself a "picture writer" and his songs "cinemagraphic." All tell stories and his magnetic presence insures that they are understood and enjoyed by his audience. He took the audience for a ride with the song "Greyhound — It's a doggone way to get around," but Chapin's picture writing received its greatest response after "Taxi" and "Sniper," perhaps his two best compositions.

As with J. Geils, the audience plays a vital role in a Harry Chapin concert. "A lot of performers see their audiences as a mass people," he said. "I try to view that mass as a collection of individuals. If I lost personal contact I couldn't write the kind of songs I do anymore."

Chapin finished his set and the crowd responded by giving him another standing ovation. While waiting for Chapin's second encore, someone in the balcony expressed a widely shared sentiment by screaming, "We love ya, Harry!" That statement brought tears to his eyes. "Of course that kind of thing gets to me," Chapin said in his post-concert interview. "I'm out there trying to move people and when I get a response like that it means I've succeeded."

T.L.

Eagles
Marshall Tucker

For the country-rock listeners, and there are many in Champaign-Urbana, Star Course sponsored the Eagles and the Marshall Tucker Band in the Assembly Hall. Both bands boast few onstage maneuvers — they just get out there and play in a laid-back, pleasurable manner.

Although they're out of Los Angeles, the Eagles are a good exponent of the Southern style music that's currently getting national attention. They differ from most Southern bands, however, in that they don't allow an electric guitar to dominate their sound. Armed with one electric and two acoustic guitars, the Eagles stepped on stage and moved into "Desperado." This song, typical of their third album, indicates the Eagles have escaped from the "top 40" influence that seems to haunt AM radio hit-making groups. Lead singer — pianist — guitarist Glen Frey and banjo player Bernie Leadon were the main strength of the Eagles' set.

Although performing before an apathetic audience, the Eagles played a beautifully harmonic two hour set. Having the misfortune of following the very popular Marshall Tucker Band, someone continually called for Marshall Tucker. Frey showed his frustration after the concert by throwing his 12-string guitar against an amplifier. "I have nothing against a crowd that just sits and listens," Frey said after the concert. "It's the easiest thing in the world to make them all go crazy; but what I want is for them to get off on the music. To me, a heckler is somebody who yells 'Boogie'."

The Marshall Tucker Band emerged from the protective shadow of the Allman Brothers Band, who took Marshall Tucker under its wing, giving them national attention. Both bands record for Capricorn Records in a special arrangement with Phil Walden. "Phil is the Hitler of the South," banjo player George McCorkle remarked after the concert. "He signs every Southern group that's any good."



Nolan Hester

Tony Caldwell



Nolan Hester

Doug Gray

The band set the tempo of their set with the opening song "Hillbilly Band." "We started out with that song because the audience knows right away where you're coming from," commented flutist Jerry Eubanks. They moved into "Another Cruel Love" exposing the virgin voice of Doug Gray. Gray's vocals were supported harmonically by Tony Caldwell and Eubanks on "Can't You See" which began with a sweet flute solo.

Showing off their ability to jam, they stomped into a long version of "24 Hours at a Time" with Caldwell's guitar ringing through the Assembly Hall setting a ferocious tempo until Jerry Eubanks mellowed the tune out with a well-placed saxaphone solo.

The audience showed their approval of Marshall Tucker's Southern music by giving them no less than five standing ovations. "The major difference in Southern music lies in its melodic quality; it is both lyrically and musically harmonic," said Tony Caldwell after the concert. With the addition of the smooth sounding saxaphone, Marshall Tucker Band displays a polished Southern sound, representative of the current jazz and rock mixtures.

T.L.

Guess Who

The Guess Who, though received warmly by the audience, gave a relatively lackluster concert in the Assembly Hall November 19. The show was marred by the band's machine-like method of grinding out the songs bogged down by long, boring guitar and drum solos.

Most of the concert material was, understandably, culled from the group's wealth of A.M. radio hits. Starting off with "Albert Flasher" the Guess Who later reeled off "Star Baby," "Clap for the Wolfman," "These Eyes," "Hand Me Down World" and "Bus Rider" among assorted others. And naturally enough, this is what the crowd came to hear. The group, dominated by Burton Cummings who sings all the vocals, plays piano and writes the songs, delivered the tunes competently but they sorely lacked enthusiasm. It all seemed too planned and much to methodical.

The audience didn't seem to mind. They had already heard the songs a million times before and, more than likely, chose to ignore the weaker points of the live versions by concentrating on the deeply engrained A.M. version running over their lips.

The times the Guess Who deviated from their A.M. catalogue usually resulted in a an overly long, tedious guitar solo by Domenic Troiano, who used to play for the James Gang. Troiano's guitar style is repetitous and he relies on electronic gimmicks to rouse the audience.

Cummings, dressed in a garish poka-dot suit, thoroughly controls the group since the departure of Randy Bachman (of Bachman-Turner Overdrive) in 1971. During the concert Cummings emphatically declared that Bachman was fired. It seems bitter feelings still remain.

Cumming's performance was satisfactory. He certainly has a distinctive rock voice and, while his piano pounding is crude, it carries the melody. The sound system, however, wasn't quite right and tended to chop off the higher registers of his voice. Also the rich chorus of voices evident in older Guess Who songs like "Hand Me Down World" and "These Eyes" was embarrassingly absent. Cumming's voice, ultimately, isn't strong enough to make up for the loss.

The audience loved it, however, and my disparaging comments are most likely not of the majority opinion. But the more rock concerts I attend the more I'm struck by their overt ritualization.

The band comes on, plays songs the audience recognizes and, whether the delivery is poor or excellent, the crowd instantly is cast into euphoria at hearing a song they have heard hundreds of times before. If they don't lose the rhythm too badly they'll clap along. When the band attempts an unfamiliar song the audience will listen politely and, again independent of quality, will give a response but not nearing the one accorded to an acknowledged "hit." And when the band ends the concert the inevitable standing ovation and lit matches appear. The group comes back and, if possible, will play one or two more chartbusters. Ho-hum.

The Guess Who concert, for me, typified this sense of ritualization. In my mind rock audiences must become much more critical of what's being performed on stage.

The Average White Band (AWB) opened the show with their brand of rhythm and blues played by white Englishmen. AWB, musically, is very polished and more than competent. They suffer from repetition and, again, they seemed a bit too stiff and mechanical. But it could be that my musical taste doesn't run in the same direction the band is pursuring.

In all the concert was boring and only fleetingly moved by the excitement rock should inherently communicate. It was often difficult to stifle the yawns. The concert was sponsored by the Assembly Hall.

J.F.

Jeff Marsh



Guess Who

Fleetwood Mac

Dedicated Fleetwood Mac fans got a surprise treat on a late October evening. Triumvirat, a highly-competent trio of classical jazz-rockers from Germany, started the evening off with an exciting set that almost upstaged the established headliners.

New wave progressive music from Europe, Triumvirat closely resembles the highly successful, keyboard-based sounds of Emerson, Lake & Palmer, and are none too subtle about it.

That's just fine, because there's plenty of room for peaceful co-existence. Thanks to the original thumping of drummer Hans Bethelt, Triumvirat has a brand of excitement all their own. With the rotund Jurgen Fritz leading the way on his arsenal of keyboards and Bethelt making excellent use of bass drums and tom-toms, they played both sides of their only album, "Illusions on a Double Dimple."

Any other band would have trouble following Triumvirat, but Fleetwood Mac, England's answer to the Grateful Dead, cooled things down to an easy pace and rocked on steadily for two solid hours. Nothing flashy or macho-aggressive from this group. Just nice flitty harmonies, steady rockers, and a few eccentricities for balance.

Since blues artists Peter Green and Jeremy Spencer left the group six years ago, Fleetwood Mac has stuck to ballads, soft-rock and recently jazz and space-rock. They concentrated on songs from their newest release, "Heroes are Hard to Find," and highlighted the long set with an impressive jazz-tinted jam. Bob Welch, the band's lead guitarist for the last two years, demonstrated how under rated he is with unique harmonic chording and rhythmic fluctuations.

Though Welch is certainly not the vocalist Christine McVie is, he kept within his range while flashing slightly on guitar during the rocker "Angel." Keeping the atmosphere informal, he explained, quite boringly, the smoke-filled Paris hotel room, origin of "Future Games."

While Christine McVie was content to occasionally lead her self-composed rockers and ballads on piano, "Heroes are Hard to Find," "Spare Me a Little of Your Love," and "Bad Loser," drummer Mick Fleetwood obviously needed an outlet. Clad in a bright orange jumpsuit, bells jingling from his waist, he left his seat and clowned near the front of the stage before exploring the timbers of an African drum in an intriguing solo.

J.J.



Jon Laugham

Triumvirat

Bob Welch and Fleetwood Mac



Jon Laugham

Stevie Wonder

From his start as a ten-year-old child star, Stevie Wonder has amassed sueh a tremendous string of hit reeords that his eoneerts are not only a guaranteed sell-out, but a guaranteed success before he sets foot on the stage. His innate brilliance has aeeumulated sueh a gold mine of material that ean searcely be shown at one eoneert sitting.

Stevie's new supporting band — Wonderlove, which includes two guitarists, three slinky females who look and move better than they sing, and a sizeable horn section — adds little to the gold mine. The gold, already bright to the eye, has been dressed up in elegant finery and carted around with gleeful Hollywood-rhythm with the help of a shouting, jiving, obnoxious emcee who sounds like the strong arm of Stevie's public relations crew.

The flashy production and emphasis on image, although the "Little Stevie Wonder" re-enactment was a gas, was overdone and not terribly original. The horns seemed to add little to Stevie's music. The girls, resplendent in sparkling white gowns, didn't sound bad, but one comes away impressed with the ornamentation if only for its own sake.

After an enjoyable set by the baek-up group Rufus, nurtured to life by Wonder himself, many members of the audience were confused when only Wonderlove eame on and did two jazz-soul pieces from Wonder's latest album, "Fulfillingness's First Finale." Wonder is less adept at writing jazz music than his own unique soul sounds, indieated by the audience's polite applause. But then Wonder walked on singing, mike in hand, bringing a standing ovation that lasted a full minute. Wonder, a musician's musician, expertly guided the crowd's energy into his songs, mixing ballads from his album "Inner Visions," and hit medleys. He humored his listeners between songs (at one point playing "Three Blind Mice" at the piano) and took time out to show gratitude and express eoneern for the audienee's happiness. "I want to somehow thank you for your support in buying my albums in past years," he said.

An extraordinary moment came when Wonder announced the decision of the Ali-Foreman fight. He broke the silence with "I won the money, Ali won the fight." Pandemonium followed and Wonder directed the energy into a soul medley sing-along, including "Angel," "Grapevine," "Respect," "My Cherie Amour," "Higher Ground," "Living in the City" and "Sunshine." I forgot all about the emeee.

J.J.



Ron Logsdon

Stevie Wonder



Jim Thurow

Karen and Richard

The Carpenters

The all-American brother and sister team, Richard and Karen Carpenter, satisfied a near capacity Assembly Hall crowd with a variety of good clean fun, including Beatles, Beach Boys and Bacharach. The Homecoming crowd of alumns, families, high schoolers and kiddies on field trips, wasn't hard to safisfy. Performing the same time as the Carpenters, folksinger Bonnie Koloc lured the Assembly Hall's student regulars to Krannert Center's Great Hall.

Appropriately opening with "We've Only Just Begun," Karen's soothing vocals were record perfect, charming the audience from the start while Richard stayed at the keyboards. Her excellent tone qualities continued throughout the performance as she pumped out the greatest hits parade of choral-rock sound which has delivered 14 gold records in four years.

"For All We Know," "Top of the World," "Close To You," "Superstar," "Rainy Days and Mondays" and "Goodbye to Love" were substantially cheapened with a tape of the Boston Pops 91-piece orchestra which accompanied Karen's melodies. The commercialization was embarrassing. The blaring overture was too loud for comfort at times, the orchestra often drowned Karen out and transistions between songs were overall unmatched, disrupting the free-flowing music. The crashing finale was rich and clear, the orchestra's versions of the Carpenters' songs were illuminating, but the technical coordination was way off.

Electric flutist Tom Messenger played beautiful solos in a sensitive "Mr. Guder," written by Richard, as well as in an intense "Make It Easy On Yourself."

In every town the Carpenters perform, they seek out a group of vocal grammar school children to supply the la-la chorus of the song "Sing." The 35-member Champaign Elementary School Children's Choir swayed back and forth as they gleefully assisted Karen with full cooperation. The song came off well and added to the wholesomeness of the performance.

A fast-paced Burt Bacharach medley included the popular "Walk On By," "Do You Know the Way to San Jose," "Always Something There to Remind Me," and "I'll Never Fall in Love Again." Karen told the audience that Bacharach asked them to do a medley of his songs in 1969, before the Carpenters were well-known.

Breaking the tone of the concert, the Carpenters exhibited their versatility and loosened the audience with a set of oldies but goodies. Guitarist Tony Peluso stole the show with his disc-jockey imitation and continued to emcee the oldies set ala Sha Na Na. "Book of Love," and "Johnny B. Goode," would have brought a student crowd to dancing in their seats.

Karen had fun with Skeeter Davis' "End of the World" and the Crystals' "Da Do Ron Ron." She successfully acted out the teenage motorcycle tragedy with "Hey Betty, is that



Jim Thurow

Karen and Friends

Johnnie's ring you're wearing?" from "Leader of the Pack."

Although there were no standing ovations, no burning matches and no pleas for an encore, the Carpenters came back on stage after the oldie set and ended with the Beatles' song "Help."

Karen gets most of the attention when the Carpenters are in concert, but the soft upbeat harmonious sound is Richard's effort. The massive choral sound is a result of each of them building four-part chords and overdubbing twice, creating a total of 12 voices. In special instances, like "I'll Never Fall in Love Again," the voices are triple overdubs, totaling 39 parts.

Most of their big hits were written by others, but Richard can claim authorship of their golden hits, "Goodbye to Love," "Yesterday Once More," and "Top of the World." Richard said that the Carpenter sound is now in transition and "will expand" but will not undergo "drastic change."

Charla Krupp

Bonnie Koloc

The Krannert Center's Great Hall, the best acoustical facility on campus, was the perfect setting for Bonnie Koloc's disciplined vocal control and the rich beauty of her gifted voice. With minimum accompaniment (Eliot Delman on guitar and Jack Sullivan on bass), she made full use of the expansive silence open to her, painting the ends of notes with low growls and purring sounds, reaching the upper registers effortlessly.

Unfortuanately, most of Koloc's songs serve merely as showeases for her vocal talents, as she was more sueeessful singing songs by other artists (John Prine's "Angel From Montgomery," Bob Carpenter's "Sailing Ship" and "Burgundy Wine" and Jim Croce's "In a Song").

As is typical of this Chicago folksinger, Koloc's easy and relaxed nature was quickly transferred to the crowd, creating a comfortable atmosphere. After earlier introducing her two companions and herself as "Helium Helen & the Cookies," she did an incredible rendition of the traditional "Back in the Saddle" with what seemed like a German aecent. Yellow lighting eompleted the eerie picture. She also did the choreographic "Amelia Erhart," complete with the intentionally ridiculous and delightful sign language that she handled with eharacteristic grace.

After a particularly moving version of "Newport, August 14" and the beautiful title song from her new album, "You're Gonna Love Yourself in the Morning," she came back for an encore to do "Jazz Man" acappella, which left the audience with a niee warm feeling.

J J

Bonnie Koloc



Kevin Horan



Gregory Gaymont

Billy Joel

Billy Joel

To the nearly filled Auditorium audience, Billy Joel was the macho-Harry Chapin; gruff, self-styled Robert Redford who sang poetic woes of suburban decadence with which they could identify.

Most remember "Captain Jack," the harsh indictment of suburbia, a songful of lonliness and despair that Joel spits out with vindictiveness.

> "Your sister's gone out -she's on a date
> And you just sit home and masturbate
> Your phone's gonna ring soon
> But you just can't wait for that call
> But Captain Jack will get you high tonight
> And take you to your special island."

An aloof, smug person when confronted face-to-face, Joel emphasizes that he composes music, and later adds lyrics to the structure. This leads to the assumption that most of his vindictiveness is an outpouring of energy rather than an emotional involvement with the lyrics. To avoid distracting controversey over his social criticisms, Joel shrugs a lot and, with a grin, says he likes a good workout.

Although also a plug for his upcoming "Streetlight Serenade" album, this concert was indeed a high-energy workout, thanks to an exceptional sound system and the tightness of Joel's back-up band. Of course, "Captain Jack" and "Piano Man" were received enthusiastically, but the new material was equally exciting. Joel's strong, clear voice and classically-tinged, original arrangements of pop music was what made the rest palatable. The music was consistently stimulating and thoroughly enjoyable.

J.J.

Larry Coryell

Larry Coryell, a New York jazz guitarist who annually visits the campus haven for jazz artists, the Channing-Murray Foundation, made the big step up to the Auditorium for this year's visit. Seeking the recognition that he deserves and has been denied in the past, Coryell formed the Eleventh House in the fall of 1973. As fate would have it, the Mahavishnu Orchestra, whose high-energy fusion of jazz and rock had created a whole new market to exploit, disbanded soon afterward, and Coryell has since been scurrying to fill the void.

Coryell clutists and jazz purists would call the Eleventh Houses's performances a travesty of Coryell's past acoustic work and a sell-out, but I would call it explosive, invigorating, and one of the best musical performances of the season. Unfortunately, true to their dominant musical unsophistication, most music campus buffs didn't know about Coryell's new sound, as two-thirds filled Auditorium demonstrated.

Whereas Coryell's lyrical control and emotional intensity was easily enjoyed in the acoustic coziness of Channing-Murray, Friday the 13th's heavily-amplified performance was like culture shock.

The Eleventh House recreates the Mahavishnu sound with Mike Mandel's savage bending of synthesizer notes, Mike Lawrence's piercing trumpet blasts filtered through an echoing device, Coryell's own cord cascading and Alphonse



Dave Hainline

Larry Coryell

Mouzon's powerfully quick percusion work. "Birdfinger," "Low-Lee-Tah" and "Adam Smasher" all included the familiar instrument parallel-groupings and cascading note progressions that typify the intense excursions of the old Mahavishnu Orchestra.

Mouzon's aggressive and original style created most of the evenings visual excitement. Mid-way into his solo number, "Ism," potential tragedy struck when he slipped and fell off his stool at the beginning of a drum burst. Amazingly, everyone broke into hysterics, with Coryell laughing the hardest.

After a pleasantly harmonic acoustic solo, Coryell did an outrageous Hendrix-style guitar solo for an encore, threatening to destroy his ax at the climax by raising it high over his head, then leaving it lay on the floor whining. One wonders to what excesses Larry Coryell will lower himself in order to achieve commercial success.

J.J.



Mac Davis

Dave Hainline

Mac Davis

The Mac Davis Show was glossed over with a silver sheen that hung tenaciously to each of its composite parts, making it easy to forget this was a music concert. It wasn't really. It was just as it was billed: a show. But that's certainly not a sin, or even unusual, for a popular music concert.

Genesis's stage act, a sophisticated fusion of visual theatrics and classical-rock music that has drawn unanimous rave reviews nationwide, is a show. And the Mac Davis Show, in many ways, just as visually exciting, if you happen to be a Champaign executive type or one of millions of Americans who watch Johnny Carson every night with a bowl of popcorn and a beer.

There are important distinctions, however. Genesis has and continues to break established rock traditions (original music, a lead guitarist and remains seated, no encores, no back-up group) and is humble enough to laugh at itself. Mac Davis follows all the rules to the extent that he will, as he did on this night, use social mores to force his audience to like him and his music.

As back-up, Sammy Johns, a National Velvet cowgirl-type wearing tight jeans covered with silver studs, drew heavy panting from the males with her Tammy Wynette gurgle and teasing lyrics. The gentle swaying of her hips to the country-rock of the co-opted hippies behind her seemed almost incestuous in the formal atmosphere.

I expected Davis to somehow outperform Sammy Johns, but he didn't. He's got a nice voice for a former truck driver, but the gentle sameness of his ballads ("Come Smell the Roses," "One Hell of a Woman") thins it out quickly. TV jokes and a controlled hip swagger (isn't it naughty?) were inserted to disguise this thinness.

During the inevitable rendition of "I Believe in Music," Davis scolded the males for singing meekly by challenging their masculinity and generally making them look like fools if they didn't clap and sing along. Nobody likes a non-participant, right?

Gregg Allman

It was an unusual crowd for the Assembly Hall. The overt sterility naturally imposed by the concrete structure plus the rigid discipline the ushers attempt to enforce was strangely negligible. There was less of the neat, "looking sharp for the date" stiffness and more of the less stringent, "out for a good time" looseness.

Grass was uninhibitedly passed and the sharp hiss of opening beer cans was frequently emitted. But it wasn't obnoxiously rowdy audience. The atmosphere was simply heavy with the expectation of a night of good music from a brother.

Gregg Allman, with his luminous blonde hair flowing freely past his shoulders, delivered. On the surface Allman's talents aren't that pronounced. His organ playing has always been fairly inconsequential and he certainly doesn't have a good voice in the classical sense. But his songwriting talent has always been extremely strong. And, on stage, his rough, earthy vocals combined with his commanding stage presence communicates so much honest emotion that he has the ability to be absolutely captivating.

Surrounded by Cowboy, who also opened the show, a three part horn section and three female singers Allman played all of the songs from his solo album, **Laid Back,** a few Allman Brothers tunes and a couple of old songs with new arrangements to round out his concert repetoire. For the most part Allman maintained complete control over the band and seldom let it dominate him.

Luckily, he decided to dump the orchestra he took with him on his initial solo venture last spring. Though an orchestra is initially impressive, and this is especially true in Allman's case, it tends to overshadow the personality of the "star." For Allman to be successful in concert the mixture of mellowed sadness and resigned acceptance inherent in his songs must be communicated. Sometimes too much instrumentation can seriously impair this process of artist relating to his audience.

Even at this concert the horn section and, to a lesser extent, the back- up singers sometimes seemed to detract from the essence of Allman's songs. Both "Queen of Hearts" and "All My Friends" were made almost incomprehensible.

I'm sure that if the sound system was more attuned to the weird acoustics of the Assembly Hall the horns and singers would have been fantastic. But, at least on these songs, the total sound came through as a garble and Allman's vocals were badly muddled. These songs, happily, were exceptions and for the rest of the concert the sound system performed quite well.

Allman was most effective, rid of the horns and singers and working with a simple rock n' roll band (guitar, drums, and bass). His voice, not forced to compete with excessive noise, was strong, clear and surprisingly powerful. Chuck Leavall, who also plays for the Brothers, deserves accolades for his sparkling piano work.

Tunes that were particularly impressive were the versions of "Multi-colored Lady," "Ain't My Cross To Bear" and "Dreams." All were performed flawlessly.

"Dreams" and "Cross," both from the first Allman Brothers album, were most intense. It was strange to hear them without the searing guitar lines of Richard Betts and Duane Allman, but Allman, by himself, managed to put them across nicely. "Dreams," a strangely spacey song, was positively ethreal and "Cross" conveyed the perfect amount of fury borne out of frustration.



Chris Walker

Gregg Allman

"These Days," a Jackson Browne song, is a perfect vehicle for Allman s melancholy tinged voice and he had the sense to exploit it to full advantage. "Multi-colored Lady," possibly the best song he's ever written, was muck better than the studio version on **Laid Back.** A nice touch during this song was the varions rows of lights hung from the ceiling which blinked on and off intermittently during the first singing of the chorus. It is to Allman's credit that he had the taste to use the lights only once during the entire concert. It was a relief to see somebody avoid the excesses a lot of rock bands embrace.

Though I'm naturally happy that, as Allman announced, that the Brothers are still together, it's obvious that he can be a commanding artist on his own. Though the concert had a few flaws the high quality of the large portion of the show easily overwhelmed the few mediocrities. So, until the Brothers decide to tour, it's nice to know that Gregg can be counted on for a night of honest, intelligent music. The crowd went home quite pleased.

J.F.



Chris Walker

Jethro Tull

Jethro Tull

Ian Anderson, wielding his flute like a giant phallus, possesses a completely entrancing stage personality. Looking like a character straight out of a Shakespearian play, dressed in purple tights, knee-high, laced boots and a medieval troubador's jacket, Anderson is the key to the success of Jethro Tull. And although showing subdued contempt for the crowd, Anderson knows exactly what the audience likes and wants and that's exactly what he delivers.

For this tour, abandoning the "Passion Play" materials, which was thoroughly panned by the critics and met with yawns by their fans, Tull returned to the time-worn material of "Thick as a Brick" and "Aqualung," as well as healthy chunks from their recent album, "War Child" for their concert repetoire. Though the music was often second- rate and overly predictable, Tull's stage presence gave the capativated audience a night of very enjoyable entertainment.

Tull represents the nightclub aspect of the current popular music scene. Employing numerous stage gimmicks and props, Tull's music sometimes became submerged while the visual aspects turned out to be the essence of the show. The performance of the song "War Child" was punctuated by exploding, smoke-filled bombs, screaming sirens and bright bursts of light from above. Anderson's instrument changes (he played flute, acoustic guitar, saxophone and a bit of organ) were handled by a lovely young girl dressed as a magician's assistant. A zebra (anticipated by Anderson's definition of "boogie" as zebra shit) made an appearance and mockingly defecated on the stage. The bass player, Jeffrey Hammond-Hammond, promptly juggled the supposed shit.

But, aside from the props, it is Tull's stage antics which make the show. Anderson, having a tremendously expressive face and the grace of a ballet dancer, led the way. As well as being a musician, Anderson might be able to pass as a rather fine actor. Hamond-Hamond, resplendent in a suit of black and white stripes with a guitar to match, bounced around the stage like a kangaroo in heat. The other three members, guitarist Martin Barre, drummer Barriemore Barlow and keyboardist John Evan's weren't as noticeable, but they definitely added to Tull's manic presence.

The music wasn't quite as spectacular. The band played mostly old favorites which were bound to be well received by the audience. Often the soloes were repetitious and boring and, as already indicated, the music simply provided an innocuous backdrop for the group's stage antics. But, lest you get the wrong idea, Tull is a thoroughly professional band. The inherent time changes in Tull's music were handled flawlessly. Tull was well rehearsed and every note was right on the mark. But this professionalism sometimes seemed overbearingly mechanical.

One often felt that Tull, especially through Anderson, realizes that their music isn't exactly inspiring. Since the disasterous "Passion Play" tour, Tull seems willing to sacrifice its aesthetic interests for commercial success. The amazing thing is that Anderson, through his deprecating remarks and complete lack of seriousness, seems to be completely conscious of this and realizes that to please the audience he has to sacrifice his musical sensibilities. Actually, the lack of seriousness was refreshing considering the pretentiousness many rock bands communicate.

The music did, however, rise out of its general mediocrity at times and become quite inspiring. Anderson's extended flute solo during "My God" was well conceived and expertly performed. Though it sometimes showed an over reliance on electronic gimmicks, the sections which included "God Rest Ye Merry Gentlemen" and "Bouree" were generous.

Also, Evan's piano solo accompanied by a four-part string section (three violins and a cello), which appeared intermittently thoughout the concert, was excellent. Showing definite classical tinges, Evan's proved himself to be a very fine piano player indeed.

Though the music was often disappointing I was throughly enthralled by Tull's show. It was a night to be instantly enjoyed and not only to be dwelt on later. Tull knows how to please an audience and should be applauded for a nice evening of escapist entertainment.

J.F.

music in champaign









By Jon Jorstad

Compared to other college campuses, students here are fortunate to have a variety of music available during the school year. Local promoters of popular music had less of a problem signing national artists during the recession than they thought they would.

1974 brought no big changes in local music. Chances R continued 1950's and 1960's music, and the Red Lion Inn kept dance bands who walk the safe and secure line of top — 40 radio rock. Tom Parkinson, the Assembly Hall head honcho left the harder stuff for Star Course.

Changes were usually for the worst. Rich Warren, formerly with Nonesuch, Inc. music promoters, left town. With him gone, the Channing-Murray Foundation ceased as a house for nationally-known jazz and folk artists like Herbie Hancock, Chick Corea and David Bromberg. Warren's hard work and dedication with Nonesuch, Inc. brought non-commercial, high-quality music that attracted smaller audiences.

Tom Tanquary hoped to recreate Warren's success with Nonesuch (again), Inc. at the start of the school year. But without Warren's business savvy, and initiating with a budget in the red, Tanquary's company was almost destined for failure. Warren signed five acts a month, but Tanquary has yet to sign that many throughout the year.

Ruby Gulch, a small campustown bar, has helped shoulder the music loss. Traditionally a haven for those seriously involved in jazz, blues and country-rock, the Gulch brought in some real biggies in 1974. While money is still tight, widely-reknowned musicians like Roger McGuinn, Wendy Waldman, Country Joe McDonald, Jimmy Buffett, Phil Upchurch and Bill Quateman have turned to night clubs and small bars like Ruby Gulch to find an audience. For upcoming artists like Chicago's Luther Allison, and Heartsfield, Texas's Asleep at the Wheel and Poland's Michal Urbaniak, the Gulch presents a pleasant and informal atmosphere.

Urbaniak came in late January with Fusion, his new band. Urbaniak's cloddy appearance (blue jeans, football jersey) clashed vividly with his considerable talent (eleven years of classical training) on electric violin. Fused and harmonically entwined with Gulgowski's synthesizer and his wife's bizarre, electronically-enhanced vocal percussion, Urbaniak expressed emotions that changed rapidly from fear to joy, and sometimes a disturbing mixture of both.

Roger McGuinn brought a new band with him in late October, which unfortunately was the time for mid-term exams, so the Gulch was only half-filled. McGuinn, with the help of David Crosby and Bob Dylan, invented folk-rock as leader of the Byrds in the mid 1960's. His new band featured the Byrd's three-part harmony, McGuinn's own rich-sounding, electric 12-string, and dangerously loud volume levels, which created a beauty vivid enough to render more than people hysterical with delight.

October was a big month for Ruby Gulch. Besides the heart-warming antics of Jimmy Buffett, a rising folk-country singer, and the rich harmonies of Colours, a country-rock group, October brought Wendy Waldman. With the acoustic simplicity of guitar, piano and dulcimer, this West Coast folk-singer's ability to firmly grasp the audience's attention was almost magical. Her blend of country blues, Latin, mountain music and folk built a passionate fire rivaled only by the beauty of her face.

Although a grinding tour had physically drained him, Country Joe McDonald (of Country Joe & the Fish) put on a fascinating show when he brought former Fish guitarist Barry Melton with him to the Gulch in late February of '74. Using a minimum amount of energy, McDonald's singing was hardly inspired, but the creative political and social criticism lacing his lyrics more than made up for it. Like Jethro Tull's concert a year later, the profound messages conveyed transcended the musical failings. Drawing heavily from his latest album, "Paris Sessions," McDonald hit male chauvinism, Nixon, the war and transcendentalism.

Chicago folk-singer Bill Quateman made two appearances with his musical partner, Caleb Quaye, at Ruby Gulch after his sold-out solo Auditorium concert in late August. Quateman's willingness to play at the smaller Ruby Gulch and be closer to his listeners instead of exploiting his popularity is a credit to his integrity as an artist and human being. His success in both concert situations demonstrates his talented verstility with both acoustic and electric music.

During their regular schedule, the Gulch featured mostly Chicago blues (Hound Dog Taylor, J. B. Hutto and Mighty Joe Young) and local country-rockers (Appaloosa, Heartsfield, Timothy P and the Rural Route 3, Dixie Eiesel), with a noticeable shortage of jazz artists, attributed to the popularity of blues and country among locals.

As a place to see bands play, the Gulch is not the best place on campus in terms of comfort. Standing room often becomes scarce when acts like Luther Allison or Heartsfield are playing. However, its coarse wood decor contribute to



acoustics far superior to the Assembly Hall. The presence in the Gulch of local motorcycle gangs and assorted lunatics sometimes makes the atmosphere less than secure. However, the stories you hear about "that place" are most likely twisted out of proportion. On the whole, you will not find audiences more well-behaved, patient and understanding than those at Ruby Gulch. Nowhere else will you find people doing the "hokey pokey" at one o'clock in the morning, or Luther Allison playing a guitar solo just for you while standing on a nearby table.

Big Daddies is probably the most ideal bar for watching live bands. It has a large stage, a generous dance floor, and plenty of extra seats for watching. But Big Daddies is about three miles west of campustown — restricting the daily clientele to Parkland College students and Champaign businessmen. Big Daddies caters to this audience with bands that imitate Chicago and other top — 40 groups, usually with low competence and less originality.

Since Big Daddies changed management December 19, 1974, their quality of groups has deteriorated. Nothing outstanding has been at Big Daddies since Chase played there last April — six months before all but one of the band were killed in a plane crash. Chase had acquired an original high — energy jazz sound all their own, and won over the entire house, sending repercussions all over campus for days after they left town.

Like Big Daddies, Chances R encloses a world quite removed from the established music community on campus. The Greeks that frequent CR gather there mainly to drink and socialize, not listen to music. Outward appearances are much more important than at other bars, and music is for dancing.

The group Starcastle exemplifies what a local band must overcome to find wider recognition. An exceptional band with original material, Starcastle must sacrifice some of their songs for top-40 dance tunes and a Beatles medly when they play at Chances R. Bands at the Red Lion, Chances R and the T-Bird to a lesser extent are compelled to play dancing music, in many cases against their will and musical tastes. Those who apply pressure claim to know what the students like to hear. The truth is that money — lust gears managers to the safe sounds of the popular.

From February 1974 — February 1975, Star Course sponsored thirteen nationally-known artists in concert. In the same time period, the Assembly Hall sponsored eight concerts, but at only two of them did students comprise more

than 50 per cent of the audience. Assembly Hall concerts averaged only 29 per cent student attendance, compared with 73 per cent for the 13 Star Course events.

STUDENT ATTENDANCE

Event		
Johnny Cash (4-3-74)	722	7431
Charlie Rich (10-26- 74)	459	9787
Stevie Wonder (10-29-74)	4280	8558
Mac Davis (11-1-74)	947	6073
Carpenters (11-9-74)	2968	10,496
Guess Who (11-21-74)	2518	5615
Helen Reddy (2-3-75)	1663	7184
Seals & Crofts (3-25-74)	5375	8843

STAR COURSE

John Prine (4-74)	1580	2059
Leo Kottke (3-29-74)	1689	1919
J. Geils Band (4-13-74)	1799	4333
Harry Chapin (4-21-74)	1703	1912
Eagles/Marshall Tucker (4-25-74)	2304	4460
Bill Quateman (8-24-74)	1800	1886
Larry Coryell/Eleventh House (9-13-7474)	1136	1323
Nitty Gritty Dirt Band John Sebastian (9-19-74)	1227	2014
Billy Joel (10-10-74)	936	1128
Fleetwood Mac (10-25-74)	4135	6283
Gregg Allman (12-20-74)	2423	4613
Styx (2-13-75)	1762	1925
Jethro Tull (2-18-75)	6991	10,221

These figures are alarming since University students do not fund Star Course yet pay a fee support of $16.76 per student per semester to the Assembly Hall. As director of the Assembly Hall, Tom Parkinson has often claimed that he is committed to offering events for the local community as well as to students. These figures, however, show that he does not give students a fair share. Either Parkinson is as biased towards the local community as many have suspected, or he is incompetent as an organizer and controller of entertainment for students.

Indications are that Parkinson is filtering the advice of the Assembly Hall Advisory Committee quite heavily. He has stressed in interviews that the Committee's role is strictly advisory. That is, he can take their advice whenever he wants to, and take it into consideration if he feels like it. His only commitment to the committee is that they exist — unless overwhelming student opinion becomes a factor.

It became somewhat of a factor in the late fall when a new, independent promoter in nearby Normal, Ill., Hard Times Productions, announced upcoming concerts by Weather Report, Fairport Convention, Caravan, Gordon Lightfoot, Wishbone Ash and Donovan. Students questioned Parkinson and, to some extent, Star Course (whom the students are fairly happy with), why Hard Times was able to sign these groups and he wasn't. Parkinson explained that Hard Times had the use of the newly built Union Auditorium on the Illinois State Campus, and could therefore entice bands to play there. Music industry logic would dicate the opposite: that groups would be more likely attracted to the Assembly Hall merely because of its capacity to seat more people. It is also doubted whether the Union Auditorium was that well-known in the music industry, especially since both it and Hard Times were fairly new.

In the controversy that followed concerning the operations of the Assembly Hall, Parkinson offered further explanations on why certain groups passing through the state were not signed, or were not being sought. One reason he gave concerning several was that they had already appeared on campus in the past, and that he tried to avoid having groups come here a second time.

As of this date, three groups have already been here twice: Nitty Gritty Dirt Band, Jethro Tull, and the Guess Who. Also, this sort of rationale should be secondary to the students' actual perferences.

With excellent concerts by John Prine, J. Geils Band, Eagles, Marshall Tucker Band, Larry Coryell, Jethro Tull, Fleetwood Mac, Triumvirat, Stevie Wonder and others, 1974 was certainly a good year compared with past years — but there's room for improvement. Due either to ignorance and/or financial barriers, several important groups were missed. Bob Dylan and the Band were snubbed here because of a conflict with a scheduled basketball game (Dec. 1973). Former Channing — Murray regulars who have since expanded their audiences — Chick Corea and Herbie Hancock — and other jazz-rockers on tour (Weather Report, Mahavishnu Orchestra, Yes, Santana) were also sorely missed here.



Shall We Dance?

By Charla Krupp

"One-two-three, two-two-three, forward-side-together, back-side-together . . ."

To aspiring Fred Astaires and Ginger Rodgers, alias the 1,300 some students lucky enough to slide their way into ballroom dance classes this year, that rhymthmic repetition forever embeded in the mind decodes the fancy footwork of the fox trot.

Aside from footprint cut-outs pasted on the dance floor, ballroom dance is everything that Arthur Murray promises and more — it's worth one hour of credit in physical education. Three ballroom dance courses are offered, ranging in difficulty from basic to highly advanced. Since the basics have to be mastered first, ballroom dance I is a prerequisite for II, as II is for III.

Saying that ballroom dance I is a popular course is an understatement. Only 30 per cent of spring semester's 1,770 hopeful preregistrants, secured enrollment in one of 15 beginning classes. Four classes were later added to the 11 orginally listed in the timetable, due to the unexpected large number of preregistrants. But still, the demand is far greater than the supply, while instructors and room space are at a premium. About 15 per cent of the beginning students continue with ballroom dance II, while only five per cent make it to level III.

Every student knows what it means to come to the first meeting of a class unregistered, with hopes that a sympathetic instructor will make an exception to add just one more name to the roster. But about 20 unregistered students showed at the first meeting of a ballroom dance class, with better than average stories. One unregistered student said that he and his girlfriend (who was in the class) were getting married this summer and just had to have the same class, since they'd be dancing together the rest of their lives. Like



many others, he was admitted, providing he took the course on a no-credit basis.

Ballroom dance didn't always enjoy the popularity it does today. Five years ago, back in the days when physical education was an all-University requirement, ballroom dance had a considerable enrollment, but it wasn't the student favorite. When the requirement dropped in 1972, so did student interest. The boom in ballroom dance enrollment began fall semester last year and has picked up momentum ever since. Five instructors now teach ballroom dance compared to two in 1970.

Why the revived interest in ballroom dance? In a time when conservative trends, political apathy, career-consciousness and nostalgia make headlines, ballroom dance certainly fits in place. Dance instructor Lisa Glinsky attributes to the revival in part to today's music.

"Popular music is turning from acid rock towards big bands, instrumentals and softer sounds with definite rhythms easy to dance to," she said.

"Togetherness" is another reason for the come-back. "People like to dance closer together now, touching their partner," Glinsky said, mentioning the popularity of The Bump. Currently seen on television's American Bandstand as well as in the campus bars, couples dancing The Bump literally bump each other to the beat of the music. The Bump, however, is not taught in ballroom dance.

Aurora Villacourta, another dance instructor, gave psychological insight to the togetherness theory. "People now realize they need each other and enjoy the feeling of being wanted." Unlike ballroom dancing, dances of the 1960s sported a "do your own thing" philosophy in which each partner was independent of the other's movements. In fact, partners often danced with each other from across the dance floor.

Villacourta believes that students elect ballroom dance to cash in on the fun that their parents had. Some dances, however, are before our parents' time. The waltz, fox trot, swing, rhumba, polka, cha-cha and charleston set the agenda for ballroom dance I. Ballroom dance II teaches advanced steps to the beginning dances while introducing the tango, samba and Viennese waltz. This highly advanced course celebrates Latin American dance, adding the pasa doublé, merengue, mambo and quick-step to those already learned.

The general trend towards lifetime sports rather than team sports is seen by Dr. Rollin Wright, head of the physical education department. Ballroom dance, like tennis, is a lifetime sport to be enjoyed at leisure, requiring at the most one other person.





Hot rods, soda shop, juke box, bobby sox — the swing, commonly known as the jitterbug, seems to be reason enough to take ballroom dance. Glinsky said that class enthusiam reaches an all-time high during the swing session, the favorite among students. Two women last semester even dressed ala 1950s to complement Bill Haley and Comets' Rock Around the Clock. It's not uncommon to see ballroom dancers flaunt their just learned skills, as they take over the dance at such sophisticated ballroom establishments as Red Lion and Chances R.

Aside from the swing, juniors and seniors especially take ballroom dance in preparation for those inevitable wedding parties. It's also nice to give mom and dad something to show for your four years at college. And next time Uncle Ira invites you to rhumba, you no longer have to pretend to know what your feet are doing.

Because ballroom dancing is a social grace, students also learn etiquette in the course. To cure shyness and inhibitions, a relaxed atmosphere is essential. By the third class meeting, students generally feel at ease, according to Glinsky. "The confidence gained is often carried over to social situations outside of the classroom," she said. Although her class is informal, dance is taken seriously. To avoid bruised egos, she insists that students accept the first offer to dance they get. It's not always the man asking the woman to dance. Ladies choice is just as common, but leading and following is a different story. "For once, it's mandatory that the woman



take directions from the man," Glinsky tells her class on the first day.

She doesn't object to girlfriends and boyfriends being partners for the majority of class time, but students must dance around since learning comes from exposure to others. Friendships and romances have arisen from the class, and more than one marriage has resulted.

Aside from two class hours a week, there are Friday night practices in the street shoe gym of the IMPE building and four socials a semester in the Illini Union. Socials are open to everybody, ballroom dance class or not. Dance students are recommended, not required, to attend. The Rudy James band plays, cookies and punch are served and ballroom dance alumni get to brush up on their steps. One social is formal, giving one and all a rare opportunity to don a skirt or tie. Level III students will perform an exhibition dance show at socials this semester.

Ballroom dance enthusiasm at this University is not unique. Colleges nationwide are experiencing the same revival. Yale University went so far as to have a 15-piece band at their spring formal last year. For the first time in five years, tuxedo and formal dressed prom-goers waltzed and tangoed — and seriously at that. The overriding reason behind the increased interest in ballroom dance is probably because it's fun.

"One-two-three, two-two-three, turn-two-three, end-two-three."





Even some of the most liberated women on campus are following in their mothers' footsteps, planting themselves firmly in front of their television sets, immersed in the joys and sorrows that befall their favorite soap opera stars.

A closer look into the television room at 11 a.m. in the Union every weekday during "The Young and the Restless" or the long lunch lines in the dorms following the noon episodes of "All My Children" reveals that even men are working up a lather over the soaps.

After all, in Soapland a woman can marry a young doctor, leave him for a modeling job in New York, have an affair with her boss, refuse to divorce her husband, become involved in her new lover's murder, trick another man into marrying her, get pregnant, miscarry and finally be stricken with amnesia and forget the whole, miserable state of affairs.

If Erica, leading lady in "All My Children," can lead such an exciting life, why can't a neurotic housewife or eager young college woman do the same?

As an announcer used to say before each episode of "Rosemary," one of radio's first soap operas, "This is your story — this is you."

All the elements of everyday life are offered to Soapland's loyal viewers, and much more. Alchoholism, incest, abortions, impotency, drugs, illegitimate children, not to mention divorce run rampant throughout every serial.

Small towns, like Springfield in "The Guiding Light," Bay City in "Another World," and Monticello in "The Edge of Night" are usually the settings for soap operas, with themes focusing upon the domestic lives of the characters.

The principle characters are white, Anglo-saxon protestants, with an occasional Jew or Italian. They are usually professionals like doctors, lawyers, psychiatrists and teachers.

Never does a loyal soap fan learn about poverty in the city or fame and fortune won by a hard-working, honest politician. Soap operas deal with people that the majority of their fans can relate to.

While soap operas deal with the upper middle class, to survive on daytime television these people must also lead unusual lives, entangled in emotional relationships that become more intricate with each episode.

As any loyal soap fan knows, the ultimate happiness for the star if found in a happy marriage. Marriage to the soap heroine is the beginning and end of all the joys in life.

The Wonderful World of Soaps

By

Diane Breunig

"Marriage is all I've ever wanted," as one soap heroine put it, "A husband . . . like Roger . . . and a family . . . and a little house . . . like the one I was brought up in on Winston Street."

In the words of another heroine, "I wonder how people can so carelessly sacrifice the only real security that comes in life — a home. We should all strive to build and keep a peaceful, happy home in this world of unrest. It's our security for the future. It's our greatest chance for happiness."

Babies are a necessary part of the fulfilled woman in every soap opera. Any woman who loves her husband wants to have his baby. As a mother told her daughter, "You'll never know what fun life can be until you have your own baby in your arms." Her daughter replied, "I love your point of view about everything . . . It always seems so right."

Women in the soaps are capable of dealing with other people only on an emotional level, never on an intellectual one. Education and careers are secondary to having a successful marriage. Intelligence comes with maturity and experience for soap heroines.

While most soap heroines do not have careers, many give it a try at some time. Careers in medicine are popular, leaving the woman with enough time to spend at home, even if it's with her disloyal husband and his illegitimate children.

As for the men, most have careers but are seldom completely devoted to them. The career usually serves only to throw many complications into his love life or lives.

The woman must learn to cope with her husbands' career, which only drags him away from her. In the words of one father to his daughter, "That's a side of a man that's entirely apart from you. You can never compete with it any more than it can compete with you. To be the kind of man you can look up to and be proud of, he's got to love his work almost as much as he loves you."

The far-from-liberated woman is further reassured of her worth when her husband returns home from work and says, "Anything I ever amount to will be because of you."

Somehow, in the heroine's search for Her Man, pitfalls of every sort are encountered — crime, disaster, sudden death and most tragic of all, impotency.

The case of the impotent male is often seen in men who are crippled, blind, or critically ill. Here is a chance for a woman's motherly instinct to take over, resulting in an overprotected, helpless husband. At the same time, the heroine can justify those extramarital affairs that a happy sex life with a healthy husband would deny.

Without these episodes of heavy drinking, rape, amnesia and extramarital affairs, the soap operas could not thrive on daytime television.

The 1972-73 Nielsen ratings show that 76 per cent of all non-working women watch daytime television, while 54 per cent of all working women also manage to fit the soaps into their schedules.

The average viewer watches daytime television sometime between 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, averaging over seven hours a week. Women from 18-50 watch the soaps, with the larger audiences in the afternoon.

A survey taken by the A.C. Nielsen Research Firm in Northbrook, Illinois in December 1974, reveals that "As the World Turns" is the no. 1 daytime serial, followed by "Days of Our Lives." Other serials, in order of popularity, are as follows: "Another World," "The Doctors," "Search for Tomorrow," "All My Children," "General Hospital," "The Guiding Light," "The Young and the Restless," "Love of Life," "One Life to Live," "The Edge of Night" and "Somerset."

Corny as the soaps may be, a logical reason must exist to explain why 65 per cent of all women watch daytime television.

Perhaps the soap addict feels a sense of security in her life as she views the evil and corruption that befalls her soap heroines and heroes on television. Absorbed in their tragedy-stricken lives, she finds consolation in knowing that she can rise above these traumas in her own life.

On the other hand, the woman who struggles day-after-day to keep the house clean and take care of the kids has an opportunity to vicariously live the life of her favorite soap star.

But a woman does not have to be a victim of the housewife syndrome to be addicted to the soaps. One college woman mentioned that 25 per cent of her sorority sisters



watch soap operas regularly, skipping a hot meal for a sandwich in front of the television and often skipping lunch entirely.

Class schedules can either make or break a loyal soap fan. One woman said that during one semester, she spent from noon until 4 p.m. every day watching the soaps. She soon became depressed after getting involved in the lives' of the characters and was relieved when next semester's schedule forced her to give them up.

Several women admitted that they become interested in the soaps over Christmas vacation, thanks to mothers who turned them on to the joys of Soapland. Once back at school, these women were also forced to abstain from soaps to attend classes, unless of course, they could manage to schedule their classes around them.

Occasionally, a soap addiction becomes an obsession. Ellen Werdan, senior in communications, who is personally disgusted with the content of soaps, revealed how an old roommate "had the nerve" to ask her to tape her favorite soaps for her, since she had classes during their time slots.

Werdan hates the soaps, while noting that "usually a lot of the acting is very good. The actors and actresses are temporarily unemployed, out looking for a job and are forced to take a soap opera role. Actually, they are prostituting themselves because the lines are so bad," she said.

Other anti-soapers agreed with Werdan who said that she can turn on a soap opera once every four months and still know what was happening.

Marge Chichon, sophomore in LAS, also hates the soaps. "I would rather talk to someone. I have problems of my own and prefer not to waste my time watching the soaps."

Another loyal University soap fan said she has been watching "Another World" since she was in eigth grade. She was introduced to the soaps by her grandparents who believed that experience is the best teacher and that lessons can be learned from the trials and tribulations that befall the soap stars.

One woman mentioned that ignorance of the latest in soap events can turn the most popular student into a social outcast. "Soaps are a real social thing," she said. "Many conversations center around analyzing and cutting down soaps and especially discussing what Erica is up to."

Loyal Soapland lovers can thank Irna Phillips, a 1923 graduate of the University of Illinois, for her early contributions to the world of soap.

"It is safe to say that she is the single most important influence on television soaps," wrote Madeleine Edmondson and David Rounds, writer and actor respectively for "Love of Life" and authors of the book, **The Soaps.** "Not only has she originated some of the most successful and most copied shows, but she is called in as a consultant when ratings dip or new writers need guidance."

A native of Chicago, the city dubbed as originator of the soaps, Phillips began her reign in 1932 as one of the most famous names in soap history. She began working for WGN writing scripts for a family serial called "Painted Dreams."

It's theme was the classic story that prevails in soaps today — marriage, love and motherhood were the goals of a successful woman.

Later, the title was changed to "Today's Children," which spoke of the "dream that a woman has been painting all her life . . . There are three colors that have stood the test of all time," said the heroine Frances. "They are the colors that are the foundation of all the dreams of all the men and women in the world — the colors of love . . . family . . . home."

Phillips is in part responsible for creating television's answers to many of the problems that face married couples. As any loyal soap fan knows, the most convenient way to end a marriage is death or a sudden case of amnesia.

In one of Phillips' episodes, a man left his wife for another woman. Rather than have the evil villain be rewarded by happily marrying another woman, Phillips gave him what he had coming.

"I killed him off," she said. "He went to Florida, fell over, and hit his head."

Changes take place in soap operas during amnesia spells which could otherwise never happen. In "All My Children", Phil Brent learns of his illegitimate parentage, loses his memory and leaves for New York forgetting his love for Tara, his old sweetheart.

Phillips' first amnesia victim suffered a blow on the head. Today, psychological shock leading to amnesia is more frequently used, as in "Days of Our Lives" where a Korean war veteran gets amnesia. After being transformed by plastic surgery, he returns home to a family who doesn't recognize him and falls in love with his own sister.

Soapland has continued to be an expression of our culture for almost fifty years. Countless numbers of un-American soap haters curse their poorly-written, trite scripts, abhor the decayed morals of the stars and ask themselves, "What good are they?"

But most loyal soap fans often ask themselves this same question as they tune in day after day to the continuing adventures of their heroes and heroines. Housewives still burn their suppers on the stove, students still force themselves to skip classes and forget homework to be with their loved ones in Soapland.

The soaps must go on . . . and on . . . and on. Like sands through the hourglass, like the days of our lives.

Organization Hits Film City

Chris Walker



Students rush from the Auditorium after the 7 p.m. showing of "The Way We Were."

By Frannie Sanders

Since the first time Moe hit Curley and Charlie Chaplin slipped on a banana, student audiences have been captivated by the big silver screen. Films are not the only form of campus entertainment although students often choose weekend activities by deciding which movie to see.

The insatiable movie-going appetite is served by four campus film agencies: Cinema Guild, Illini Union Student Activities, Film Society and the Expanded Cinema group. Non-campus groups include the University YMCA, McKinley Foundation and Channing-Murray Foundation. Intense competition, however, has put these agencies at odds with each other while students lose out as a result.

A typical situation is illustrated by Group A who booked a Western long in advance but discovered the week of the showing that Group B is showing a better Western the same day. Group A calls the distributor and switches its order to a poor quality print of a comedy as a last minute replacement.

To prevent this dilemma and to meet student film demands, the University's first Film Council was organized in November. The council's purpose, according to Dan Perrino, dean of campus programs and services and Film Council initiator, is to "develop some mutually coordinated program to give sense to our present disjointed film effort on campus."

All campus organizations which show films in University buildings and charge admissions will be under Film Council control as part of the new guidelines. A program-coordinating committee, representing the various film groups, will meet regularly to discuss the following semester's bookings. According to Larry Taylor, assistant dean of campus programs and services and council chairman, the 15-to 20-member committee will probably be formed fall semester 1975.

Establishing a calendar of films scheduled will be one of the committee's major attempts. The secretary would be responsible for communication between film groups and would be contacted before a booking is made to prevent duplication and avoid space assignment confusion. The Film Council proposal stipulates a group cannot show a film presented by another group until 30 days later. A film policy outlining group needs would facilitate dealing with film distributors. With a program coordinating committee, distributors would be forced to contend with a large, strong unit instead of the existing small, isolated groups. Distributors won't be able to make last-minute film cancellations or send bad prints, Taylor said. The committee could also force down advertising rates through block advertising or "refuse to advertise as a group," Taylor said.

To ensure that committee members do not violate rules, an advisory committee of six administrators will organize equipment and space utilization, mediate between the film committee and adminstrators and resolve intergroup conflicts, Taylor said. John Frayne, associate professor of English and Film Society chairman, said some committee members are opposed to setting a quality standard. Frayne is optimistic despite objections to the lack of concrete guidelines.

Taylor said the committee's attitude that movies are fundraising activities will improve film quality. The film calendar will prevent agencies from being forced to make last-minute bookings. When agencies feel economically secure they may offer a wider film variety, Taylor said. But the council may itself be economically unsteady. Taylor proposed a re-allocation of funds within the University. Another alternative would tax film agencies proportional to attendance. But if the seat tax is instituted "you can bet the groups will end up passing the extra cost on to students," Frayne said.



Jeff Marsh

Are Double A's Worth The Wait?

By Margie Kriz

The waiting begins early the night before. At first, only a few people mull around outside the Assembly Hall ticket office. Some come prepared to spend the night with all the conveniences of a backyard campout — sleeping bags, radios and food. The line grows and students impatiently wait for roll call, hoping others won't show. The leader makes his last few roll calls before the ticket office opens at 9 a.m.

This method of getting good tickets for a top name artist or group has been disputed throughout the year as inadequate and unfair. Competition for the top numbers is keen, with phone-in lines forming even before concert contracts are signed.

Although Star Course members denied Jethro Tull was scheduled, students registered as line leaders at both the Assembly Hall and Illini Union ticket offices. Anyone wanting a place in line contacted line leaders, provided they knew who they were.

With the limited array of big name artists on campus, the Jethro Tull rumor spread like wild fire. Star Course senior manager Marty DeGood said no contract was signed, but somehow students were convinced the group was coming.

The line leaders took roll calls weeks before ticket sales were publicized. "But if you know someone in charge or they know you, you don't have to show up," Mike Ireland, senior in business, claimed. "It's all fixed." By the time Star Course announced Tull was coming, lines for each ticket office had over 100 students, each allowed to buy 10 tickets; students in the block sales line were able to buy more.

On the morning tickets went on sale, the lines twisted around the Assembly Hall. One girl who found out about the phone-in lines after ticket sales were announced, said she waited from 9 a.m., when the Assembly Hall ticket office opened, to noon before she could buy tickets, and only got C-section tickets.

At the Illini Union ticket office "the line leaders got their tickets and took off," Fred Speck, sophomore in LAS said. "Everyone was just cutting in line. I didn't even end up getting any tickets because of what was left by the time they were done." In both cases telephone and roll call lines presented problems. But according to Tom Parkinson, Assembly Hall director, the ticket line policy has always worked well. "You see, I don't think there's a very big problem," he said.

But students and administrators disagree. Claims of unfair practices arise every time a concert is held. Previous line leaders admit getting inside information from Star Course or the Assembly Hall Advisory Committee, the two groups that sponsor most University concerts.

In October, students wanted to eliminate the phone-in line system by camping overnight by the Assembly Hall ticket office on a first-come, first-serve basis. The attempt failed as the first Fleetwood Mac tickets were sold to the phone-in line students when Dan Perrino, dean of campus programs and services, ruled that the group demonstrating

first interest in tickets would get the first position in line. Since the phone-in line leader had registered with the Assembly Hall ticket office several days before the campers had begun their vigil, the phone-in line eame first.

The Fleetwood Mae eonfrontation didn't change Parkinson's ticket stance. "There was a lot more talk than problem," he said, "Few problems have developed in the tieket lines sinee this system began. What we do is recognize one student as official line captain. We'll recognize this line for 30 days." The time limit was set to prevent students from starting a line for an unscheduled show that might some day eard could cause problems.

The eommittee has also looked into mail order tickets distributed on a first-come first-served basis. "There's quite a bit of interest by a few people, but it doesn't seem that the alternatives are that much different," Parkinson said. "The alternatives have all been tried or considered before and discarded."

Parkinson has repeatedly said that ticket lines should be student controlled. "There's no reason why the Assembly Hall should be concerned with police efforts and line policy. "I feel, and so do the other ageneies that sell tickets (Krannert Center for the Performing Arts and Illini Union), that



Jeff Marsh



Gregory Gaymont

come to the University..

Shortly after the Fleetwood Mac ineident Perrino and the advisory committee discussed a new line policy. Of alternatives diseussed, most interest was shown in a lottery system, Bruce Silverglade, advisory committee member, said. The lottery system, used for basketball ticket sales until this year, allows ticket buyers to send their names to the ticket office to be chosen at random. The system was discontinuted because of lack of personnel. But Silverglade said the advisory committee and Star Course volunteers could help.

A time card system, used at Illinois State University, has also been considered. Time cards are distributed to students interested in buying tickets a week before ticket sales begin. A schedule is posted indieating at what time each card will be honored. But student attempts to obtain more than one

the student affairs office should take care of line policy."

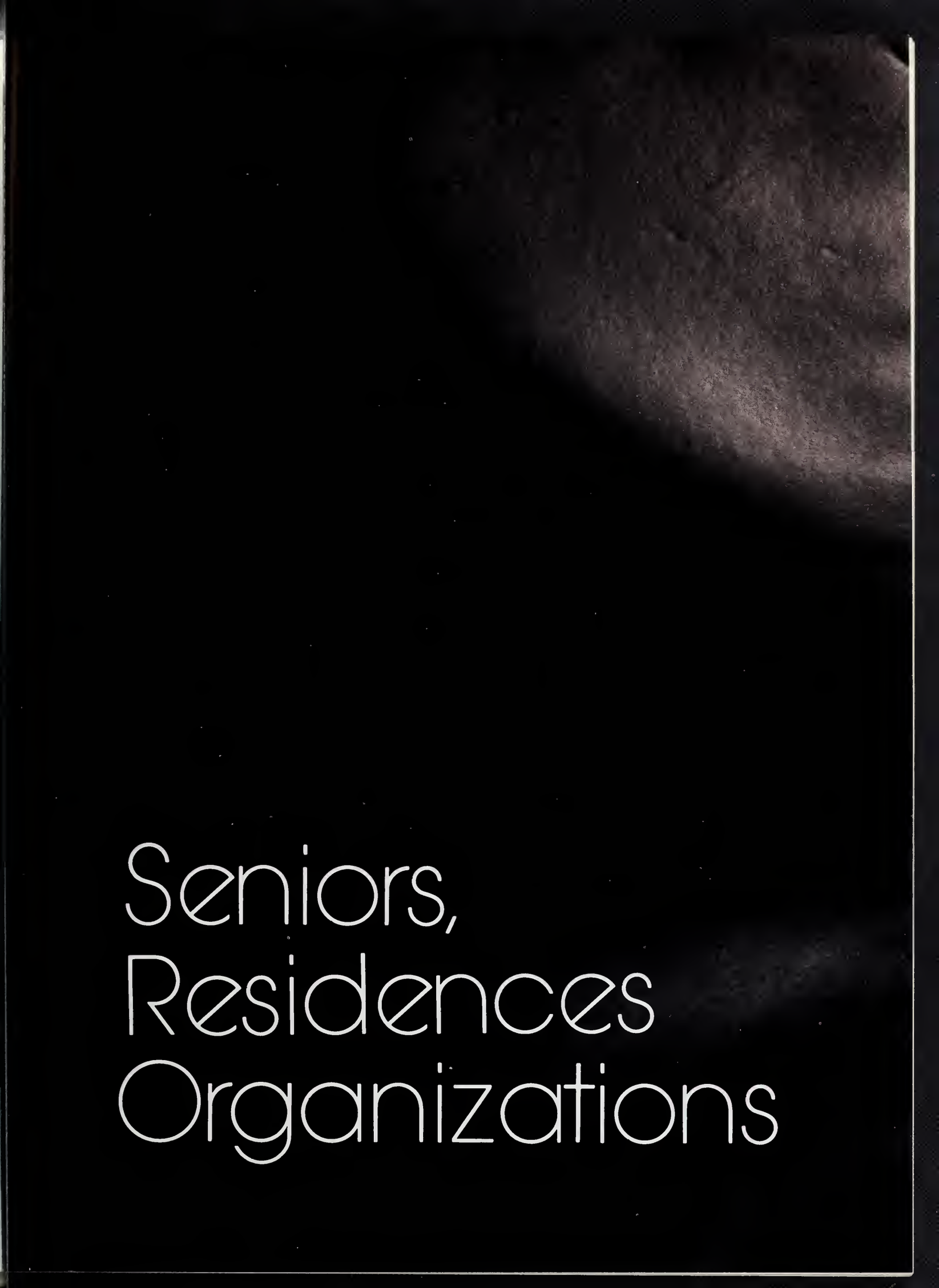
Perrino said the responsibility lies with the groups sponsoring the concert or event. "The people who sell tiekets or sponsor a concert should be in charge," he said. Parkinson would have to approve any new system that might be used at the Assembly Hall.

"Every once in a while when we have a big show and tickets go fast, we have complaints," he said. "People find that they aren't getting the tickets they want, so they think that there's some hanky panky going on. If they don't get the tickets they want that's because someone else has already bought them."

For Jethro Tull, it seemed that Jeffrey Silverman, member of Zeta Beta Tau fraternity and sophomore in business, had bought the tickets everyone wanted. On Feb. 7, Silverman sold two $6 AA tickets for $40 to a Daily Illini reporter who turned the matter over to University police and administrators. ZBT had purchased 153 AA tickets in the Jethro Tull block sale which allows any housing unit to buy a number of tickets equal to twice the number of residents in the unit. Individual ZBT members also bought at least 40 more tickets in the 10 ticket and under line. There were AA tickets available for the concert.

University police received two additional scalping complaints, including one from John Barr, senior in LAS, who purchased two tickets at $15 each. Results of the police investigation were turned over to the state's attorney for possible proseeution. The 1973 Revised Illinois Statutes provides for fines up to $5,000 for each ticket sold for more than printed price.

75:


Seniors,
Residences
Organizations



Agriculture

When the University was chartered in 1867 as the Illinois Industrial College, the College of Agriculture was one of the original units. Today, the College of Agriculture is the land-grant agricultural college for the State of Illinois. The college is considered to have one of the highest quality programs in the country and provides both undergraduate and graduate instruction in agriculture and home economics.

The college has approximately 2450 students, of which 520 are seniors. Students can choose from 26 options and majors in agriculture and select from 275 agriculture courses. Agriculture students can choose from such specialized areas as agricultural industries, agricultural science, forest science, ornamental horticulture, wood science and others. Home economic students in the School of Human Resources and Family Studies choose from 10 options and 70 courses in areas such as apparel design, general home economics, home management, foods and nutrition and others. Special programs combine agriculture or home economics with business administration, communications, engineering or law.

Along with the diversity in agriculture instruction the college is also located in one of the greatest agricultural regions of the world. The advantages of such a region are very great for teaching and research in agriculture. The college maintains greenhouses, herds and flocks of farm animals, farms and orchards. The farms and fields consist of 2,600 acres in the state of which 1,850 acres are in Champaign County.







The College of Agriculture is by law responsible for the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Cooperative Extension Service. The Agricultural Experiment Station was established in 1888 and combines research in agriculture, home economics and veterinary medicine. The research emphasizes the economic and sociological aspect of man and his environment. Results of the research are distributed through the statewide Cooperative Extension Service and in scientific journals. Research is conducted on campus at Morrow Plots, South Farms and other agriculture buildings. Statewide field facilities are also used.

The Cooperative Extension Service was established in 1914. Serving all 102 Illinois counties, agriculture and home economic specialists and advisors are responsible for community development in agriculture, home economics and 4-H Club work.

The college also works with international and national agriculture programs, which are directed by the United States State and Agriculture Departments. Study abroad programs, in coordination with five other Big 10 Universities, are also offered to students for eight weeks in the summer.

In the last three years enrollment in the College of Agriculture has increased by 25 per cent. Assistant Dean C. D. Smith sees this increase in agriculture enrollment as a trend toward an awareness of food, fiber, environment, natural interest in the outdoors, and in general, the needs of people.

Richard Acosta, Chicago
Martha Albrecht, Ohio
[illegible] Alexander, Lincoln
Dianne Allen, Delavan
[illegible] Anderson, Maple Park
Wilma Anderson, Tiskilwa

Paul Ausbeck, Oak Park
Mary Baker, Collinsville
Alan Barbre, Crossville
Beckie Bauer, Woodland
Charlotte Behle, Elkhart
Byron Benner, Tuscola

Arlys Benzon, Cambridge
Stephen Beyers, Oconee
William Bishop, Henry
Cynthia Blundell, East Peoria
Donald Boggs, Macon
Kathryn Bosch, Longview

Michael Bovio, Rockford
Harold Bowen, Robinson
Sally Boyle, McNabb
Jamie Bremer, Metropolis
Bruce Briggs, Stonington
Nancy Briggs, Stonington

Leslie Brockett, Libertyville
Diane Brown, Wilmette
Nancy Butz, Kankakee
Rebecca Carlisle, Carthage
Michael Carls, Arenzville
Thomas Carmichael, Rochelle

Gregg Carr, McNabb
Gale Clark, Galva
Rebecca Clark, Homer
Rhonda Cohen, Chicago
Jeffrey Colglazier, Lewistown
Robert Conner, Canton

Dottie Conroy, Galva
David Cook, Rock Falls
Mary Costello, Mount Prospect
James Craft, Assumption
Nancy Crump, Arlington Heights
Joyce Cutright, Greenup

Larry Dallas, Tuscola
Leonard Daugherty, West Union
Michael Davis, Champaign
Gregory Deakin, Cuba
Patricia Denning, Pekin
John Deuth, Polo

Russell Deverell, Kingston
Douglas DeVries, Momence
Linda DeVries, Forreston
Lyle DeVries, Forreston
Rebecca Diller, Aurora
Paul Doescher, Libertyville





John Doty, Mattoon
Lawrence Doyle, Glen Ellyn
Patricia Duval, Herscher
Sarah Duvick, Sandwich
Rodney Dye, Fenton
Gary Ebert, Frankfort

Martha Edwards, South Beloit
James Ehrhardt, Emington
Robert Elliott, Sheffield
Jody Ellyne, Lincolnwood
Judy Ernst, West Chicago
Mellisa Fehrenbacher, Easton

Roger Ferguson, Findlay
Martha Fischer, Centralia
William Frank, Wenona
Nancy Frederick, Evanston
Elizabeth French, Fairfield
Lucy Froehle, Cochabamba, Bolivia

Julian Fruhling, Penfield
Chris Gory, Rochester
Marie Gorski, South Holland
Donna Greene, Champaign
John Greenleaf, Decatur
Thomas Griswold, Big Rock

Connie Gritton, Paxton
Gordon Haase, Monmouth
James Hankes, Sugar Grove
Donna Hansen, Kankakee
Lois Hanson, Urbana
Larry Hantle, Belleville

Nancy Hardy, Lee
Kevin Harms, Fairbury
Renee Harris, Urbana
Susan Hastings, Evergreen Park
Gerald Hausam, Peoria
Susan Haws, Deerfield

Susan Hawrysio, Posen
Gerald Heisner, Beecher
Linda Hiltabrand, Oglesby
Truth Hoedebecke, Teutopolis
Cynthia Holmstrom, Farmington
Ruel Iliff, Washburn

Mary Inskeep, Elmwood
Patti Jackson, Ellis Grove
Karen Jacobson, Chicago
Mark Jahraus, Champaign
Taffy Janssen, Benson
Randall Jeppson, Lostant

Barry Jesse, Varna
Alva Johnson, Fairfield
Nancy Johnson, Kankakee
Karen Kalkstein, Chicago
Linda Kaneski, Northwales, Pa.
Linda Karasek, Villa Park

Charlotte Keim, Waterloo
Kathryn Kelley, Urbana
Thomas Kelley, Camp Grove
Karen Kelly, Chicago
Ronald Kensinger, Westchester
Richard Kesler, Champaign

Laura Kiolbasa, Oak Park
Jocelyn Kirby, Western Springs
Judy Klymus, Downers Grove
Steve Koenig, Mount Carmel
Ann Kolkebeck, Homewood
Donald Komp, Princeville

Robin Kramer, Glenview
Debra Krause, Elmhurst
Robert Lawson, St. Augustine
Mary Lee, Granite City
Cynthia Leighton, Westchester
Gregory Lepper, Ashland

Melinda Lewis, Delavan
Jill Linck, Danville
Richard Lindell, Orion
Dennis Linker, Champaign
William Littrell, Wolflake
Gayle Malley, La Grange

Susan Marconi, Chicago Heights
Gary Martin, Edelstein
Gary Martin, Alexander
Kevin Massie, Beardstown
Pamela McBride, Arlington Heights
Judith McGrew, Avon

Daryl Mealiff, Hamilton
Janice Meisner, Skokie
Edward Mercer, Humboldt
Lorraine Metcalf, Flossmoor
James Meyer, Peotone
Paul Mitchell, Enfield

Jaymes Mortensen, Mokena
Geoffrey Mowry, Champaign
Robert Mueller, East St. Louis
Daniel Munch, Umefamora
Jeffrey Myers, Findlay
Roger Naylor, Ashton

Kathleen Nelson, Champaign
Ronald Neuhaus, Chicago
Patricia Niehaus, Champaign
Richard Nightingale, Orion
Frank Nordstrom, Tiskilwa
Gary Nyberg, Roanoke

Gary Obrecht, Rockford
Gwen Olson, Carbondale
Kathleen Painter, LeHarpe
Christine Pawlowski, Northbrook
Sheila Pechter, Chicago
Janet Peters, Chicago Heights





Nancy Pijacek, Elmhurst
Edward Potts, Carmi
Robert Prange, Walshville
Karen Prochaska, Lombard
William Prochnow, Urbana
David Queckboerner, Chadwick

Julia Read, Henry
Beverly Residori, Reddick
George Richardson, Spring Grove
Ronald Riegel, Urbana
Anita Roskamp, Sutter
Joyce Rothe, Brighton

Jeff Russe, Ashwood, N.J.
Gary Schinderle, Champaign
Janene Schroeder, Deerfield
Janey Schroeder, Deerfield
Louis Schwerer, Blandinsville
Robert Seelif, Oak Park

June Segreti, Oak Park
Frank Selme, Rock Falls
Susan Shade, Quincy
Roger Shupe, Mendon
Stephen Skuba, Eagerville
Anne Slater, Winnetka

Rebecca Smith, Joliet
Charles Spencer, White Hall
Phyllis Stahnke, Belvidere
Mary-Helen Steindler, Park Forest
Mary Stoutenborough, Maroa
Darrell Sundell, Mundelein

Linda Sus, Berwyn
John Sutor, Wataga
Doreen Swakon, Park Ridge
Elizabeth Swanson, DeKalb
Douglas Thompson, Atlanta
Billy Treece, Jonesbord

Dana Walker, Carthage
William Warden, Hillside
Elizabeth Watson, Urbana
Richard Webb, Glen Ellyn
Kathryn Weller, La Grange
David Wengerhoff, Northbrook

Maria Westermeier, Park Ridge
David Wetzel, Mattoon
William Whipple, Utica
Dalene Williams, Hinsdale
Geri Williams, Glen Ellyn
Mary Williamson, Champaign

Christine Wilson, McNabb
Patricia Wilson, LeRoy
Kathleen Zitney, Rockdale



Commerce

The purpose of the College of Commerce and Business Administration is to provide educational experiences that will enable students to develop their potential for leadership and service to business, government and academic areas. The college is divided into four undergraduate departments: economics, accounting, finance and business administration.

Business administration is the largest of the four departments with nearly 250 graduates in 1974. Two majors are available to students in this department — business administration and marketing.

The accountancy department gradnated 195 students last year, and finance and economics graduated 175 and 33 respectively.

Despite the seemingly expanding business sector, many graduates lacked definite plans upon graduation. Nearly 100 of the business administration department's graduates were "seeking employment" or "undecided" upon graduation. However, Assistant Dean Tom A. Yancey said that while the number of employment opportunities were somewhat reduced from the previous years, most graduates were eventually obtaining jobs in their field. Those who remained unemployed generally did so by choice — mainly a resistance to moving to distant employment opportunities. On the other hand, accountancy majors seemed to have less trouble locating jobs, with fewer than 25 per cent reporting any difficulty or indecision.

Over 50 per cent of the economics graduates went on to graduate or law school, taking the advice of the University's



Office of Career Development and Placement. The office strongly recommends economic majors obtain an advanced degree as jobs in this field are difficult to come by without one. In fact, only three of the department's graduates obtained employment last year, or less than 10 per cent. A similar situation exists in the finance department where fewer than a third of the graduates were able to obtain jobs. About an equal number went on to graduate school and the others were seeking employment.

The college currently has 3,738 students enrolled, a 50 per cent increase since the 1971 enrollment of 2,437. This dramatic increase accounts, in part, for the large number of graduates still unemployed upon graduation.

The starting salary for graduates in all four fields ranged from a high of $1,125 per month to $450, but the average was $923. Accounting remained the most renumerative, offering the average graduate a monthly salary of $996, while economics graduates received nearly $200 less than that a month.

The college's four year program is based on a core of business requirements, a specialization in one area of business and a generous number of courses elected from other colleges to insure a liberal education. Through a cooperative arrangement with the Division of Social Sciences, students in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences may major in economics or finance.

Glen Abrahams, Deerfield
Judith Ahern, Portland, Ore.
Christopher Akin, Arlington Heights
Herbert Anders, Dolton
Robert Anderson, Morton Grove
David Aplington, Peoria

Stewart Appelbaum, Pleasant Hill
Lee Arbus, Skokie
James Ardissono, Lombard
Steven Arnold, Rock Island
Douglas Arnold, Schaumburg
Mead Babcock, Chillicothe

Steven Bandolik, Glenview
Wayne Barbier, Elmhurst
Nancy Barshinger, Sycamore
Annette Bates, Urbana
Barbara Bauer, Decatur
Robert Bazzetta, Peoria

Daniel Beagley, Glen Ellyn
Jack Beaumont, Park Ridge
David Beck, Glenview
Louis Bergantino, Westchester
John Berger, Dolton
Bradley Berman, Northbrook

Fred Beschorner, Washburn
Kenneth Bettenhausen, Frankfort
Brian Birnbaum, Berwyn
Janet Blair, Charleston
Julianna Blumenthal, Chicago
Robert Bogdanoff, La Grange

Nancy Boim, Urbana
Marjorie Bradley, Sheffield
Carol Brauer, Homewood
JoAnn Brink, Danville
Gary Brown, Streator
J. Dale Brown, Decatur

Jay Brown, Skokie
Ronald Bryant, Carmi
Robert Bunchman, Mount Vernon
George Buzard, Glenview
David Byrd, Polo
Maribeth Cagney, Chicago

Charles Cardella, Glenview
Karen Caughey, Orion
Raymond Cebold, Orland Park
Laury Chez, Skokie
Richard Clark, Champaign
Richard Clevenger, Champaign

Samuel Cohn, Glenview
William Coolley, Brocton
Robert Collins, Urbana
Steve Collsen, Lombard
Thomas Crotty, Evergreen Park
Linda Culver, Springfield





Steven Dammann, Anna
A. Bruce Darin, Skokie
Laurel Davis, Aurora
Michael Davis, Polo
Ralph DeRose, Waukegan
Steven Deifel, Urbana

Judith Devaney, La Grange Park
August Dipazo, East Alton
James Dominguez, Chicago
Gordon Donovan, Evanston
Robert Duginer, Middletown
Thomas Durkin, Westchester

James Ellsworth, Urbana
Donna Evans, Clinton
John Evans, Clinton
Marc Fagot, Danville
David Feinartz, Champaign
Lawrence Fey, Chicago

Edward Freidinger, Pekin
Julie Fritz, Northbrook
Ilene Galassi, Frankfort
Gary Galvin, Glen Ellyn
Ronald Gareiss, Oak Lawn
James Gassell, Skokie

Angelyn Geraci, Park Forest
William Gilliland, Park Forest
Stuart Gilman, Glenwood
Jim Ginzkey, Bloomington
Robert Glasa, Champaign
Elaine Goelz, Park Ridge

David Goettsch, Morton
David Graffram, Elgin
Ronald Greene, Urbana
Douglas Greenman, Palatine
John Gummersall, Wilmette
Mark Guthrie, Champaign

Robert Hagen, Decatur
Beverly Hall, Lake Bluff
Ronald Hancock, Carmel, Ind.
Keven Hansen, Niles
James Harmon, Elburn
Jacqueline Heinen, Winnetka

Gary Hemmer, Belleville
Barry Hertzberg, Chicago
Gwen Hewitt, Palos Park
Barbara Hiatt, Amboy
James Hickey, Joliet
Bonnie Hickmann, Barrington

Marvin Hoffman, Olivette
Michelle Hojnacki, Champaign
Jon Holt, Carthage
John Houghtlin, Evanston
Susan Huddleston, Lawrenceville
Wayne Hulting, Urbana

Roger Irland, Highland Park
Lee Jacobson, Chicago
Richard Jahnke, Normal
Steven Jeske, Kankakee
Craig Johnson, Joliet
Janice Johnson, Urbana

Stephan Johnson, Peoria
Robert Jorgensen, Glenview
Richard Kaiser, Bellwood
Dennis Kamper, Belleville
Jerry Kantner, Mahomet
Edward Karasek, Berwyn

Michael Karoff, Evanston
Robert Kaufmann, Skokie
William Keating, Arlington Heights
David Knieriem, Pekin
Robert Kravich, Burbank
David Krehbiel, Geneva

Donald Kron, Des Plaines
Donald Krueger, Mundelein
Milton Kruger, Peotone
Robert Kuchanz, Harwood Heights
Richard Kukla, Chicago
Gary Kusmierczak, Collinsville

Stephen Lamothe, Urbana
Loren Lange, Glenview
Ronald Lapins, Vhicago
John Lariviere, Champaign
Ray Laughlin, Peoria
Douglas Licht, Mahomet

Roberta Liebovitz, Skokie
Beverly Limestall, Waterloo
Richard Lindemann, Lansing
William Lynch, Western Springs
Richard Lloyd, Park Ridge
Debra MacLaughlin, Chicago

Roman Maffenbeier, Chicago
Gary Manthe, Cambridge
Gregory Matic, Palos Heights
Russell Mayerfield, Evanston
Tony McAnally, Cicero
Forest McClelland, Pawnee

Thomas McDaniel, Pinckneyville
Edward McElroy, Geneva
James McGrath, Flossmoor
James McKinstray, Mount Carmel
Neill McKinstray, Mount Carmel
John McKinzie, Bloomington

Charles McMurray, Rock Island
Donald McMurray, Western Springs
John McNicholas, Jr., Dolton
Mark Mendelson, Glencoe
Michael Merkin, Skokie
Robert Meyer, Milford





Dennis Mickey, Decatur
Michael Miller, Oak Lawn
Willie Miller, Evanston
Steven Milstein, Skokie
Garry Moody , Chicago
Bruce Morrison, Riverdale

William Neumann, Glenview
Bruce Newman, Chicago
William Norwell, Highland Park
Kevin Nosbisch, Kankakee
William Oberholtzer, Pontiac
Deborah Ohlson, Joliet

Kenneth Paetsch, Blue Island
Robert Pankauskas, Chicago
Frank Papke, Rockford
Theodore Pasierb, Westville
Jon Paul, Western Springs
Susanne Peterson, Plainfield

Barbara Petronis, Hazel Crest
Constance Pickrell, Winnetka
David Portman, Skokie
Marian Power, Chicago
Lucinda Powers, Murphipboro
James Pratt, Palatine

David Prosperi, Elmhurst
Darrel Quinn, Rochelle
Eric Rahn, Lake Bluff
David Reichard, Urbana
Mark Richmond, Niles
John Riley, Champaign

Lance Rissman, Evanston
David Robbins, Elmhurst
Marcus Roder, Waukegan
David Romig, Carmi
Jane Romweber, Hazel Crest
Harold Roppel, Champaign

Gary Rosen, Morton Grove
Richard Rosendahl, Melvin
Lewis Ross, Chicago
Paul Ruby, Hoffman Estates
Garry Ruick, Villa Park
James Russell, Mattoon

Richard Saillard, Urbana
Robert Sampson, Wheaton
Steven Sander, Norridge
Steve Saratore, Matteson
Steve Sarovich, Champaign
Robert Scheffel, Champaign

William Scheffel, Godfrey
Donald Schlax, Chicago
Janet Schrieffer, Glenview
Thomas Schuldt, Rockford
Michael Scott, Libertyville
Richard Seligmann, Rolling Meadows

Margaret Seltzer, Champaign
Robert Serikaku, Chicago
Lawrence Shanker, Chicago
Kenneth Shimashita, Crestwood
Kathlene Sidinger, Hinsdale
Mark Sieja, Calumet City

David Simons, Beachwood, Ohio
Dwight Silverstein, Moline
Terry Skwoich, Chicago
Allen Snively, Hoopeston
Rollin Soskin, Morton Grove
Lawrence Spielman, Highland Park

Michael Spieth, Olney
Walter Spiniolas, Palatine
Stanley Stanczuk, Park Ridge
Carol Stasiek, Chicago
Daniel Stauder, Arlington Heights
Philip Stein, Lincolnwood

Earl Stone, Chicago
Ronald Sundell, Libertyville
William Thompson, Palatine
John Tinnerello, Chicago
Mary Tokarski, Lombard
Timothy Trynkiewicz, Chicago

George Turner, Indianapolis, Ind.
David Uhlenhop, Normal
Vance Urick, Prophetstown
Andrew Vass, Rockford
John Veach, Vienna
Paul Veatch, Jr., Deerfield

Kristine Vlcek, Westmont
Susan Vonderhaar, Moline
Paul Wagner, Northbrook
Patrick Walsh, Chicago
David Watkins, Chenoa
John Watson, Park Ridge

John Watson, Champaign
Robert Weder, Palatine
Gerald Willenborg, Effingham
John Wilcox, Pana
Douglas Wilson, Champaign
Steven Wine, Chicago

Albert Winston, Flossmor
Lucille Wirth, Chicago
Michael York, Groenville
Michael Young, Highland Park
Arlene Zimmerman, San Jose
Arlis Zimmerman, San Jose





Communications

Despite the tough job market media people face today, journalism schools across the country are swamped with applications; the College of Communications is no exception.

Enrollment in the college more than doubled in the mid-1960's. In 1970, a ratio of 200 advertising, 150 journalism and 100 radio and television majors was set, and the grade point admission guideline was raised from 3.5 to 4.0. To further control the number of applicants, a statement of interest is required to distinguish students seriously interested in communication careers. Last fall, the college had to deny admission to 80 of 260 qualified applicants.

Of the three departments in the college, advertising never reached its expected enrollment as journalism and radio and television have. In one year, enrollment dropped 20 per cent but has increased since then. Associate Dean William Alfeld said that anti-business sentiment among students in the late 1960's contributed to the sharp decline.

Analysts attribute the journalism boom to Watergate, a viable outlet for social change, and a revived interest in professions. The communications faculty doesn't rule out the possibility that students may enter the college for a liberal arts education without a foreign language requirement. But most students will vouch that opting a communications curriculum is no easy way out. The college also has masters programs in advertising, journalism and radio and television and a doctorate communications program.

The college offers its students professional training while valuing a liberal arts background. "Our philosophy is that a liberal arts education is crucial to what a journalist does," Peterson said. "This is why we take juniors." Students must complete 60 hours, usually in liberal arts, before entering the college. All students must take 20 hours of advanced social studies. New-editorial journalism majors also take six



hours in economics, English, history, philosophy, political science and sociology or anthropology for graduation.

Due to tight enrollments, a limited number of instructors and lack of space, communications courses are rarely accessible to those outside the college. Exceptions are agricultural communications and home economics-journalism minor students from the College of Agriculture.

The University journalism school was ranked number two in a recent survey of the nation's professional schools conducted by two Columbia University sociologists and published in Change Magazine. Although Peterson values all three departments, he doesn't put much value in the study. "The article is unclear and poor research methods were used," he said.

The state budget alloted about $1.4 million to the college this year, nearly a five per cent increase over last year. But more funds are needed to implement a new journalism curriculum that could cost $100,000-$200,000 for equipment and remodeling. Radio and television curriculum costs have increased since WILL, the University-owned television station, began charging the College for use this year.

Of the three departments, radio and television has the most difficult job market, according to Arthur Strang, director of the college placement office. "Although it may take two or three years in an unrelated job, all communications students are eventually back in their field," he said.

The Hollywood version of "All the President's Men," starring Robert Redford and Dustin Hoffman as the Washington Post's Watergate reporters, is expected to further attract aspiring Bob Woodwards and Carl Bernsteins, to what Newsweek Magazine calls "the J-school explosion."



Philip Alfeld, Carrollton
John Axness, Morton Grove
Richard Barnes, Champaign
Raymond Blanchard, Springfield
Diane Breunig, Sandwich
Jeffrey Brody, McHenry

Janice Brown, Neoga
Marilyn Burk, Chicago
Richard Cahan, Lincolnwood
Samuel Cahnmann, Chicago
Cheryl Capriotti, Park Forest
Christopher Cashman, Libertyville

David Catlett, Wilmette
Monica Cheng, Singapore
Janine Cohen, Skokie
Lynne Corusy, Western Springs
Robert Cosentino, Western Springs
Peter Cremer, Chicago

Robert Dreveny, Woodridge
Judith Ericksen, Dolton
Larry Farmer, Dolton
Wanda Francis, Chicago
William Froese, Morton Grove
Richard Gasaway, Maroa

Carolyn Gause, East St. Louis
Rod Gipson, Arthur
Karen Goldstrom, Homewood
Bonnie Greenberg, Skokie
Pamela Gritton, Highland Park
Robert Gullo, Arlington Heights

Kathryn Hankins, Arlington Heights
James Herlihy, Lombard
William Hill, Morris
Janelle Hirchert, Champaign
Brent Homes, Villa Grove
Joy Israel, McLean

Randi Izenman, Skokie
Wesley Jaros, Riverside
Dwight Johnson, Lewis, Ia.
Christine Karbowiak, Chicago
Jane Karr, Northbrook
Mark Katz, Skokie

Bea Katzenstein, Chicago
Barbara Klein, Wheaton
Janet Krause, Decatur
Lawrence Krulewich, Chicago
Charla Krupp, Wilmette
Robert Lachky, Oak Lawn

Robert Lerner, Chicago
Patricia Mallen, Naperville
Margaret Mamlok, Skokie
Patricia Matzdorff, Champaign
Mary Mayer, Peoria
Linda McCurdy, Wyoming

Jeffrey McCurry, Abingdon
Jeffrey Metcalfe, Sterling
Janet Meyer, Flora
Thomas Meyer, Bolingbrook
Ross Miller, Dolton
Joan Moise, Evanston

Nancy Moody, Chicago
Jill Myers, Skokie
Rose Nagel, Freeport
Morton Nathan, Chicago
Janet Neiman, Evanston
Debra Odes, Westchester

Steven Pokin, Bellwood
David Prichard, Glen Ellyn
Riley Quick, Villa Park
David Ratzlaff, Sterling
Phillip Robinson, Jr., Champaign
Richard Rollins, Mundelein

Barry Rosenbloom, Lincolnwood
Holly Saunders, Arlington Heights
Leland Schmidt, Polo
Peggy Schroeder, Champaign
Kathering Sexton, Ottawa
Angela Sinickas, Chicago

Mary Staunton, Park Ridge
Susan Sternberg, Crystal Lake
Thomas Stocker, Berkeley
Paula Summar, Dallas, Texas
Donna Sunderman, Homewood
David Swain, Macomb

Rosemary Taylor, Princeton
Ileene Turovitz, Skokie
Robert VanAntwerp, Piper City
Lori Wachowiak, Peru
Patti Weiss, Skokie
Kathy Winston, Calumet City

David Woods, Urbana
Linda Wylde, Flossmoor
Cathy Yarmoski, Chicago
Joan Zoros, Morton Grove





Gail Abrahams, Highland Park
Holly Anderson, Watseka
Sally Armstrong, Rockford
Wendi Axen, Wood Dale
Harriet Bank, Skokie
Robin Barbakoff, Chicago

Bruce Barilla, Chicago
Ann Bates, Mount Prospect
Gaylon Beckemeyer, Urbana
Caren Berger, Skokie
Leslie Berman, Skokie

Education

A graduate with an education degree today does not necessarily face a closed job market. Instead, he must ask himself if he is committed enough to go where the jobs are.

"While the market is obviously depressed, jobs are still available if people are willing to maintain some mobility," said Tom McGreal, director of educational placement in the College of Education.

"Our placement office has been averaging 58-60 per cent of graduates with bachelor's degrees with jobs. The average starting salary of a graduate with a bachelor's degree is $9,000," he added.

For the past five years, the job market in education has been poor. McGreal predicts that the situation will remain basically the same until 1980.

Presently, those with teaching degrees in special education, vocational and technical education, math, sciences and reading at the elementary and secondary levels are in demand.

But students in social studies, foreign languages and English may find themselves in trouble when job searching.

The belief that a master's degree may hurt a graduate's chances of securing a job is refuted by McGreal. "We would not discourage a student from getting his master's degree for fear of hurting his job chances. We would recommend though that a student get his masters if he is in an especially tight area," he said.

Certain jobs, such as counseling, school social work and school psychology require a master's degree. Otherwise, a bachelor's degree is sufficient.

The College of Education, with a total fall 1974 enrollment of 1071, is comprised of four curricula: special education, elementary and early childhood education, vocational technical education and secondary education.

A strict quota system in the special education department found 111 students enrolled during the fall 1974 semester Susan Wellington, assistant coordinator of undergraduate programs, Council on Teacher Education, noted that the deaf education department will no longer be within the college. It is now in the process of being transferred to the speech department.

The elementary education department has stabilized enrollment quotas, with fall 1974 enrollment at 715 students. "Previously," Wellington said, "we would let nature take its course and admit all those qualified. The decline in enrollment since 1968 is in part due to the colleges' effort to limit enrollment because of budget cuts and other college priorities."

The increase in vocational technical education enrollment within the last two years is a reflection of a new emphasis on vocationalism, according to Wellington, while secondary education enrollment has "plummeted downward traumatically" with 72 students enrolled in the fall of 1974.

The college has recently instituted a graduate bilingual/bicultural program in education which trains researchers and administrators for bicultural programs. Sixteen students enrolled take courses in linguistics, methodology for bilingual settings and historical/philosophical development of bilingual/bicultural education.

Prof. Henry Trueba, associate professor of secondary and continuing education, emphasizes the research aspect of the program. "We explore the bilingual/bicultural settings that exits and devise instruments to detect relative skills to operate into different bilingual/bicultural systems," he said.

The program aims at identifying the impact of bilingual/bicultural programs in the development of children and the training of personnel to direct these programs.

"Although the present emphasis is in Spanish speaking Latin components, the program is open to all groups," Trueba said. "The program attempts to use University courses from all departments of college."

The Goddard philosophy of "computers for the whole school" will guide the development of a course, starting spring semester of 1975, in the educational applications of computers in two or three schools or school districts. Large computers and "mini-computers" will be available as instructional devices which will serve both instructional and administrative purposes.

The Human Development Division of the college provides an Interdisciplinary Human Development Program aimed at training graduate students in researeh on psychological/educational problems.

Students receive research training and practical field experiences defined by schools in collaboration with both students and faculty. Research is addressed to problems present in the particular school.

The program has been underway for the past three years, while formally receiving university funding on July 1, 1974. Approximately 45 students have participated. Students may be admitted into the psychology or educational psychology department and participate following acceptance.

Tina Bernstein, Chicago
[illegible] Bethel, Morton Grove
[illegible]nie Bierman, Morton Grove
[illegible]nthia Blahnik, Peoria
[illegible]ane Bloom, Lincolnwood
[illegible]ree Bobzien, Antioch

Debra Brook, Highland Park
Marla Brown, Morton Grove
Elvis Bunch, Champaign
Janet Burke, Chicago
Mary Burkybile, Casey
Lynn Cawley, Eureka

Linda Chaffee, Bushnell
Sue Chambers, Pierson Station
Marlene Clark, Chicago
Anne Cohn, Belleville
Eileen Cooks, Chicago
Nancy Cooper, Urbana

Cynthia DeMar, Flossmoor
Andrea Donnellan, Winnetka
Judy Edelson, Chicago
Gloria Felton, Chicago
Penelope Fraggos, South Holland
Sally Franks, Springfield

Jean Freehill, Melvin
Renee Goldberg, Chicago
Bonnie Goodfriend, Skokie
Linda Gordon, Lincolnwood.
William Grgas, Waukegan
Nadyne Greese, Skokie

Ann Grashorn, Arlington Heights
Catherine Halbur, Moline
Karen Hattenhaus, Peoria
Janice Hinz, Orland Park
Sharon Hollander, Morton Grove
Janet Humphreys, Herrin

Rebecca Johnson, Peoria
Debbie Jolley, Tuscola
Ruth Jones, Urbana
Natalie Joseph, Lincolnwood
Lisa Kaplan, Evergreen Park
Leslie Kasamoto, Chicago

Jean Kelley, Urbana
Donna Keyser, Olney
Randi Krause, Morton Grove
Judith Kurland, Flossmoor
Melinda Laine, Rockford
Jeanne Landato, Bellwood

Alayne Levey, Olney
Vicki Levy, Skokie
Christine Lucik, Lemont
Jill Luckman, Champaign
Ann Lukeman, Jacksonville
Nancy Lykkebak, Rockford





Patricia Lynn, Chicago
Sara Marsh, Godfrey
Terry Mast, Champaign
Bonnie McAdams,
Round Lake Beach
Melinda McBride, Champaign
Glenn McGee, Des Plaines

Susan McKibben, Simpson
Susan Meinkoth, Casey
Kathryn Molo, Chicago
James Morgan, Rantoul
Frank Mountford, Chicago
Christine Mullin, Champaign

Elaine Nakamura, Chicago
Kathleen Newman, La Grange
Louann Nye, Chadurick
Jerry Odum, Herrin
Marsha Ortscheid, Wheaton
Julianne Otto, Palatine

Paula Paluska, East Peoria
Janice Paulson, Libertyville
Patricia Phillips, Chicago
Deborah Pieper, Freeport
Nancy Rankin, Champaign
Patricia Rice, Palatine

Kathleen Rogus, Medinah
Sherri Rosenthal, Glenwood
Rose Rucas, Chicago
Robin Sanders, Skokie
Mark Scheidt, Arlington Heights
Mary Shefsky, Skokie

Merilyn Shepherd, Fithian
Marilyn Sherwin, Winchester
Janis Stafford, Creve Coeur
Florence Steele, Rantoul
Jacqueline Steffeter, Park Forest
Rolly Stein, Highland Park

Esther Stephens, Onarga
Jean Steward, De Kalb
Nancy Stratton, Danville
Terryl Sutlon, Gridley
Hilarie Swanson, Effingham
Debra Teichman, Chicago

Terrance Temperly, Galena
James Terp, Urbana
Patricia Turner, Mahomet
Julie VanBuskirk, Champaign
Catherine Walsh, Champaign
Elise Wanda, Brookfield

Diane Wells, Decatur
Claudia Wendt, La Grange
Linda Wexler, Chicago
Cheri Williams, Glen Ellyn
Carolyn Witruk, Berkeley
Therese Wolak, South Holland

Engineering



A common misconception of many University students and faculty members is that the undergraduate program of engineering is ranked one of the highest in the nation. The misconception lies in the fact that there are no rankings of undergraduate programs available. But the college is ranked very high in its graduate program. Howard L. Wakelin, Associate Dean of the College of Engineering, confirms that in a composite ranking of all graduate programs in engineering by the American Council of Education in 1969, the College of Engineering was ranked fourth in the nation and the only school of the top four in the Midwest. Civil Engineering was a mutual tie for first with the University of California at Berkeley.

Wakelin said, "We think that we are a prestigious school, especially when you realize that there are only 200 engineering schools in the nation."

Because there are not undergraduate rankings, Wakelin said that the only rating the college can rely on is the industrial people who come to hire graduates. "In a given year, we will have somewhere between 700 to 1,000 company visits," he said. "We only graduate between 600 and 700 students a year, so we have more company visits than we do students graduating." Wakelin reports that the really big industrial giants like General Motors, DuPont, Monsanto, and U.S. Steel always come to Illinois, despite the current economic recession.

The College of Engineering includes the department of aeronautical and astronautical engineering, ceramic engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, general engineering, mechanical and industrial engineering, metallurgy and mining engineering, physics, and theoretical and applied mechanics.

There are approximately 3,400 undergraduates enrolled this fall in the college. Approximately 35 to 40 per cent of these undergraduates go on to get a master's degree, though most do not obtain both of their degrees at Illinois.

The percentage of women enrolled in the college has increased in the last few years. Wakelin attributes this increase to special weekend conventions that the college has sponsored for high school seniors which include career possibilities for women in the field of engineering.

The College's best known projects is PLATO — the most humanized instructional computer system ever developed. The project was made possible through $5,000 "seed fund" from the University. This year the federal government has put five million dollars into the program.

The competition within the college is very keen. This is primarily because the students are a very well qualified group. But Wakelin said that the "hard" science students in LAS are every bit as qualified. "We have in LAS a very strong science orientated group that's also well qualified. They are in competition with each other because they are constantly in the same math classes, physics classes, etc."

Wakelin believes that the job market is still open for engineers. "Now we are coming into a period of economic difficulties and there are going to be people out of work in all areas," he said. "I think in some cases that this is going to include engineers." But Wakelin noted that the past has shown that engineering graduates will make out better than other graduates whatever the job market may be.







Douglas Zanter, Gillespie
Donald Zebrauskas, Lansing
William Zelnio, Moline



Diane Zielinski, Joliet
Richard Finno, Chicago
J. Rabinovitch



Linda Aberle, Milwaukee, Wis.
John Ackley, Moline
Robert Affrunti, Springfield
Hussain Al-Hreish, Sidon, Lebanon
James Alt, Calumet
Samcer Alquraini, Ahmadi, Kuwait

Marianne Andrasek, Oak Lawn
Farhad Ansari, Tehran, Iran
David Bayler, Olney
John Beal, Decatur
Luanne Beinke, Rock Island
Alan Belair, Hickory Hills

David Bender, Jeffersonville
Cary Benson, Decatur
James Bloomstrand, Buckley
Thomas Board, Elmhurst
Stanley Bona, Calumet City
Mitchell Brachman, Skokie

Joseph Bratt, Chicago
James Brown, Urbana
Robert Byers, Shannon
Steve Cheatham, Arthur
Larry Church, Wonder Lake
Roger Clemens, Naperville

John Coates, Mascootah
Kenneth Coulter, Congerville
James Craddock, Jacksonville
Mark Cressy, Roodhouse
John Cullen, Waukegan
Gerald Dapkus, Chicago

Robert Davidson, Dongola
Frank Dea, Chicago
Mehmet Demirel, Morton Grove
Catherine Diehl, Mount Prospect
Daniel Dodge, Peoria
James Dombrowski, Bloomingdale

James D'Orazio, Riverdale
Richard Dornfeld, Oak Park
John Doty, Elmhurst
Ronald Doubek, Arlington Heights
Richard Drew, Cabery
David Druz, Oak Brook

Mark Dwiggins, Decatur
Larry Ebersol, Ho-Ho-Kus, N.J.
Charles Eckhoff, Grayslake
Earl Edwards, Champaign
Thomas Emerson, Geneva
Mark Emory, Avon

Karl Erickson, Glen Ellyn
Robert Fabish, Buffalo Grove
Alan Faleskin, LaSalle
Michael Fallon, Alton
Morris Fee, Barry
David Fehr, Roanoke





Douglas Finke, Highland Park
Richard Ford, Berkeley
Roger Ford, Tonica
William Fryman, Decatur
Gary Fulton, Urbana
Thomas Galassi, Spring Valley

Thomas Gehrke, Plainfield
Steven Geshwilm, Carlock
Richard Gjeldum, Lansing
William Graber, Park Forest
Herbert Green, Gibson City
George Grobe, Dixon

Kurt Geoesch, Springfield
Clyde Grooms, Urbana
Richard Gualandi, Wenona
Gene Gurley, Waywatosa, Wis.
James Guyette, Loves Park
Dave Haack, Naperville

Kenneth Hajkowicz,
Chicago Heights
Stephen Hammitt, Jacksonville
Jon Hanson, Hudson
Daniel Harris, Millstadt
Jeffrey Harris, Eola
Michael Hein, Champaign

Charles Heleine, Marshall
Michael Henneman, Champaign
Perry Hendrickson, Joliet
Dennis Herzing, Belleville
Gary Hickey, Argenta
Dwight Hill, River Forest

Allen Hirsch, Waterlou
Thomas Holdener, Belleville
Alan Hollenbeck, Glen Ellyn
John Holmgren, Wildwood
Paul Hynes, Carpentersville
Larry Jackson, Urbana

Edward Jameson, Chicago
David Johnson, Aurora
Jon Johnson, Kankakee
David Jones, Cahokia
Jeffrey Jones, Harrisburg
Bradley Jordan, Champaign

Kenneth Kendrick, Chicago
James Kezerle, Dolton
John Kilbride, Essez
Dennis King, Princeville
Kenneth Klamm, Evanston
William Klaus, Carlinville

Michael Kolmer, Waterlou
Gregory Konneker, Carlinville
Harvey Kravitz, Chicago
Anthony Kruger, Naperville
Bradley Lambert, Christopher
James Lanxon, Washington

Mark Larson, Lockport
Kenneth Lauridsen, Bensenville
Gary Lefko, Hazel Crest
Richard Lenahan, Normal
Steven Lewis, Lewistown
Robert Longua, Springfield

Kevin Lowe, Pittsfield
Daniel Mackey, Elmhurst
Mehrzd Mahdavi, Champaign
Bruce Maison, Chicago
William Mansfield, Posen
Norbert Mast, Quincy

William Mattheessen, Pekin
Michael Matzke, Cerro Gordo
Lynn Maxedon, Urbana
Dale May, East St. Louis
Michael Mayer, Naperville
Ronald McElrath, Chatham

Keith McKinney, Montrose
Craig McPherson, Elk Grove
Mark Millburg, Litchfield
John Morgan, Homer
James Morgan, Rantoul
Kent Morsch, Champaign

Jeffrel Mullin, Champaign
Thomas Nappi, Lombard
Robert Neal, Champaign
Howard Nebeck, Chicago
Richard Nebel, Springfield
Robert Newell, Jr., Sparland

Rebecca Nickles, Owaneco
Norman Niedergang, Ladd
David Noll, Aurora
David Olson, Oak Lawn
Gerald Onak, Posen
Lawrence Page, Chicago Heights

Carl Palczewski, Brookfield
James Peebles, Carbondale
Jeffrey Pergande, Rockford
Michael Pfeiffer, Pekin
James Piekarczyk, Momence
Michael Price, Marseilles

James Prola, Joliet
Richard Prosek, Glen Ellyn
James Prusinski, Des Plaines
John Quigley, Dixon
Charles Reese, Rockford
Dennis Reside, Springfield

James Riedl, Aurora
Randall Rozanski, Schiller Park
Dennis Rubenacker, Sibley
Hal Ruffner, Jr., Belleville
Donald Rutledge, Hammond
Richard Rzonca, Burnham





Joha Sada, Villa Park
Joseph Sauer, Peoria Heights
James Schaffner, Champaign
David Scudiero, Villa Park
Gary Sgrignoli, Elmwood Park
Richard Shelby, West Frankfort

Marvin Shoop, Jr., Elmwood
James Sibley, Prophetstown
Richard Slayback, Decatur
Daniel Sleezer, Elmwood Park
D. Edward Smith, Bloomington
David Smith, Wyomissing, Pa.

Timothy Smith, Waverly
Charles Spelman, Davis
William Stohl, Jr., St. Charles
Thomas Starr, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Robert Stephan, Mundelein
Ronald Stiefel, Skokie

Sidney Stribling, Quincy
Keith Sullivan, Springfield
Russell Svetic, Villa Park
Randel Sweat, Galva
Arnold Taube, Geneseo
Michael Taylor, Arlington Heights

Thomas Teijido, Quincy
Lawrence Thomas, Elmhurst
Leo Thompson, McHenry
David Timm, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Mae Toy, Chicago
James Ulinski, Springfield

Mark Urben, Wheaton
Sam Valencia, Granite
Steven Vanblaricum, Noble
Stephen Volk, Olney
Alan Vonderohe, Urbana
Robert Walton, Urbana

Robert Washburn, Urbana
Kit Weaver, East Moline
David Wells, Morton
Steven Wells, Olney
Keith Wenote, Altamont
Mark Weprin, Glenview

Mark Westendorf, Dieterich
Joseph Williams, Pana
Steve Wilmes, Champaign
Rodney Wilson, Weyauwega, Wis.
James Windmiller, Paris
Donald Wobith, Northbrook

Jeffery Wojnarowski, Midlothian
Martin Wolff, Urbana
Robert Wood, Champaign
Gene Younker, Peotone
David Yung, Kowloon, Hong Kong
Thomas Zakosek, Aurora



Fine & Applied Arts

The College of Fine and Applied Arts encompasses seven schools offering 24 curricula to 2,600 students. Classrooms are located throughout the University as students can be found studying in the Krannert Theater Complex, in front of long mirrors in the English Building dance studios or painting in studios on Springfield Avenue.

The college offers degrees in Architecture, Art and Design, Dance, Landscape Architecture, Theater, Urban and Regional Planning and Music. The concept of professional competence is a high priority in each department. "You've got the same competition in school as in the field," Associate Dean Robert Link, said. "You'll be competing with the same people, so you can see where you stand. Professional competence is an absolute necessity for a graduate."

There are 653 students enrolled in the Department of Art and Design. Studying Art Education, Crafts, Graphic Design, Art History, Industrial Design, Medical Art, Painting and Sculpture. Jobs for graduates are often hard to find.

Commercial artists include layout artists, art directors and illustrators and generally find employment in Chicago, San Francisco and New York. According to the Employment Handbook of 1970, there will be a slower rate of growth in jobs for commercial artists, but an aggressive young artist with a good portfolio and a few years experience can earn from $10,000 to $20,000 a year. The outlook is better for industrial artists, and even brighter for medical illustrators. In a study compiled by the University Office of Career Development, beginning salary for industrial designers was $7,000 to $10,000 a year, while a medical illustrator starts at $10,100, possibly bringing it up to $100,000 — a year.

The Department of Dance has 97 students enrolled in two curricula: teacher of dance and dance. The School of Music offers five curricula: voice, composition, instrumental music, music history and music education for its 532 students. The Theater Department, housed in the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts, has 178 students. Jobs in performing arts are particularly scarce as the number of trained students has exceeded the number of available jobs. Employment opportunities look best for performing arts teachers, but those who opt for the bright lights can look forward to a long struggle. Persistence and a big break are as essential as talent and professional competence. Employment opportunities lie in year-round acting companies, television, hospital therapy and new orchestras. These fields are expected to remain highly competitive through the mid-1980's.

The college offers four and six year programs in Architecture and Landscape Architecture, and for these graduates employment opportunities are good. The report compiled by the Office of Careers and Placement states that " . . . our architectural needs are continuing and are not being met . . . the job potential of architecture graduates looks good and . . . should remain so through the 70s." Architects may work as designers, construction administrators or specification writers.

The Department of Urban and Regional Planning offers a four year undergraduate and two year Masters program for its 183 students, who can look forward to excellent job opportunities. The field is expected to grow through the 70's.





Katherine Ackermann, Winnetka
Susan Allwood, Riverside
Patricia Arnold, Litchfield
Mark Balasi, Mattoon
Susan Baleiko, Chicago

Linda Bangasser, Freeport
Edward Barry, Jr., Peoria
Elizabeth Barth, Mundelein
Kevin Bauer, Norridge
Jeanne Benas, Skokie

Elaine Bilinski, Niles
David Bittermann, Wilmington
Martha Blakey, Urbana

George Blogg, Mundelein
Cynthia Bolsega, Lyons
William Borgognoni, Kincaid
Monte Brannan, Elmwood
Barbara Branson, Quincy
Stephen Brogdon, Arlington Heights

Paulette Bronars, Bensenville
Theo Brown, Mahomet
Dennis Burgener, Springfield
Gary Bye, Belleville
Bradley Cantrell, Richview
Terri Dunnett, Elmhurst

Alice Dymit, Addison
Joanne Eagan, Decatur
Cynthia Faw, Champaign
Scott Franzen, Western Springs
Eileen Frey, Decatur
Steven Fry, Lake Forest

Roland Garton, Joliet
Theodore Gill, Rockford
Barbara Given, Downers Grove
Marla Goldfarb, Highland Park
Carl Goltermann, Decatur
David Hannon, Urbana

Kristen Harber, Danville
Kendall Hastings, Tinley Park
Jacquelyn Hayes, Joliet
Thomas Heidtke, Morton Grove
Jeanne Hempen, Elmhurst
Judy Hirata, Chicago

Robert Holdener, Belleville
Emily Hull, East Moline
Jean Hulting, Urbana
Susan Hurford, Rosiclare
Linda Ikenn, Skokie
David James, Champaign

Diane Johnson, Joliet
James Johnson, Lee
Toby Johnson, Peoria
Jennifer Jones, Naperville
Vanessa Jones, Chicago
Joann Jozwiak, La Salle

Elena Katagas, Calumet City
Thomas Keegan, Champaign
Gayle King, Hillside
Ronald Kobold, Aurora
Diane Kilwitz, Paxton
Linda Kunel, La Grange Park

Susan Kuriga, Elmhurst
Mary Ann Leonard, Metropolis
Jill Levy, Chicago
Richard Libner, Elmwood Park
Mary Liptrap, Park Ridge
Jeffrey MacDonald, Wilmette





Priscilla Maher, Dunlap
Colleen Malley, Earlville
Janet Mapp, Mahomet
Elizabeth Mason, Evanston
Deborah May, Evanston
Pamela McKinley, Kenney

Leslie Merrill, Hazel Crest
Gregory Miller, Dolton
Richard Morris, Chillicothe
Bruce Moss, Kingsport, Tenn
Jacob Muller, Chicago
Gina Natarus, Glenview

Ginger Nemecek, Bernardsville, N.J.
Janet Nurse, Villa Park
Janine O'Brien, Barrington
Lynn Olson, Downers Grove
Dennis Orington, Danville
Jerome Panfil, Chicago

Susan Parker, Western Springs
Victoria Patterson, Olympia Fields
Daniel Pifko, Dolton
Carrie Pletch, Arlington Heights
Bette Popik, Chicago
James Pozzi, Joliet

Michael Price, Chicago
Elvira Psinas, Washington
Lindsey Reese, Arlington Heights
Constance Romweber, Hazel Crest
Pamela Schaefer, Granite City
John Schroeder, Berwyn

Daniel Sih, Park Forest
Susanne Silverberg, Mt. Plesant, Mich.
Paula Skalski, South Holland
Abigail Sloan, Lincolnwood
Melanie Sowka, Palatine
Alan Tanner, Morton

M. Eileen Tracy, Springfield
Robert Trovillion, Western Springs
Carol Tunell, Plainfield
Dennis Ulrey, Lisle
James Vanderheyden, Stockton
Joe Vanderwaal, Paxton

Laurie Verboomen, Naperville
Leslie Wachel, Berwyn
James Wagner, Edgerton, Wis.
Clara Walden, Urbana
Thomas Walters, Marissa
Henry Wan, Champaign

Phillip Waninski, Chicago
Thomas Warnke, Niles
Stephanie Weidner, Dundee
Rickie Weiner, University Heights, Ohio
Janice Wheaton, Westmont
Kathleen Wilson, Egan

Liberal Arts & Sciences

Some of the appeal of Liberal Arts and Sciences (LAS), the largest college in the University, lies in its diversity and generality. LAS is designed for students who want a well-rounded education, who haven't decided on a major or who plan to go on for an advanced degree.

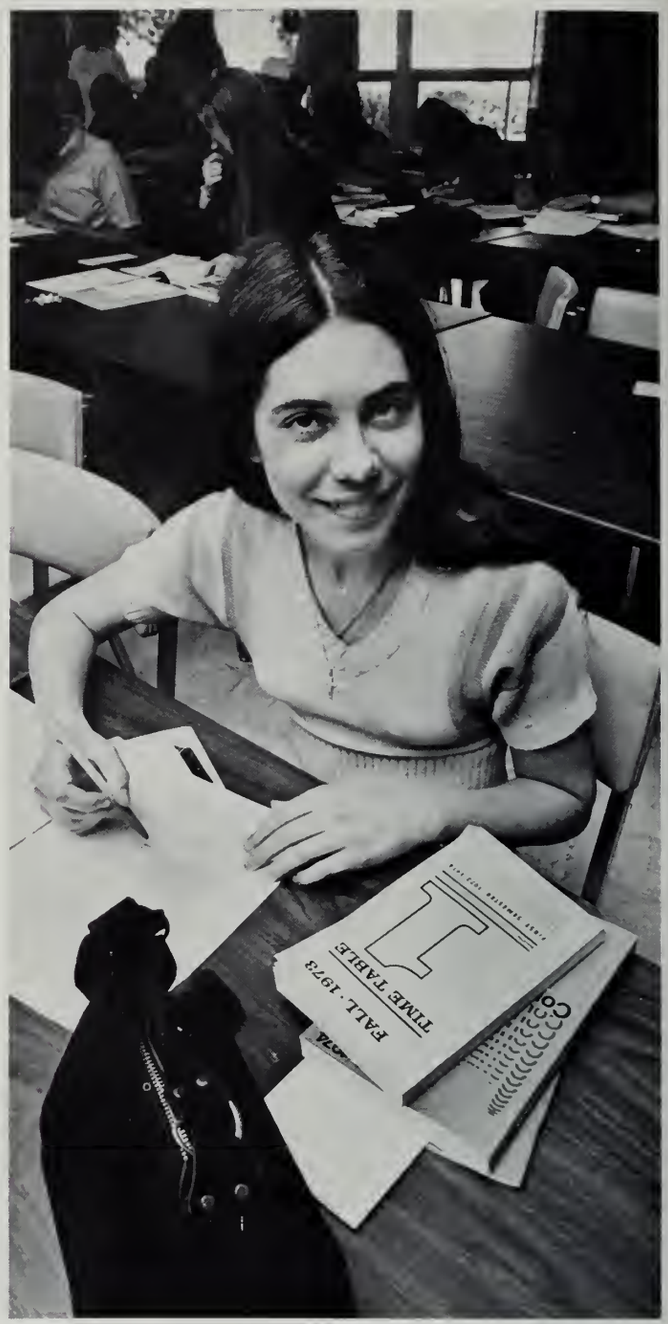
Biology is the most popular curricula because many students have medical school aspirations, said Thomas Bloomer, associate dean of LAS. "LAS is often a stepping stone to another field." Political science majors usually go to law school, he said, although the major is not designed for pre-law students. "There is no best curricula for law school." Student who do well in English and mathematics actually do better on the law school admission tests, he said.

According to a survey of 1974 LAS graduates conducted by the Office of Career Development and Placement, 52 per cent plan to continue their education and 42 per cent will go directly to work. The remaining 6 per cent had other plans. "The large percentage that aspired to continue their education is not unusual," Placement Director David Bechtel said, "As 48 per cent of the 1972 class attended graduate, medical or professional school." Bechtel said life science had the largest percentage of students, 67 per cent, who planned to continue their education after graduation. The largest percentage of students planning to work, 52 per cent, was among humanities students. "Biology, as would be expected, had the largest percentage of students accepted to medically-related schools, 36 per cent," Bechtel said. "Furthermore, as in the case of speech and hearing science with graduate school, biology also had the highest percentage, 45 per cent, that plan to attend a medically-related school."

Although a lower percentage of LAS graduates were employed prior to graduation last year, 12 per cent compared to 15 per cent the year before, the average beginning salary was higher last year. Beginning salary was $9,117 last year and $8,766 the year before. Chemical engineers had the highest salary, $12,629, followed by actuarial science graduates, $11,833 and computer scientists $11,090.

General curricula, once the most popular, had only 1,590 students in fall 1974 compared to 2,133 last year. This curricula is designed for students undecided on majors and "instead of going right off the bat from high school, they enroll in general education," Bloomer said. Although the curricula has been successful, the trend is for students to decide on majors right out of high school, he said. "Students are more confident that they know what they to do."

The highest enrolled department is life sciences which encompasses everything from biology to psychology. Students are drawn to this department because of interest in "what makes the human tick," Bloomer said. Two new options were added to life sciences in fall 1973 — evolution, ecology and entomology and genetic development. Although the new departments have not been approved by the Board of Trustees, they are in full operation as an offshot of zoology.



The biggest curricula change in LAS was the alteration of "major and minor" to "major and field of concentration." A minor was meaningless, Bloomer said. "There were split minors, topical minors, etc. We wanted to build courses that give the student a better education. Some departments work extremely well and others are not so good, so the student can choose a group of courses instead of a minor." The purpose of a field of concentration is to give better flexibility and develop a real core of knowledge, Bloomer said.

LAS had a total 14,159 students in the fall; 3,097 were freshmen and tranfers. While general University enrollment is dropping, LAS is increasing. "We're getting more letters of application then we can accept," Bloomer said. "Overall planning of the University is too crowded," he said. Criteria for transfer students is a grade point average no lower than



3.5. Bloomer cited the schools of chemical science, psychology, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese as consistently high in standards. The University has no low standings on a national average, Bloomer said, and attributes high standard to "too many wanting to be doctors and dentists."

LAS has faced budgetary problems, however, which have raised the fear that department quality may decline because of the inability of state funding to meet inflationary higher costs. This year's budget was $22 million from state funds — only $1 million more than last year's budget, according to Robert Rogers, dean of LAS. The increased budget did not cover faculty salary increases and inflationary costs. Actual college operations have suffered a cut in funds. The college could not afford to hire more teachers or teaching assistants to meet the rising need. Edward Kolodziej, head of the political science department, expressed concern that quality will decline with an increased number of students per teacher. It would cause a "moving away from intimate interchange between faculty and students to remote handling of students."

One direct result is that faculty salaries have not increased in proportion to the cost of living. Because of insufficient salary increases coupled with decreased fringe benefits, the morale of the LAS faculty is declining, according to several department heads. "It's amazing that faculty morale is as high as it is when one considers the limited salary increased in the face of inflationary trend," said Joseph Larson, director of the School of Life Sciences.

David Abbott, Edwardsville
Nancy Abrahams, Chicago
Edward Adamchak, Urbana
Alma Adams, Elmhurst
Robert Adams, Macomb
Jean Ahern, Hinsdale

Debra Allen, Tuscola
Beverly Allgaier, Niles
Bruce Alper, Chicago
Joseph Alper, Morton Grove
Barry Alpert, Evanston
Jeffrey Amelse, Calumet City

Ramona Anderson, Geneva
Donald Andruska, Champaign
Betsy Antle, Peoria
James Appleman, Urbana
Ruth Arndt, Bensenville
Kenneth Arnold, Rock Island

Robert Arnold, Peru
Bob Babcock, Champaign
Jane Bailey, Belleville
Charles Baker, Champaign
Gloria Barendt, Broadview
Wendy Baron, Deerfield

Stephen Barth, Peoria
Dale Bauwens, Peoria
Melissa Bean, Roxana
Lely Beitner, Chicago
Janet Bekermeier, Bloomington
Joy Bell, Oakley

Joanne Bell, Park Forest
Dawn Belson, Kankakee
Christine Bennett, Petersburg
Iris Bernard, Skokie
Janet Bertelsen, Rock Island
Mary Bird, Berkeley

Robert Birk, Evergreen Park
Barbara Blattner, Country Club Hills
Ann Blechl, Mount Prospect
Debbie Bliefnick, Decatur
Stephen Blue, Chenoa
Bruce Bobrawicz, Dolton

Tina Bocskay, Des Plaines
Deborah Boe, Ottawa
Robert Boehme, Danville
M. T. Boehmer, Palatine
Michael Boerschinger, Billings
Anne Bohrer, Chicago

John Bokosky, Des Plaines
Barbara Bollero, Bloomington
Allan Boruszak, Highland Park
Parley Boswell, Olympia Fields
Don Bowen, Galesburg
Sandra Bowers, Peoria





Karen Boyaris, Lombard
Bryon Boyd, Round Lake
Richard Braida, Spring Valley
Robert Brandon, Eureka
Michael Brandwein, Northbrook
Jane Brehm, Mount Vernon

Alison Brenner, Lincolnwood
Donna Brenner, Palatine
Debra Bromberek, La Grange Park
Debbie Brooks, Dixon
Terrence Brooks, Champaign
Barbara Brown, Urbana

Patricia Brown, Markham
Marcia Browne, Elmhurst
Mary Bucher, Chicago
Susan Buckman, Chicago
Nancy Bunyard, Greenville
John Burke, Oak Lawn

Paula Burkhalter, Mount Morris
Richard Burnson, South Holland
Diane Callahan, Berwyn
Kristin Campbell, Bloomingdale
Debra Carlisle, Urbana
Joy Carlson, Rockford

Alida Carpenter, Pekin
Jose Carpio, Aurora
Steven Carr, Melville
Ann Cavanaugh, Chicago
Gail Celmer, Auburn
James Chao, Homewood

Richard Chapin, Danville
Sharon Chausow, Skokie
Cynthia Cilyo, Hinsdale
Pamela Clark, Arlington Heights
Barry Clatt, East Peoria
Susan Cleary, Gridley

Joseph Cline, Petersburg
Bertha Cohen, Chicago
Joel Cohen, Indian Head Park
Jeanne Combs, Arlington Heights
Patricia Comerford, Lake Forest
Kevin Condon, Wilmette

Carol Conrad, Kankakee
Francis Cook, Wheaton
Bruce Copeland, Champaign
Barbara Court, Stickney
Nancy Crawford, Oak Lawn
Madelynn Crill, Rockford

Carolyn Cunningham, Zion
Lucy Cunningham, Hinsdale
Pamela Cunningham, Oak Lawn
Rita Curtis, Champaign
Sandra Cusack, Thornton
Claudia Dahldorf, Addison

Susan Dahlstedt, Wheaton
Randy Dawdy, Carrollton
Matthew Deady, Oak Park
Martha DeGood, Peoria
Amanda DeYoung, Lake Forest
Nancy DeYoung, Elmhurst

Lisa Dibbern, Flossmoor
Lisa Dietmeier, Winnetka
Deborah Dillon, Joliet
Virginia Dimond, Champaign
Marcia Dienesotes, Berwyn
Diane Dixon, Champaign

Deborah Doering, Riverside
Beth Dorn, Pana
Steven Dorn, Pana
Philip Dortch, Granite City
Clare Downey, Arlington Heights
Alan Downs, Decatur

Mary Drabik, Urbana
Laurel Draper, Springfield
Felice Dublon, Homewood
Marybeth Dugan, Flossmoor
Mark Dupuis, Lombard
Susan Dvorak, Brookfield

Margaret Dykes, Mount Vernon
Bernard Dyme, Chicago
Linda Eckhoff, Tremont
Barb Edwards, Poplar Grove
Margaret Eisinger, Deerfield
Nora Elegreet, Morton Grove

Marie Ellinger, Taylorville
Robert Ellis, Rock Island
Linda Emery, Atwater
Mary Lynn Enenbach, Wheaton
Cleopatra Engel, Woodridge
Rick Esposito, Chicago

Janice Etson, Olney
Sherry Etten, McHenry
Michael Evnin, Springfield
James Fackler, Wheaton
Ruth Fagerburg, Normal
Marvin Feagan, Homewood

Thomas Feeheley, Brookfield
Jeffrey Fehrenbacher, Easton
Roberta Feinstein, Evanston
Vivian Feng, Chicago
Mark Ferguson, Belleville
John Ferry, Catlin

Lynn Field, Glencoe
Terry Fieser, Pekin
Janice Finch, Fulton
Janis Fine, Champaign
Mark Fine, Champaign
Danny Finney, Oblong





Richard Finno, Chicago
Nancy Fitch, Champaign
R. David Fitchir, Naperville
Robert Flowers, Urbana
Jan Ford, Chicago
James Foxx, Montgomery

Gary Frankel, Evanston
Barbara Frausto, Aurora
Patricia Fravel, Dolton
Leslie Freeman, Skokie
Samuel Frenkel, Chicago
Judy Friedman, Skokie

Alycia Frye, Peoria
Marsha Fulton, Urbana
Moya Gallagher, Chicago
Debra Galbreath, Champaign
Warren Gartner, Park Forest
Joseph Garza, Champaign

Thomas Gazda, Carlinville
Gregory Geanious, Eureka
Cecil Germann, Savoy
Donald Gilbert, DeKalb
Beverly Ginsberg, Chicago
Candace Gitelson, Skokie

W. Glatthaar, Belleville
Cynthia Glickson, Skokie
Jacalyn Glickstein, Skokie
Barbara Glogovsky, North Chicago
Karen Goetz, Chicago
Howard Gold, Chicago

Deborah Goldberg, Highland Park
William Goodman, Cincinnati, Ohio
Glenn Gordon, Glencoe
Theresa Gorenz, Sycamore
Catherine Graffy, La Grange
Nancy Grainer, Oak Park

Maurice Gray, Chicago
Louis Greco, Niles
Christopher Greene, Godfrey
Lee Green, Chicago
Sandra Gregg, East Peoria
David Gross, Chester

Patricia Gross, Hampshire
Sheila Gruenwald, Libertyville
Michael Gugerty, Walnut
Camilla Gunhouse, Frankfort
Carol Gurny, Evanston
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Deborah Hadlock, South Portland, Maine
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Michael Hawk, Rochester

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Wendy Henss, Moline
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Dorothea Hermansen, Chicago
Cathy Hicks, Bonnie

Ann Hilton, Western Springs
Don Hilton, Ottawa
Gary Hinson, Murfreesboro, Ind.
David Hoban, Aurora
Noel Hoekstra, Downers Grove
Douglas Hoffman, Skokie

Steven Hoffner, Salem
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Mary Holder, Pinckneyville
Thomas Hollahan, Cary
Jeffrey Hollenbach, Perkasie, Pa.
Darrell Hollenbech, Naperville

Gail Holloway, Wilmington
Janiece Horn, Sullivan
Paul Horvatin, Joliet
Sally Hoskins, Wilmette
Carolyn Hovde, Park Forest South
Victoria Hughes, Wheaton

Karen Hults, Willow Spring
Cary Imamura, Chicago
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Barbara Isenberg, Skokie
Tom Ishikawa, Palatine

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Karen Iwersen, Mendham, N.J.
Carol Jackson, Flossmoor
Pamela Jacob, Morton Grove
Stephan Jakubowski, Geneva
Paul Jenner, O'Fallon

Sandra Jilek, Western Springs
Rick Joellenbeck, Okawville
Barbara Johnson, Waukegan
Craig Johnson, Rockford
Cynthia Johnson, Joliet
Eric Johnson, Muncie

James Johnson, Peoria
Nancy Johnson, Villa Park
Charles Johnston, Alexandria, Va.
Elizabeth Johnston, Humboldt
Susan Joiner, Benton
Barbara Jones, Bloomingdale





Sandra Jones, Chicago
T. Christopher Jones, Carbondale
Bruce Juhlin, Belvidere
Daniel Kalin, Skokie
Debra Kaluzna, Skokie
Gayle Kamen, Skokie

Linda Kanton, Westchester
Daniel Karloski, Decatur
Richard Kash, La Grange Park
Kevin Kasmar, Rochelle
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Andrea Kazz, Joliet

Patrick Keating, Springfield
David Kelley, Urbana
Jim Kelley, Oswego
Mary Kelley, Arlington Heights
Charles Kelso, Indianapolis, Ind.
Cecilia Kemptom, Savoy

Bruce Kennedy, Homewood
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Sue Kowalewski, Dolton
Christine Kraszewski, Salem
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Margaret Krause, Harvey
Cynthia Krawchuk, Augusta
John Kroeger, Effingham

Karen Krueger, Evanston
Michele Kruse, Moline
Rebecca Kucera, Orion
Overton Kuhn, Mount Prospect
Andrew Kulczycki, Rockford
Jacqueline Kulwin, Chicago

Colette Labelle, Norridge
Janet Lacina, Downers Grove
Alan Lam, Des Plaines
Steven Lamb, Paris
Eileen Landsberg, Skokie
Mary Lou Lane, Calumet City

Robert Lang, Niles
Michael Langendorf, Northbrook
Rosemary Langley, Matteson
Jan Lanter, New Baden
Marlene Laping, Niles
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Sandra Leach, Downers Grove
Adriene Lebailly, Wilmette
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Barry Levenstam, Chicago
Michael Levin, Highland Park
Michael Levin, Oak Park
Audrey Levinson, Wilmette

Robert Lewis, Quincy
Jackalie Lichtenwalter, Urbana
Robert Liden, Barrington
Joanne Liedberg, Westchester
Marlyn Ligner, La Grange Park
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Catherine Lisowski, La Grange
Joann List, Champaign
Laura Loomis, Kewannee
Joyce Lopatka, Villa Park
Mary Lottman, Urbana
Kathleen Loughlin, DeKalb

Jody Lubliner, Homewood
Barbara Lueking, Centralia
Susan Luenser, Blue Island
Roberta Luskin, Lincolnwood
Charla Lyle, Downers Grove
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Maryann Macklin, Seward
Thomas Malciauskas, Calumet City
Louise Maloney, Godfrey
Patricia Maloney, La Grange
Susan Marks, Skokie
Mark Marsaglia, Coal City

Douglas Martin, Rock Island
David Maschek, Lombard
Michael Mayes, Virginia Beach, Va.
Charles McCaffrey, Springfield
Philip McConnaughay, Batavia
Douglas McDermand, Elmhurst





Debra McDonald, Ottawa
Stephen McDonald, Libertyville
Kevin McIlvoy, Granite City
Barbara McKale, Downers Grove
Dennis McMahon, Oak Park
Lori McMullen, Decatur

Michael McQueen, Newman
Bonnie McWilliams, Aurora
Stephen Medearis, Elmwood Park
William Mersch, East Moline
Donna Mertes, Des Plaines
Mary Messina, Chicago

Patricia Metcalf, Lake Bluff
Douglas Meyer, Dundee
Patricia Michael, Springfield
Judith Michels, Prospect Heights
James Mikolajczyk, Harvey
Dennis Mikuls, Bensenville

Gwendolyn Miller, Park Ridge
Philip Miller, Robinson
Vickie Miller, Delavan
Mark Miner, Clarendon Hills
Gretchen Mitchell,
Arlington Heights
Charlene Mockus, Chicago

Christine Moeller, Lansing
Vicki Mohr, Westchester
Carol Mohrman, Quincy
Jamie Monke, Litchfield
Margaret Moore, Roseville
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Laurel Morsch, Champaign
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Deborah Mostov, Eureka

Dennis Murawski, Chicago
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Susan Myers, Morton
Wayne Neal, Dixon
Bradley Nedrud, Evanston
Michael Nejman, Oak Lawn

Barbara Nelson, Peoria
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Mark Neubauer, Collinsville
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Phyllis Nolan, Chicago
Jeanne Norgaard, Kankakee
Elizabeth Norris, Ottawa
James Noth, Burr Ridge
Elizabeth Novaria, Hinsdale
Gale Nowak, Chicago

Joseph Noynaert, Peoria
Kathleen O'Dekirk, Chicago
Mary Olivero, Dunlap
Elton Olson, Joliet
Linda Oppenheimer, Moline
Paul Oprvszek, Villa Park

Olga Ortiz, Chicago
Kevin O'Sullivan, Park Forest
Raymond Owens, Urbana
Kathleen Owiecki, Chicago
Soria Pacold, Riverside
Brenda Pakier, Peoria

William Pampel, Arlington Heights
James Pankanin, Palatine
Catherine Parish, Decatur
Glenn Parrent, Belleville
Cheryl Parrish, Orion
David Parro, Champaign

Lynn Passler, Chicago
Janet Patzer, Palatine
Lou Ann Pavelin, Dolton
Kenneth Pearson, Wheaton
Steve Pagano, Oak Park
Lynn Perry, Chicago Heights

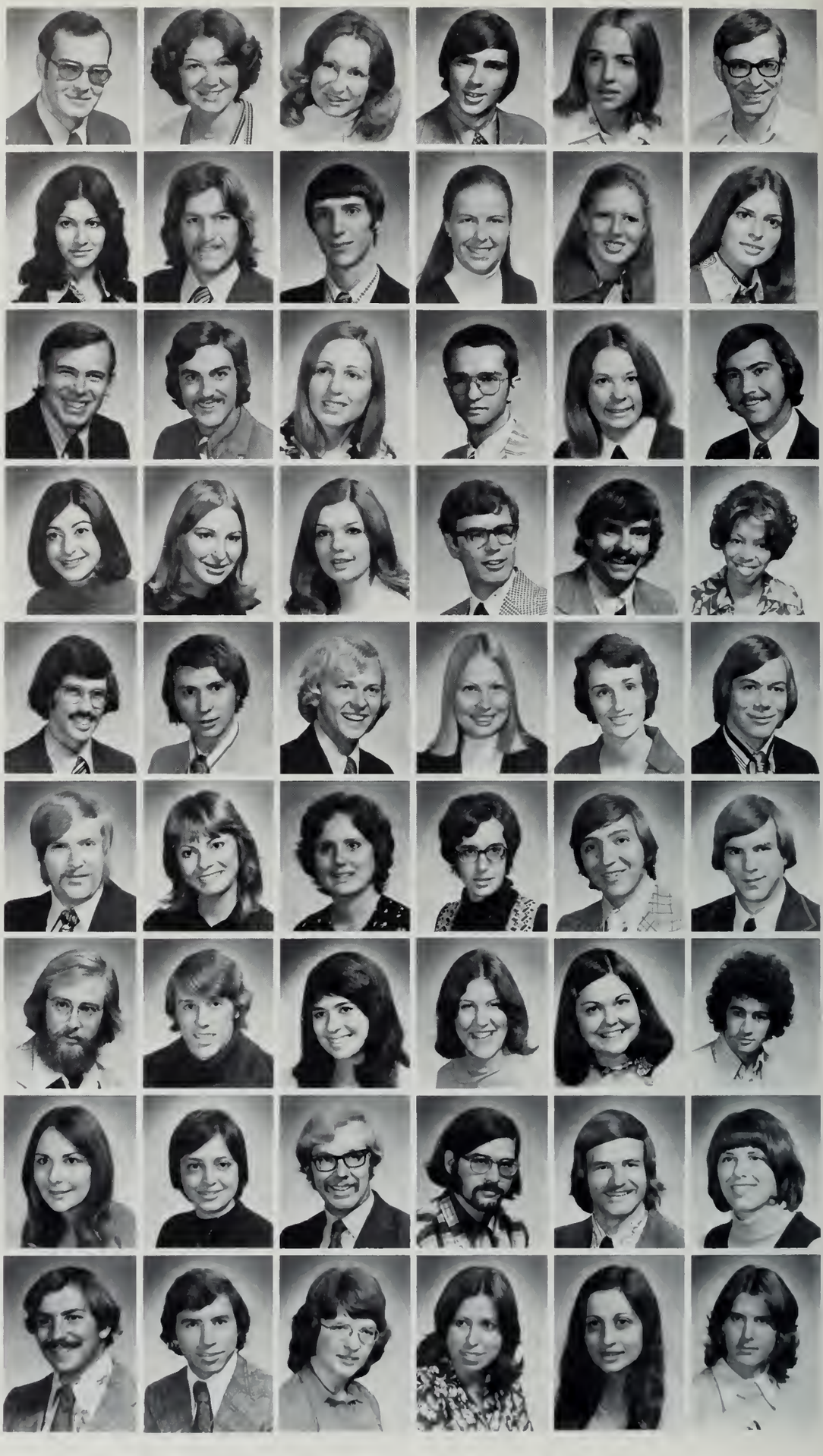
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Rodney Petra, Oak Lawn
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Brian Phillips, Princeton

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Kandis Pinkstaff, Robinson
Patricia Plab, Belleville
Janice Platt, Danville
Daniel Pluister, Oak Lawn
William Poneleit, Collinsville

Wesley Porak, Brookfield
Todd Porter, Homewood
Anne Poter, Chicago
Patrice Poulos, Winnetka
Jeanie Power, Hillside
Jordan Prayer, Chicago

Kathleen Price, Plano, Texas
Jo Ann Provenzano, Rockford
Larry Puetz, Streator
David Pulver, Urbana
Brian Pyszka, Rock Island
Nancy Quehl, Elmhurst

Dale Quimby, Warsaw
William Ralph, Evergreen Park
Elizabeth Ralston, Kirkland
Norma Ramierez, Chicago
Sandra Rasnak, Oak Brook
Debra Reed, Sterling





Alan Reich, Chicago
Paul Reid, Deerfield
Edward Reilly, Alton
Judith Reining, Wood Dale
Rex Reu, Carthage
Jon Richards, Des Plaines

Mary Jane Richards, Edwardsville
David Richardson, Viola
Carol Richter, Chicago
Cynthia Rickelman, Effingham
Michael Riermaier, Chicago
Elizabeth Rietveld, Chicago Heights

Paul Rigby, Woodstock
Margaret Riley, Decatur
Eric Rinehart, Flora
Nancy Roadcap, Lake Forest
Diane Robinson, Fairfield
Cassandra Rodgers, Dixon

Robin Roehrick, Chicago
Lisa Roettger, Chicago
Mary Rogers, Bloomington
Sharon Roos, Linolnwood
Michele Rosen, Highland Park
Paul Rosenberg, Chicago

Joanne Roy, Libertyville
Christine Royal, Des Plaines
David Rozen, Skokie
Jill Rubenstein, Oak Park
Michael Rubin, Highland Park
Adrienne Rubinkowski,
Rolling Meadows

Mark Rundle, Sycamore
Thomas Rupp, Quincy
Jane Rush, Riverdale
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Jeffrey Rymer, Skokie
Arthur Saltzman, Skokie

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David Schroeder, Gibson City
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David Schumacher, Chillicothe
Steven Schuster, Evergreen Park

Suzanne Schutte, Orland Park
Janice Schweitzer, Peoria
Linda Scott, Pana
Gayle Segal, Lincolnwood
Robert Seifert, Montgomery
Cheryl Sellers, Chicago

Rhonda Septon, Chicago
Marlene Serlin, Chicago
Debbie Seyb, New Lenox
Janice Shapiro, Chicago
Robert Sheppard, Chicago
Arnold Shechtman, Morton Grove

Colette Sherwin, Chicago
Lynne Shields, St. Louis, Mo.
Raymond Shiley, Barrington
Leslie Shimmin, Oak Brook
Donna Jo Shores, Mattoon
Gregory Shove, Urbana

Pamela Shultz, Elgin
Robert Shultz, Jr., Walnut
Lee Sider, Evanston
Jeffery Sieburg, Chicago
Jim Siegel, Belleville
Regina Silverstein, Humboldt, Tenn

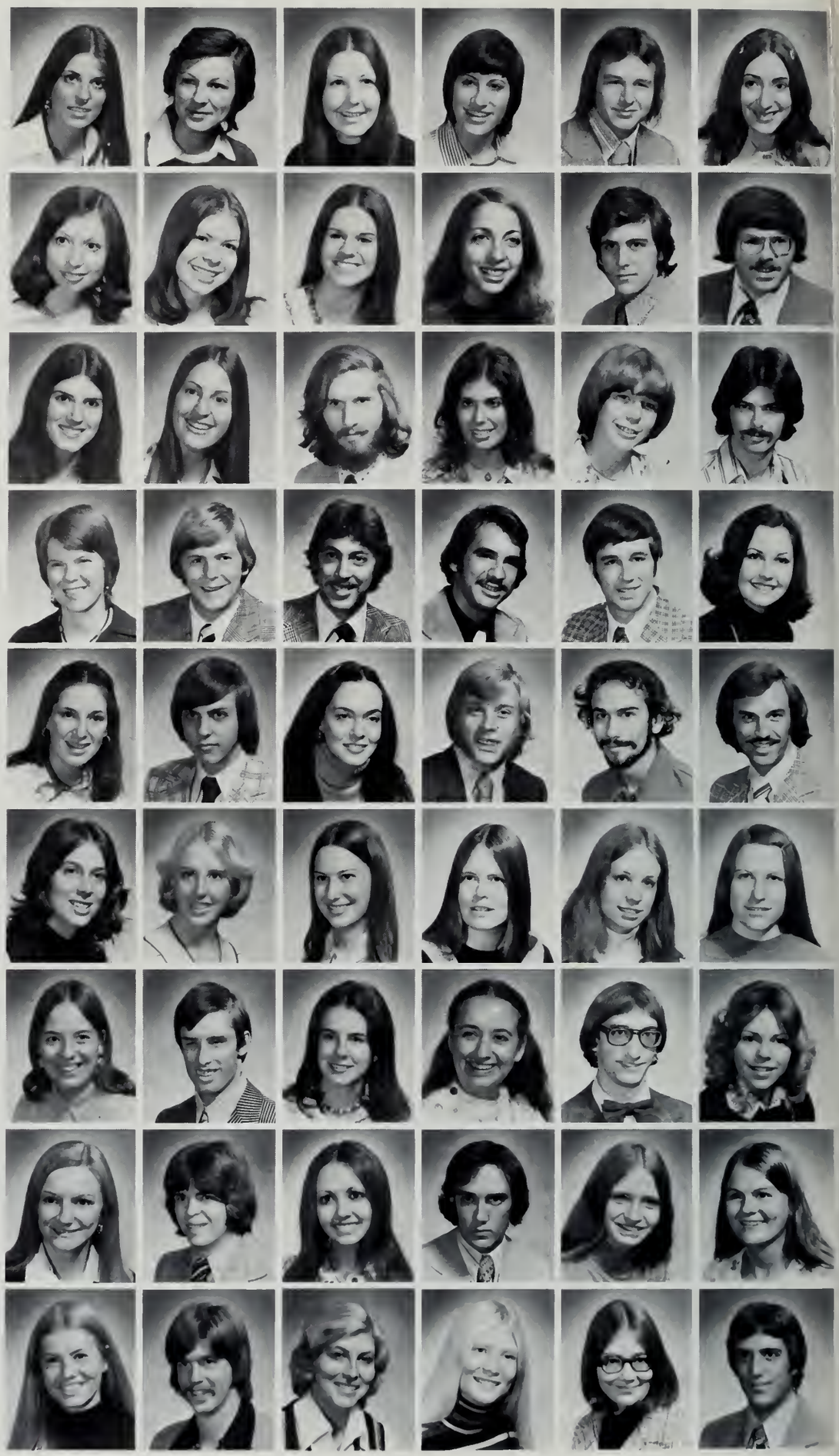
Randi Simon, Skokie
John Sitler, Moline
Sandra Sklamberg, Skokie
Paul Skukas, Chicago
Stephen Sky-Peck, Riverside
Craig Smetko, La Grange

Diana Smith, Bloomington
Deborah Smith, Champaign
Jeanne Smith, DeKalb
Juliette Smith, Sterling
Karen Smith, Wayne
Marilyn Smith, Bellwood

Michaline Smith, Burbank
Robert Smith, Crystal Lake
Deborah Snella, Lyons
Paula Snyder, Hull
Lee Sonin, Des Plaines
Vicki Sorensen, Park Ridge

Nancy Spencer, Urbana
Jeffrey Stair, Palatine
Bonnie Stanley, Homewood
Michael Starkman, Lincolnwood
Karen Steen, Emden
Tina Stein, Urbana

Kathy Stenman, Zion
Thomas Stewart,
Morgantown, W. Va.
Marcia Stoddard, Savoy
Barbara Storm, Urbana
Priscilla Strange, Granite City
Robert Strelecky, Oak Lawn





Richard Stuart, Rochester
Lois Sturm, Rochelle
Susan Sumner, Moline
Patrice Swanson, Westchester
Marvin Sweeney, Decatur
Val Swisher, Pekin



Julie Szczepanski, Chicago
Ellen Takamoto, Mount Prospect
Pamela Tarr, Palos Heights
Alan Taylor, Washington
Michelle Tennant, Palos Heights
Candace Tesnow, Chicago



John Thalgott, Las Vegas, Nev.
Michael Thiel, Glenview
David Thomas, Mount Prospect
Carol Thompson, Chicago
Luanne Thulstrup, Lombard
Sandra Tomm, Delavan



Ilse Torres, Elmhurst
Tina Towers, Lombard
Lawrence Traver, Bowen
Laurel Tsukayama, Alea, Hawaii
Cynthia Turner, Cerro Gordo
Jaak Tuulik, Glenview



David Tyckoson, Glenview
Kathe Ulbrich, Rolling Meadows
J. Michael Ullmann, Champaign
Daretia Usselman, Breese
Edmond Vaklyes, Jr., Wheaton
Stephen Vargo, Joliet



Bradley Vaughn, Joliet
Judith Venet, Wilmette
Susan Vespa, Peoria
David Villani, Chicago
Carol Vonderone, Urbana
Phyllis Von Plachecki, Park Ridge



Marie Voss, Peoria
Cynthia Waddell, Joliet
David Wagner, Lena
Sandra Wagner, Marlton, N.J.
Michael Waldbusser, Prophetstown
Gail Wandke, Glen Ellyn



Priscilla Wanerus, Park Forest
Janette Wanner, Morton
Christine Warchol, Chicago
Jon Warnke, Peoria
Timothy Watkins, Des Plaines
Martha Wegel, Peoria



Polly Weingartner, Rockford
Grace Wells, Lake Bluff
John Wellwood, Peoria
Karen Westerhold, Dawson
Debbie White, Robinson
Toni White, Danville

Debra Wilcoxen, Elmhurst
Stephen Wilens, Skokie
Larry Wiley, Watseka
Tracey Williams, Wheaton
James Willyard, Wheaton
Rick Wingler, Decatur

Delphine Wojcik, Chicago
Ferne Wolf, Skokie
Kenneth Wolf, Olympia Fields
Michael Wolfe, Lake Villa
Benay Wolken, Wilmette
Fanny Wong, Hong King

Jacalyn Wood, Urbana
Charles Woolard, Joliet
Jacqueline Worden, Danville
Karen Wotiz, Carbondale
Alice Wright, Moline
Marianne Wright, Glenwood

Nancy Wuebbles, Carlyle
James Wylder, Washington
Nona Young, Alton
Peggy Young, Decatur
Robert Young, Glenview
Vicki Young, Cuba

Jo Anne Zaccardi, Oak Park
Alan Zaggy, Western Springs
Carol Zimmerman, Washington
Terry Sue Zimmerman, Lincolnwood
Larry Zindell, Skokie
Phillip Zisook, Chicago

Jeffrey Zoll, Midlothian
Jerri Zucker, Wilmette
Cynthia Zumwalt, Sheldon



Physical Education

The College of Physical Education is one of the leading educational units of its kind in the country. Forty of the college's 91 full-time faculty members hold doctoral degrees. The college is autonomous, granting its own degrees and operating many interdisciplinary programs with other colleges on the Champaign-Urbana campus. Last year the college granted 151 bachelor's degrees, and in cooperation with the graduate college, awarded 60 master's and 21 doctoral degrees. Although the University was over-populated in the fall, the College of Physical Education limited its enrollment to 854, eight students less than last year.

The college is composed of three academic departments: health and safety education, physical education and recreation and park administration. Graduates of all three departments have fared well in the job market.

There are 112 students enrolled in the department of health and safety education. The special fields of school health education, school safety education and public safety education are offered within the department and all require 130 hours of credit for graduation. Students selecting the school health education or school safety education options must meet teacher education requirements while students selecting the community health education or public safety education options must take a field-work course junior or senior year.

New laws in Illinois have opened up employment horizons in school health and school safety areas. Federal legislation has increased the demand for persons qualified in public safety and a new emphasis on public health care by all levels of government has made a community health background highly lucrative.

Dr. James D. Brown, program director for the Department of Health and Safety Education, described the market for this area as being very reasonable and that department graduates have been successful in finding jobs. Brown added that the department requires a 3.8 cummulative GPA for students transferring into the other two departments.

In September 1972, the former departments of physical education for men and physical education for women were consolidated into a single department. There are 515 students enrolled in the Department of Physical Education.

The curriculum allows for the preparation of athletic trainers, exercise therapists, motor development specialists who work with young children or teacher-coaches in such new areas as aquatics and gymnastics. For students who desire to combine their interest in sports with other interests, the curriculum allows the development of individualized areas of study. With the help of an advisor, a student may plan his or her own course of study for such occupations as sports announcer, reporter, exercise physiologist or sport sociologist.

Although there has been a reduction in the number of teaching positions open in the public high schools, new positions are developing. And in the public schools University graduates of the Department of Physical Education are among the first sought to fill the vacancies.

The 227 students enrolled in the Department of Recreation and Park Administration are required to take 132 semester hours for the Bachelor of Science degree. A social science minor of 18 to 23 hours is part of the general education requirement and is usually taken in the first two years of study. Field work at recreation and park centers is also a departmental requirement. Students may select one of five options of study: program specialist, recreation and park administration, therapeutic recreation, outdoor recreation and outdoor interpretive education.

The department offers an opportunity for interested students to participate in a semester abroad for a full 16 semester hours of credit. The program is based in Edinburgh, Scotland, and is offered each spring to qualified students with junior standing in the department.

Dr. Jerry Borman, program director for the Department of Recreation and Park Administration said he did not know of a graduated senior from last year who had looked and not found a job. Borman proudly stated that 25-30 per cent of all recreation department heads across the country are University graduates.



Cynthia Abbott, Champaign
Pamela Angus, Joliet
Judy Bell, Evanston
Samuel Binch, Champaign
Sandra Bodenstein, Skokie
Laurie Brandt, Lincolnwood

Jane Bute, Streator
Mary Cloninger, Rock Island
James Cobb, Champaign
Nancy Davis, Champaign
Marlene Dubow, Chicago
Merle Evans, Chicago

Paula Farmer, Mattoon
Kathlynn Fencl, Hickory Hills
Chris Finlay, Champaign
Patricia Forrette, Washington
Shelley Franks, Skokie
Phillip Froehlich, Mount Pulaski

Marguerite Gaydos, Springfield
Nancy Gibson, Skokie
Judell Goldsmith, Rock Island
Gale Goldstick, Skokie
Randy Gollay, Morton Grove
Linda Good, Thornton

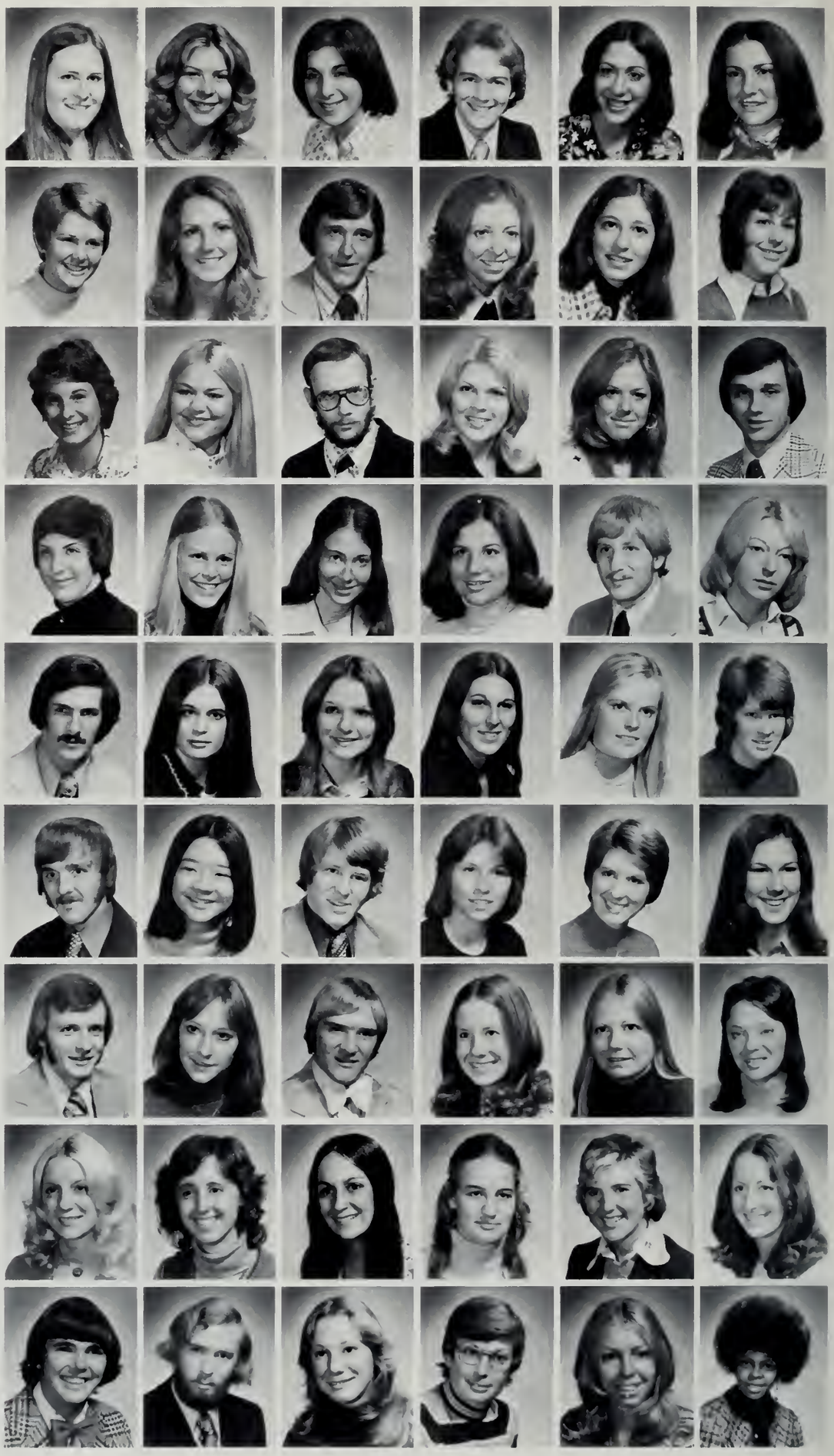
Michael Gow, Highland, Mich.
Carla Guiher, Champaign
Valerie Guinn, Moline
Kitty Hallen, Northbrook
Kristin Harr, Park Ridge
Deborah Holze, Hampshire

Jerome Husayko, Chicago
Gail Ito, Chicago
Dave Keeling, Champaign
Nancy Kirby, Urbana
Joan Kruc, Chicago
Luanne Larson, Niles

Stanley Lee, Champaign
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Michael Lepic, Downers Grove
Beverly Lihner, Chicago
Sue Lomax, Oakwood
Emma Male, Decorah, Iowa

Julie Marchese, Downers Grove
Colleen Maxwell, Champaign
Dana McCallister, Quincy
Maureen McDonald, Bloomington
Colleen McGrath, Flossmoor
Melinda Meehling, Marshall

Stephen Megginson, Sheldon
John O'Neill, Homewood
Marsha Padgett, Bellwood
Carnetla Parker, Danville
Nancy Pavinca, Joliet
Eugenia Payne, Waukegan





Karen Roth, Wilmette
Mary Rourke, Joliet
Lynne Schauer, Springfield
Mary Scott, Springfield
Susan Sea, Clarendon Hills
Charlene Settler, Lincolnwood

Susan Share, Skokie
Edward Sievers, Alhambra
Debora Simms, Gibson City
Julie Spitz, Mattoon
Terry Ann Spitzer, Lostant
Patricia Steinhaus, Riverside

Emily Sudman, Champaign
Lawrence Swakon, Chicago
Beverly Thomas, Elmhurst
Mark Thomas, Rockford
Bruce Van Hoozen, Alden
David Wallace, Oak Lawn

Douglas Walter, Downers Grove
Marlene Wayne, Skokie
Carla Weil, Skokie
Ronni Weitzman, Wilmette
Gloria Wiegman, Evanston
Debra Williams, Rock Island





Chris Walker

Social Work

Undergraduate students at the University were offered a new curriculum this year by the Jane Addams School of Social Work. Students with a social welfare major in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences transferred to the new program and will graduate with a Bachelor's degree in Social Work (BSW). Graduates with a BSW are recognized by the Council on Social Work Education and the National Association of Social Workers as qualified, beginning professionals.

The BSW program includes academic studies as well as one full semester of supervised field experience which prepares undergraduates for social work careers and/or graduate study. The BSW program also allows for diversified interests in a variety of settings: child welfare, family services, medical and rehabilitation programs, corrections, public welfare, mental health, and services to the aged.

Enrollment in the BSW program is limited to 200 students, all admitted after the completion of their first 60 hours of general education requirements. Their remaining 60 hours are earned in studying social welfare policies, services, and methods of intervention as well as course work in a minor area.

Social Work students are required to participate in a one-semester field practicum in order to gain experience in the area of social service they are most interested in. It is during this semester of actual service delivery that a student develops his greatest understanding and knowledge of social work — the many ways in which it serves individuals and families as well as the ways in which it falls short of the needs of society.

Students spend four days a week for 15 weeks in a field placement in one of more than 35 agencies (both public and private) located in Champaign-Urbana, Bloomington, Danville, Decatur and Peoria. Students are trained by the agency social worker before actually receiving caseload responsibilities. Many times they function at the same skill level as professional social workers who have master's degrees and many years of experience.

The BSW program at Illinois is designed to provide qualified professional manpower for the many social work positions in need of experienced personnel. The Jane Addams School of Social Work provides career counseling and assistance in job placement. In addition, the completion of the BSW program qualifies the social work student for up to six units of advanced standing in the Masters in Social Work program at the University and at many other accredited graduate schools.





Vicky Albert, Skokie
Gloria Berger, Highland Park
Diane Byers, Dolton
M Carol Coine, Melrose Park
Kathleen Corkery, Oak Lawn

Lynne Halter, Lawrenceville
Jeanne Hoth, Palatine
Daniel Hurd, Park Forest
Debra Jordan, Paris
Linda Krausz, Champaign

Nan O'Conner, Lombard
Marie Pistorius, Blue Mound
Robert Raso, Brookfield
Juli Rozy, Niles
Roberta Stevenson, Glen Ellyn


HMMM..... FRIENDS, PARTIES, DANCES- IT'S WORTH A TRY!!!
KALEIDEOSCOP
Nina Bryn 2/75
WILL THIS BE THE PATH TO LOVE, FRIENDSHIP, & A PLACE TO COME HOME TO - LIKE IT SAID IN THE BOOK?
I'VE READ THE RUSH BOOKLET - COVER TO COVER
I'm off!
WHAT awaits OUR Girl?
HOLD ON A MINUTE ---- COULD THERE POSSIBLY BE SOMETHING THE RUSH PAMPHLET DOESN'T SAY??!!

The Big Rush Is On

By Nina Ovryn
Illustrations By Nina Ovryn

My hands shook as I applied my eyeliner. I agonized over which shade of blush to wear. What about a gold bracelet — or was that too showy? With rings on my fingers and shoes a size too small on my toes, I was every inch the woman about to embark upon the search for love, trust and sisterhood. My name tag in place and rush pamphlet firmly in hand, I was ready to conquer the world, if not the Kaliedoscope of Greeks. I sailed towards the door . . . and stopped. It was raining. Not a light drizzle, but sheets upon sheets. It's a curse, a plague — no, it's the annual rush week deluge.

Hair is set, faces are made up, and smiles are glued on. Dozens of sorority rush counselors chime phrases about meaningful college experiences. The first house is at 1 p.m., the next at 1:20 — Ready? . . . The Big Rush is on!

This year over 1000 women registered for formal sorority rush which took place the second and third weekends of October. By the end of fourth stage, when final bids had been delivered, that number was whittled down to a fraction of its former self. Openings in houses are far exceeded by the number of sorority hopefuls. Weeding out the Greeks from the non-Greeks is a long and arduous process for both rushees and sisters. To be successful, anyone that registers needs an abundance of strength, a nice set of jaw muscles, and a good sense of humor.

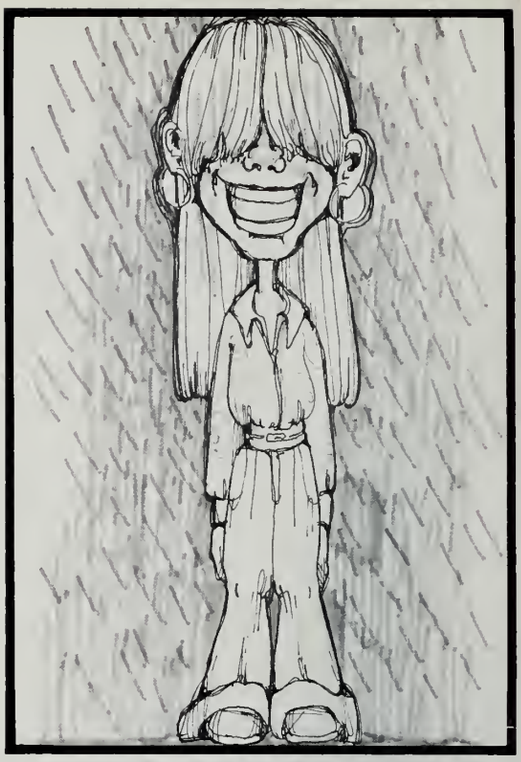
It begins at the registration at the small tables in the Illini Union. In exchange for the $3 fee, each girl recieves an envelope filled with the vital rush information . There's a map of all twenty houses, a time schedule and most important, a booklet filled with house descriptions, letters of advice from PanHel officers, and a small glossary of Greek words. This last item is not to be taken lightly. If one does not know the jargon, the phrase, "it's all Greek to me" is no joke. By the time you've figured out the difference beween an Omicron and an Eta, and memorized the house bios, (about friendship, smiles, and places to come home to), you're hooked. The genius behind the massive advertising campaign launched by the Greeks each fall has succeeded. The idea is to make the rushee feel like she hasn't lived until she joins a house. It doesn't take too many courses in psychology to see why this would appeal to one who feels insecure among the masses at the University. Playing upon the emotions is a big rush technique.

An unstable freshman woman needs security, praise and protection — and PanHel members realize this. Chapter songs reflect this fear. Sisters of Alpha Phi and Kappa Delta chant "... don't be afraid ..." while the Chi Omegas join in with "I'm not afraid to say I went the Chi O way!" Clustering in front of the houses, nudging each other and smiling, the rushee just feels the family unity shared by the women in the house. The 'family' atmosphere continues throughout Greek life. There's Pledge moms, Pledge brothers, little sisters and big brothers.

The social aspect is the biggest selling point of any house. "There's no doubt about it," says one sister. "You do get to meet a lot of people." Pictures of the girls and their boyfriends are on display, while other bulletin boards indicate campus activities that house members participate in. To the lonely freshman girl, it sounds like sorority life is a big party, with boyfriends, chug contests, barring every weekend, walk-outs, pranks, and A GREAT TIME 24 HOURS A DAY. You certainly don't get that at a dorm.

Sisters say that there's no need to worry about giving up your individualism. The big drop in membership during the late sixties made the Greeks decide that it was time to change their image. Each house stresses the fact that every person in it is her own. "We're so diverse! Everybody's into something different," say the girls. Even individual houses are trying to break stereotypes. "I'm just awful at sports," laughed a girl from a house with a jockette reputation. Another insists that there's no pressure to date every week-end. "I go out with my friends all the time."

It all presents a very appealing picture: scores of friends, parties, shoulders to lean on, and people who are really interested in you. But it's doubtful whether the sisters are getting to know those who wish to live in their houses. The schedule for first stage is tight and crowded; each house



"It Rains Every Rush Weekend Without Fail."

rushes ten groups of seventy girls for exactly twenty minutes. (Houses are fined for keeping a group even a minute too long). The number of rushees gets smaller and the parties more intimate as the stages progress, but most of the cutting is done during the first and second stages. Twenty minutes isn't a long time to decide whether or not you like a house. Conversations, squeezed in between tours of the house and chapter songs, center on the Illini football, crummy weather, ("It rains every rush weekend without fail."), and your major field of study. It's all fast-paced, superficial and impersonal. "It can be very trying," agreed Sher Watts, a senior in Alpha Phis. "When you get to your tenth party, its so phoney."

If the sorority sister can't get to know your personality in twenty minutes, what does she have to go on? A look in the mirrors set up in the waiting rooms of almost every house will tell you. The saddest and most ironic thing is that very often, the girl who goes through rush hoping to restore her confidence, walks away with a battered ego.

Rushees never really know just how they fared at a house until the morning after. Some girls have a choice of which eight houses to return to after first stage, but others aren't as lucky. No matter how you gear yourself for rejection, it always comes as a shock. "I thought they liked me," one rushee said. "They all seemed so friendly."

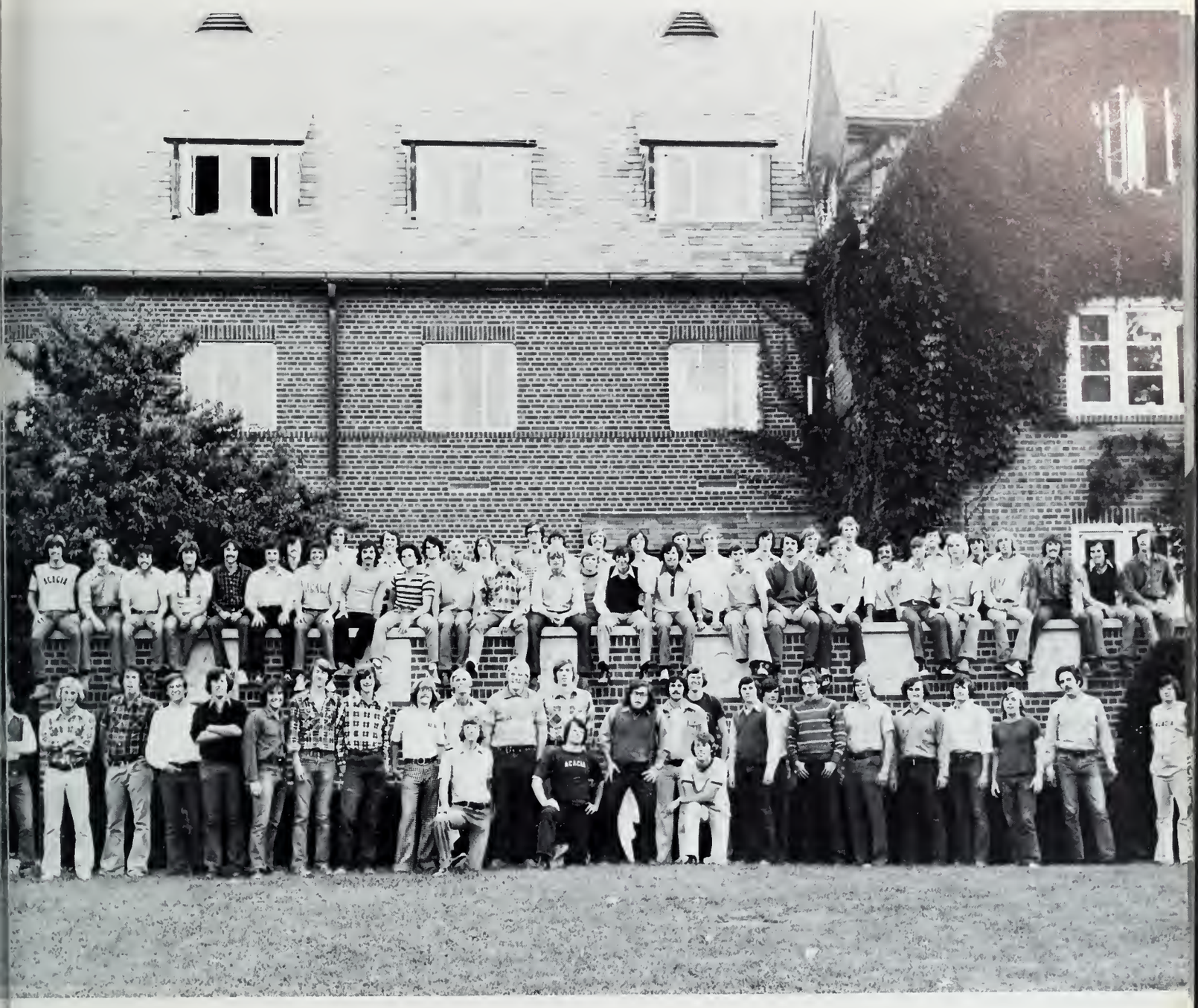
Talking to the rushees reveals a variety of reasons for risking the pain. Some girls come from families where the Greek system is considered an integral part of college. "My mom and dad met through the system. She was president of her sorority, and he was president of a fraternity. It's in my background," said one girl, while another declared, "I have Greek in my blood!" Many women said that they were just curious about the system. Others like Marla Korman, a freshman in LAS, were worried about their housing situations. Korman left the rush experience with a sour taste in her mouth. "all the stereotypes I'd heard about were there. I felt like I was competing with all these dressed up models. I got the same questions over and over again. One girls didn't even pretend to be interested in me. She had this list of questions to ask, and didn't even take time to listen to the answer."

Many sorority women agree that the system is unfair. Marla Edleman of Delta Zeta, had a bad experience with formal rush, and joined her house informally. "I didn't like being on display, and I felt discriminated against. Somebody asked me if I was Hebrew in a sarcastic tone of voice. I had no idea of how to act." How does she justify participating in rush when she dislikes it. There are house penalties. "It costs a fortune if you don't participate in rush." She continues, "I don't like it though. If there could be another way, I'd have it a lot more like informal, where girls come a few at a time, eat dinner, and talk at a more leisurely pace. Rush doesn't tell the whole truth."

"Rush isn't how the system is," agrees a member of Phi Mu. She also joined her house through informal rush, but was active in formal rush with her house last fall. The present system is unfair, she says, but because of the number of people involved, "It's hard to find a better system." She also said that Rush is a positive factor for the actives. Working on it creates a sense of unity. The sisters really work on this production, and it shows. "We went through dry runs for three weeks," says Edleman proudly. "You get a sense of sisterhood," concurs Watts. "Rush is a time when the girls in the house get close." Watts went through formal rush, though she disliked it. "I hated it. I saw my friends getting hurt, and people crying after the final bids." But she got into the house of her choice. "It's hard to reject people, but if you don't like a girl, you shouldn't ask her back. It'll only build her hopes up. You don't feel too good, but you do try to make it as pleasant as possible. I wish there was another way to do it."

Girls already in the Greek system are human enough to admit that Rush is unfair, but the system must be preserved. Even Marla Korman, a disillusioned rushee with an aching set of jaw muscles says, "It's a lot of hurts, but a lot of good too . . . if you get into a house."

Acacia



Front Row: Terry Greiner, Dave Vhlenhop, John Mugerditchian, Andy Kmetz, John Burton, Bill Berg, Greg Bonham, Scott Rogers, Mark Marsaglia, Joe Main, Mark Read, Paul Ruby, Eldon Olson, Ron Schmitt, Bruce Warren, Gary Pump, Chuck Clemins, Todd Porter, Steve Hoffner, Larry Kinzer, Gary Hinson, Maurice Gordon, Bill Miller, Al Jacobs, Mike Freie, Mark Follmer, Mike Kastholm. **Top Row:** Ken Simons, John Unforth, John McDonald, Dave Wetzel, Ralph Rhodes, Paul Rigby, Chuck Spelman, Dave O'Sadnick, Bill Grabo, Mike Mixon, Ron Bryant, Neil Frankel, Jim Wright, Doug Klaus, Dave Reed, Tom Ratko, John Schumacher, Daryl Woodard, Vic Babarskis, Bob Pfister, Barry Gutgesell, Jeff Jones, Mark Blasco, Mead Babcock, Ken Brosh, Mark Freding, Bob Kmetz, John Wessner, Dave Rogers, Jim Slamp, Rob Williams, Mike Duncan, Al Bonini, John Buchanan, John Notardonato, Jeff DeLeuw, Dan Wakefield, John Craver, Dave Winship, Dave Cole, Lloyd Miller. **Not Pictured:** Nik Conner, Chuck Fisher, Greg Fisher, Pat Gaughan, Rick Levan, Ron Logeman, Jim Murowchick, John Ramsey, John Sullivan.

Alpha Chi Omega



Front Row: Maureen McConnell, Julie Niebergall, Cathy Conlon, Margaret King, Susie Wittman. **Second Row:** Barb Tonyan, Mary Paroubek, Lynn Rembos, Jeanette Jummati, Carol Divis, Melissa Jensen, Sherilyn Weiss, Patti Guerin, Diane Wendell. **Third Row:** Debbie Woxberg, Kathy Cottong, Tina Stofen, Jennifer Jenson, Cathy Miller, Cindy Sieger. **Fourth Row:** Carla Micheel, Karen Lange, Peggy Michalowski, Mrs. Hutson, Susie Carter, Jackie Mihelic, Susie Limacher, Branka Sindik, Kathy Fulton, Jeannie Nelson, Merilee Machon, Stephanie Naffziger. **Fifth Row:** Diane Bolin, Luanne Walker, Karen Cooper, Pam Grey, Linda Finley, Jan Albertson, Sandy Dixon, Terri Guerin, Marna Niebergall, Barb Uecker. **Sixth Row:** Sue Ewert, Jan Throop, Chris Uleck, Sandy Schramm, Cindy Care, Sandy Pritchett, Laurie Hayes, Sue Schnackenberg, Debbie Salberg, Alison Lindberg, Jane Fisher, Sue Blassfield, Sharon Erikson, Thereses Neylon, Nancy Kron, Connie Pickrell, Monique Gonczy, Nadine Vetter, Debbie Womer, Judy Gross, Connie Dayment, Rose Layden, Julie Williams. **Seventh Row:** Linda Baldwin, Cindy Jenkins, Beth Shay, Joie Tonyan, Debbie Mail, Dalena Kemna, Wendy Swanson, Susie Layden. **Top Row:** Susie Greenman, Sharon Payne, Kay Peterson, Carla Dillow, Theresa Abell, Pat Kane. **Not Pictured:** Kathy Bell, Cathy Kuhns, Donna Reigh, Bridgette Carter, Mary Carter, Suzanne LaPlaca, Marsha Schniedwind, Laurel Thumm, Cheryl Vedrine.

Alpha Delta Phi



Front Row: John Rodgers, Jack Livvix, Tom McDaniel, Mark McDaniel, Gary Keto, Bob Gigl, Dan Rawlins, Tom Emerson. **Second Row:** Bill Paresinni, Phil Ryan, Bill Bethell, Randy Horn, Mark Maybell, Ed Flynn, Colin Jack, Steve Moore, Larry Ebersol, Bob Hammack, Lonny Lyons, Ron Barger, Jim Turner, Robert Schultz. **Third Row:** Randy Welsh, Gary Ourada, Tom Epplin, Marty Kauchak, Mike McKown, Mark Staub, Dan Usiak, Gary Fisher, David Crawford, Steve Bost, Brian McCarthy, Bob Ackman, Greg Cramer. **Fourth Row:** Scott Martin, Paul Zarowski, Tod Lillibridge, Dave Schuester, Mike Davis, John Court, Phil Lamont, Pat Thomas, Steve Malysiak, Doug Brown. **Top Row:** Dean Grossman, Ed McElroy, Bill Greenseth, Greg Pearce.

Alpha Delta Pi



Front Row: Michele Jimenez, Gloria Mroz, Kathy Curtin, Debbie Wilcoxen, Sue Kuriga, Kathy Harms, Pam Laird. **Second Row:** Sharon Barnes, Betsy Liddy, Mary Ellen Sauer, Cheri Murata, Teresa Perucca, Shelly Hojnacki, Ann Campion. **Third Row:** Molly Cutting, Jean Stewart, Joanne Eagen, Linda Mele, Dina Arrigo, Debbie Wijas, Linda McCurdy, Dale Leichti, Eileen Nagumo, Laurie Tsukayama, Terry Spitzer, Jody Bokenkamp. **Fourth Row:** Sue Hanson, Karen Kedzior, Barbara Lake, Lori Nelson, Emma Male, Carol Rucas, Nancy Conniff, Linda Fassett, Mary Ann Edwards, Jan Resler, Cindy Wilson, Mrs. Schneider, Kim Vachon, Liz Motter, Gail Partain, Kathy Rechtin, Mary Ellen Corry, Tracey Bishop, Barb Donnelly, Sue Tallman, Judy Chilla, Mandy DeYoung. **Top Row:** Sue Shade, Pam Tarr, Teri Blommaert, Cindee Leighton, Ann Weishar, Barbara Petronis, Jackie Stephens, Barbara Steiner, Jane Bailey, Terry Romine, Susie Jurow.

Alpha Gamma Delta



Front Row: Geri Williams, Lula Donaldson, Pat Cordogan, Cynde Jahneke, Holly McLean, Robbie Stevenson, Cheri Williams, Joan Heenehen, Carol Richter, Mrs. Horn, Kathy O'Dekirk, Sherry Etten, Debbie Foley, Sue Alcorn, Nancy Butz, Kit Stoughtenborough, Leslie Shimmin, Linda Oppenheimer, Elise Poepping, Marian Power, Linda LeFevre. **Second Row:** Dianne Huber, Barb Edwards, Barb Tymec, Michelle Jennant, Bette Degisher, Sue Maggio, Meredith Magers, Lori Goldsmith, Julie Olson, Bev Myers, Kim Keesey, Jina Krisciunas, Sara Hanson, Cathy Smith, Zita Krisciunas, Sue Stein, Pat Jeziorski, Pat Rice, Anita Hart. **Top Row:** Judy Reuhl, Debbie Barnewolt, Lynn Poggensee, Karen Dunn, Nancy Moody, Sally Clark, JoAnne Hoffman, Julie Beckhart, Debbie Turner, Beth Rieff, Linda Weiss, Linda Rugen, Cathy Sunderland, Joelle Soefker, Karen DeBias, Aliza Grunfeld, Mary Cosenza, Kaye Lukjanowicz. **Not Pictured:** Marcia Browne, Cindy Cooney, Lenore Faulds, Donna Feezor, Dianne Gilmore, Cheryl Hanley, Cathy Johnson, Sherri Jones, Cindy Kampic, Merna Legal, Pam Tholman, Kathy Van Hoorn, Cindy Winking.

Alpha Gamma Rho



Front Row: Greg Miller, Dave Paul, Roger Naylor, Dave Milton, Ron Whitr, Jim Geiger, Dell McCou, Tim Roth, Duane Noland, Rich Vogen, Ted Shimp, Dave Erickson, Jim Sibley. **Second Row:** Steve Krause, Steve Rosengren, Bill Nelson, Stan Harper, John Davies, Del Emory, Ron Ness, Dave McLaughlin, Mike Scott, Joel Goetz, Mke Holt, Greg Campbell. **Third Row:** Craig Henert, Dave Caldwell, Tom Painter, Mike Clark, Bill Nice, Chuck Alexander, Paul Burns, Doug Dunahee, Mike Brenneman, John Kahle, Fred Roth, Mike Bliler, Taylor Mason. **Fourth Row:** Jay Larson, Dave Faber, Jim Foley, Carlton Gabel, Bob Letterly, Bob Welsch, Al Lickhart, Walt Emory, Todd Burras, Dave Larson, Jeff Synder, Mike Krause, Bob Rutledge, Bob Wyffels. **Fifth Row:** John Waddell, Nick Hoyle, Jim Hankes, Bill Bishop, Norm Larson, Jeff Colglazier, Doug Henderson, John Clark, John Jeckel, Mike Dittmer.

Alpha Kappa Lambda



Front Row: Larry Hemp, Tom Aiken, Jeff Wickenhauser, Steve Siemer, Dick Wootton, Dan McKirgan, Steve Pripps, Jim Switzer. **Second Row:** Jeff Hansen, Bill Olson, Tim Simon, Rich Calzaretta, Dave Luster, Britt Hanson, Marc Robert, Bill Olson. **Third Row:** Bob Tober, Dan Carroll, Dean Worrell, Bob Schlie, Tom Zimmerman, Brent Homes, Bob Seaborg, Bob Norbury, Jeff Mumm, Mark Montgomery, Dave Hood, Dick Gist, Mark Wetzel, Mark Payne, John Gill, Mark Rienhart, Bill Karkow, Mike Howard. **Fourth Row:** Tim Cain, Steve Grossmann, Roy Waltrip, Doug Worrell, Dan Dittmer, Brad Schofield, Chris Green, Mark Haeffele, Bill Johnson, Marc Johnson, Paul Dehaan, Paul Luedtke, Bill Wilson, Jeff Gaddy, Dan Hammes, Bob Sullivan. **Fifth Row:** Jon Bauman, Steve Goreham, Tom Telling, John Tarbutton, Stan Bona, Dean Lesner, Kevin Laughlin.

Alpha Omicron Pi



Front Row: Snzanne Meyer, Shannon Ellis, Lynn Cain, Karen Schoder, Joan Bevacqua. **Second Row:** Holly McCray, Sue Leiper, Jeanne Powell, Cathy Capodice, Laura Walker, Peggy Knapic, Karen Littwin, Carol Merrill, Barbara Paakh, Sandy Meyer. **Third Row:** Linda Krausz, Jane Volden, Linda Mickow, Jeanne Rodseth, Julie Busse, Mrs. Bostic, Kathi Koenig, Jill Jacobsen, Sally Griffin, Cindy Marchigiani, Sue Lasher. **Fourth Row:** Sherri Schentz, Patti McEnroe, Sue Ballin, Barb Stehno, Judy Anderson, Barb Shotemeyer, Eileen McShane, Leslie Merrill, Jackie Heinen, Rosie Brill, Missy Cultra, Julie Long, Laura Beile, Sara Pearsaul, Linda Weingartner.

Fifth Row: Mary Beinneman, Vivian Hernandez, Janie Little, Carol Conrad, Jann Osterland, Julie Pope, Nancy Crump, Mary Manella, Nancy Higgins, Judy Michels, Barb Brekke, Marty Hill, Betty Ridder, Fran Ward, Gail Kremers. **Top Row:** Caroline Gannon, Lynne Ellis, Nancy Adams, Kathy Rippel, Connie Carter, Peggy McEnroe. **Not Pictured:** Katy Davlin, Janet Gerlesits, Linda Glickman, Roberta Hermann, Deb Lee, Linda Diedrich, Pam Schaede, Jan Ford, Cindy Blahnik, Pat Phillips, Audrey Wolf, Nancy Davis, Karen Schumacher, Carmen Carlton, Polly Weingartner, Betsey Barth, Eva Zakrewski.

Alpha Phi



Front Row: Mary Ann Van Hook, Patty Wingert, Nancy Fisher, Sharon Morris, Darla Wolffbrandt, Marie Ellinger, Emily Hull. **Second Row:** Peggy English, Beth Baker, Mrs. Barlage, Barb Hoganson, Katie Hester, Marilyn Ligner, Kim Shepard, Deb Brooks, Mary Rourke, Jane Hays, Cindy Knuth, Anne Cresce, Gail Truelson, Chris Wilson. **Third Row:** Lynn Olson, Nancy Gottschalk, Marie Gorski, Peggy Odling, Shelli StockBarger, Pat Eckerle, Sue Zimmerman, Kathy Fencl, Kathy Cunningham, Tally Turek, Ann Boeson, Jeanne Power, Patty Arnold, Kathy Kohlbacher, Betsy Cagney, Arlene Zimmerman, Lynn Johnson, Nancy Neidembach, Nancy Barshinger. **Top Row:** Sher Watts, Judy Belvedere, Margi Arnold, Peggy McCarthy, Linda Sharp, Joan Zubak, Susan Pick, Teda Yelton, Marty Morris, Gayle Cuthrie, Diane Kuchen, Beth Thies, Sally Brown, Jan Demay.

Alpha Rho Chi



Front Row: Mike Kochanski. **Second Row:** Jeff Sronkoski, Rick Libner, Bill Bradford, Rob Vagneres. **Third Row:** Dave Shrum, John Holey, Debbie Steward, Kevin Bauer, Lesley Miller, Scott Renken, Tom Napier, Mary Ann Van Hook, Debbie Hovinen, Joel Vanderwaal, Bob Dehaven. **Fourth Row:** Steve Blye, Duong Vu, Ken Nimmons, Pat Olson, Randy Bahler. **Fifth Row:** Rich Drake, Rob Travillon, Mike Schneider, Bob Gordon. **Top:** Matt Scudder.

Alpha Tau Omega



Front Row: Rich Cheever, Tom Tunney, Bill Barry, Dane Luhrsen, Nobel Olson, Stan Nord, Bill Gold, John Brinkworth, Dave Timsom, Brian Ogg, Tim Carson, Joe Cialar, Ray Barra, Jack Donovan. **Second Row:** Don Armstrong, Terry Semmens, Craig Davidson, John Hook, Dan MacLaughlin, Gary Burnett, Dave Seiler, Bill Paul, Craig Moore, Graham Keeney. **Third Row:** Brian Rawers, Neil Schlupp, Terry Hanusa, Mike Maher, Jack Klues, Dan Shannon, Steve Pankey, Jim Barbour, Mike Tolzien, Gary Ruick, Terry Kelly, Doug Laux, Craig Nadborne, Rob Meyers, Brent Ochs, Tom McGarrity. **Fourth Row:** Seth Berle, Lindell Van Dyke, Steve Dalley, Gerry Kostelny, Rich Clausing, Mark Strahler, R. J. Tolliver, Dave Pesavento, Skip Henninger, Richard Lauschke, Bob Foran, Steve Lamb. **Fifth Row:** Jeff Whitnell, Sloan Brown, Steve Blair, Ray Laughlin, Jim Lyon, Rick Korst, Dave Taylor, John Detwiler, Dave Holton, David Lauschke, Bob Anderson, Larry Jones, Bob Lundstedt, Tom Minner. **Top Row:** Greg Scott, Pete Korst.

Alpha Xi Delta



Front Row: Sue Hooker, Emily Chase, Pam Caldwell, Trish Bolin, Donna Evans, Georgia Threlfall, Pat Dann, Cindy Sheppelmann. **Second Row:** Cathy Graffy, Marcia Anderson, Janet Jacobson, Kathy D'Halloran, Diane Eby, Lisa Hall, Kathy Thornton, Pat Hutchison, Anne Simpson, Vicki Traudt. **Third Row:** Ellen Himes, Pam Squire, Sue Fellman, Glenda Richardson, Lind Sauer, Shelley Janis, Darlene Newcombe, Anna Traple, Barb Sartain, Ken Sartain, Audrey Thompson, Mary Graham, Linda Harmeson, Lori Kaatz, Kris Sigules. **Fourth Row:** Sue Elsner, Heather Hunley, Becki Hill, Gail Grazian, Judy Zetterberg, Lynn Davidson. **Top Row:** Moya Gallagher, Mitzi Pontious, Sue Culkar, Deb Schlotter, Pat Choice, Tracy Thompson, Nancy Hinrich.

Beta Theta Pi



Front Row: Kevin Lawler, Michael Chase, Michael Borman, Roger Templin, Greg Wettman, Randall Brownfield, Michael Henneman, Robert Williams, Brown Hitt, Edgar Fey. **Second Row:** Craig McCarthy, Wayne Heise, Patrick Hayes, Brian Carley, Daniel Zentgraf, David Wells, David Bither, Peter Chase, Charles Rock. **Third Row:** Doug Devore, Jack Branta, David Eberspacher, Claney Buck, Scott Drablos, Andrew Murphy, David Hartman, Daniel Petree, Jeffery Strickland, Daniel Lauspach, Michael Kallal, Marc Hohmann, Michael Jurgenson. **Fourth Row:** Lawrence Witters, Bradley Farnham, Gregory Collins, Barclay Klingaz, Randall Tieman, James Palma, Kevin Gratowski, Thomas Kaczkowski, Robert Vinke, Robert Easter. **Top Row:** Michael O'Brien, Micheal Ourada, Richard Vacek, David Kendall, David Fitzpatrick, Murray Dowell, Bradley Tucker, Mark Padi, Michael Siebold, Timothy Koritz.

Chi Omega



Front Row: M. Krause, L. Freeman, J. Priebe, C. Cross, B. Ruscetta, B. Stevens, P. Matzdorf. **Second Row:** L. Schrier, S. Merriman, L. Karampelas, Mrs. Keith, K. Anderson, L. Travis, K. Davis, J. Lavery, J. Schmidt, J Mettam. **Third Row:** M. Marsh, D. Lasswell, V. Glos, J. Kirkpatrick, M. Dimit, P. Main, S. Lykkebak, C. Steiger, J. Comfort, J. Koenig, S. Rice, L. Norris, T. Glaney. **Fourth Row:** S. Slipher, D. Renner, S. Boyle, M. H. Steindler, B. Bauer, C. Gieseke, D. Ittersagen, L. Cristy, D. Woare, N. Glenn, T. Klitzling, J. Conroy, R. Stanley, S. LeRoy, J. Steffeter, C. Herleman. **Top Row:** K. Wilken, M. Westermeier, P. Neal, C. Babbitt, S. Wada, L. Johnston, C. Peterson, J. Johnson, T. Erickson, C. Moberg, L. Palmer, R. Kalal.

Delta Chi



Front Row: John Ellrich, Mike Sotiroff, Tom Holecek. **Second Row:** Doug Licht, Clark Cheney, Tom Roney, Randy Wells, Wally Zielinski. **Third Row:** TomWalworth, John Paul, Dave Espenshied, Mike Boehler, Doug Colthurst. **Fourth Row:** Ray Mathews, John Murphy, Allen Stebbins, Mrs. Boyd, Tom Wallace. **Fifth Row:** Tom Criswell, Grant Thomas, Lloyd Cassidy, Marty Parsons, Craig Whitney, Skip Gilligan, Mark Tenober, Rick Geiger, Tom Kirkenmeier, Rich Purdy, Steve Carter, Jeff Strand, Jon Ball.

Sixth Row: Curt Hippensteel, Chuck Kukla, Tom Lessaris, John Ball, Steve Johnsen, Larry Coughlin, Jim Scherzinger, John Russo, Al Ingardona, Tim Carlson, Fred Kush. **Seventh Row:** John Byrne, Jim Watt, Chris Forkin, Dave Seremek, George Flynn, Bob Weiss, Paul Street, Pat Hart, George Maher. **Top Row:** George Getty, Roy Parkin, Scott Dixon, Mark Hallen, Bill Krohn, Steve Schroeder.

Delta Delta Delta



Front Row: Nancy Hall, Cile Nolan, Susan Shagland, Nan Lukkenak, Sally Lundgren, Jacquie Collins, Nanda Leon, Sheree Shaffer, Stephanie Streckert, Kris Shuman, Donna Parish, Nancy Corkle, Claire Murphy. **Second Row:** Terri Wolak, Gail Peterson, Jan Miller, JoAnn Skerkoske. **Third Row:** Sylvia Frey, Sharon Johnson, Julie Bornmann, Cathy Holz, Barb Baker, Jo Ann Napolitan, Jan Rupp, Holly Gunderson. **Fourth Row:** Anne Bradley, Jeanne Hollatz, Julie Jensen, Sher Dugan, Jeanie Kennedy. **Fifth Row:** Jan Stangler, Ellie Finney, Caroline Dawn, Marie Voss, Arlie McLean, Jude Evins, Babs Mittelstaedt, Florine Templeton, Jan Grella, Debbie Marsik, Nina Alioano, Perry Fraggos, Mary Doyle, Cindy Pisciotta, Debbie Hoogheem, Lynn Huss, Chris Pawlowski, Debbie Blow, Sandy Tomm, Ellen McConnell, Kathy Flannery, Lynn Heinemann. **Top Row:** Jo Ann Hall, Linda Komerska, Leslie Sinula, Debbie Beard, Patti Fiorette, Mary Beth Dugan, Sheila Weaver, Patty Wylie, Kristin Harr, Lissa Raedler, Nancy Gibson, Sally Hochschild, Carol Norman, Patti Carmody.

Delta Gamma



Front Row: Janet Schreiffer, Diane Gilmartin, Barb Camp, Holly Saunders, Cindy Myers, Suzanne Major, Cherie Heverly, Renee Krieger, Cindy Chvatal. **Second Row:** Polly Summar, Lynn Humphrey, Judy Ahern, Mary Costello, Bonnie Wilson, Diane Senten, Nancy Boch. **Third Row:** Tracy Boehmer, Janie Frank, Georgy Trees, Kathy Johansen, Mary Clonnger, Sue Nelson, Carol Schuler, Hilarie Swanson, Lisa Dietmier, Pat Clifford, Debbie Safarcyk, Sara Marsh, Gina Silverstein, Missy Gomerford, Patty Metcalf. **Fourth Row:** Lisa Zimmel, Roxanne Safarcyk, Ann Evans, Peggy McNeil, Jody Peterson, Mindy Kaplan, Debbie Dial, Joanne Bell, Terri Haas, Kathy Milimaki, Diane Houser, Chris Pletcher, Donna Hansen, Lucy Wirth. **Top Row:** Maria Petrulis, Mary Nelson, Lauri Stuart, Jean Ahern, Cathy Fogarty, Dawn Bressler, Ann Higgins, Robin Goddard, Christy Smith, Sheila Maul, Sara Jo Ward.

Delta Phi



Front Row: Linda Stelling, Daryla Wolffbrandt, Hellee Ergas, Connie Peart, Jan Rumby, Pam Ressler, Pat Ladd, Chris Steiger. **Second Row:** Ken Bettenhausen, Lane Kramer, Mark Pittman, Tom Scott, Buddy Broadway, Bruce Rumby, Jim Mazur, Greg Parrish, Pat Michael, Ray Meismer, Keith Solomon. **Top Row:** John Hall, Doug Stelling, Mike Rulison, Steve Biehler, Leon Wood, Joe McLay, John Kinsella, John Fruin, Jim Kennel, Rich Slamar, Dave Ledlie, Bob Crohan, Mike Biehler, Keith Mikota, Roger Switzer, Dan Bakker, Bill Olin, Charlie Radigan, Kyle Erwin

Delta Sigma Phi



Front Row: Michael Bielfelat, Dave Watkins, Steve Johns, Chip Kerrigan, Doug Koehl, Russ Marchuck, Jeff Patzer, Mark Duchene, Steve Pagano, Roger Spears, Barry Robinson. **Second Row:** Stacy Wisegarner, Dave Nelson, Kim Porter, Les Hulk, Doug Trost, Cliff Black, Steve Cherry, Jay Young, Herb Hammons, Gary Kalberg. **Third Row:** Dave Fast, Paul Jurna, Steve Foerder, Mike Bragg, Julian Frahling, Mike Aszman, Pat Hennefly, John Warkentheim, Dennis Benson, John Mickow, Jeff Pennington. **Fourth Row:** Kurt Kramse, Allan Sussin, Jim Muller, Bud Fries, Rick Taylor, Chris Kahler, Mike Nichols, Kelly Kvam, Kevin Wasp, Tom Beem. **Top Row:** Chuck Crum, Bob Ayers, Carl Camp, Buck Kesler, Jake Camm, Randy Decker, Ed Bower, Buck Cole, Rich Bowman, Brad Buse, Ron Kerns.

Delta Upsilon



Front Row: Don Einbecker, Chip Ulatoski, Brian Claire, Jim Bleck, John Willyard, J.J. Castles, Chris Morris, Jim Olander, Tim Hoogheem, Clint Schreiber, Kent Morris. **Second Row:** Nick Siegel, Ed Therrien, Fran Boich, Dick Ridley, Pete Colbentz, Jim Nothnagel, Carl Ringler, Terry Rajala, Rob Hammerman, John Buist, Jim Huppert, Will Fijolek, Kevin Curry, Greg Roszkowski, Dave Behr, Michael Brunetto, Dan Blount, Bill Whitmer, Joe Lateer, Pete Ridley, Dan Davisson, Denny Ulak, Jeff Savage, John Economou, Mark Curry. **Third Row:** Tony Sutton, Jim Tendick, Bob Schleicher, Keith Ulatoski, Bill McCrindle, Andy Vass, Steve Katsinas, Dave Roszhart, Bob Genaze, Craig Johnson, Kevin Krumdieck, John B. Holz, Michael McLees, John Holbit, Jim Gurke, Rich Gorny, Al Steffeter.

Delta Zeta



Front Row: Beth Cofel, Marla Sideman, Karen Pitts, Robin Daler, Diane Kolwitz. **Second Row:** Patti Kidd, Gigi Bourne, Mike Bunzol. **Third Row:** Chris Jurek, Jeanne Hertwig, Peggy Mitchell, Betsy Gottschalk, Susan Dempsey, Susan Peruzzato. **Fourth Row:** Leslie Buist, Terry Birch, Ellen Simon, Pat Taugher, Lisa Eld. **Fifth Row:** Cindy Uptegraft, Cindy Cilyo, Char Mockus, Alice Viar, Barbara Miller, Terry Davin, Mary Helen Farnan, Marcy Bumgarner, Sheila Crowley, Patti Duval. **Sixth Row:** Becky Otto, Kathy Luce, Eileen Bank, Carol McHugh, Linda Ross, Mickey Smith, Loreen Singer. **Seventh Row:** Maxine Greenberg, Cyndi Weeks, Linda Nickols, Diane Ullmann, Kay Hughes, Diane Poel, Judy Ulrich, Bobbie Perry. **Eighth Row:** Peggy Waters, Joyce Council, Jan Krochman, Lynne Olson. **Top Row:** Julie Musgrave, Carla Haug, Peggy Walsman, Susan Cattron, Susan Hoffman.

Evans Scholars



Front Row: John Hodnik, Gene Mathias, Sam Nicotra, Joe Camastra, Pat McCarthy, Marty Joyce, Chris Anastasia, Gary Boch, Tom Nemoth, Greg Sledd, Jeff Albrecht, Dave Levy, Mike O'Donnell. **Second Row:** Mark Hogan, Dave Houswirth, Mike Kean, Bob Schimanski, Ron Dudzik, Scott Sanford, Rich Hynes, Steve Mucogni, Bill Liss, John Sada, Steve Rotunno, Ernie Koneck, Terry Skworch, Dan Mitchell. **Third Row:** Al Stojak, Rich Perschon, Tom Batina, Vic Incinelli, Tom Dauksas, Rich Haake, Rich Hesseman, Mike Byrne, John Masciola, Tim Tracy, Mike Naset, Jim Butkus, Tom Ullrich, Dennis Mickey. **Top Row:** Jeff Rubak, Brad Kroll, Jeff Kallman, Dave Baranowski, John Schraidt, Gary Planos, Tom Ewers, John Houghtlin, Bill Maibusch, Chuck Lutz, Steve Sartore, Dave Cederberg, Mike Conrad, Mike Kielty, Jon Paul, Bruce Lane, Scott Beatty.

Farmhouse



Front Row: Mike Sidwell, Kevin Furman, Ron Kerchner, Dave Seigrist, Chris Lovekamp, Bruce Litchfeild, Tom Marquis, Bill Skowera, Kenton Schrowang, Jeff Koch, John Hintzsche, Jerry Meyer, Mark Buss, John Ammon, Randy Sprague, Craig Donoho, Mark Leigh, Jim Andriotis, Jeff Anderson, Larry Brizgis, Greg Fensterman, Rick Meyer, Conrad Cattron, Jim Niewold, Fred Nordstrom, Bruce Jones, Randy Vincent, Mike Anderson, Art Farley, Rick Holmbeck, Kevin Olson, Rick Brantner. **Second Row:** Denny Mohrman, Stan Frese, Jay Runner, Kevin Massie, Bob Elliot, Frank Nordstrom, Rick Edwards, R.J. Newell, Steve Stierwalt, Tom Fleisher. **Third Row:** Alan Barclay, Kevin Harms, David Queckboerner, Stan Rolf, Doug McClelland, Rod Atterberry, Rich Brummet, Larry Overcash, Mike Munch, Kim Alleman.

4-H House



Front Row: Pat Burger, Ann Krause, Char Tegeder, Teresa Hubly, Kae Stegall, Maggie Weas, Deb Steck. **Second Row:** Judy McGrew, Mary Dollinger, Cindy Wise, Diane Simms, Janet Kreig, Joan Hankes, Jan Harrington, Nancy Chapman **Third Row:** Beth Lovekamp, Pat Dunphy, Carolyn Fitzer, Marilyn Spencer, Ann Webel, Bev Elson, Nancy Vinson, Elaine Simon, Connie Lovekamp. **Fourth Row:** Joyce Cutright, Cindy Duncan, Cindy Edgerley, Cathy Linker, Melanie Turniseed, Kathy Morton, Rilla Mealiff, Lora Davenport, Janet Boyd, Elly Kallal. **Fifth Row:** Deb Rayburn, Pam Wilson, Debbie Simms, LuAnne Massie, Karen Muehling **Top Row:** Barb Canterbury, Jan Humphreys, Charlyn Archer, Lois Stone, Peg Eisenmeyer, Deb Brenneman, Mother Thatcher, Bonnie Sutter, Marilyn Shepard, Ann Miller, Mary Russell, Marla Behrends, Chris Lovejoy, Bette Wurmle. **Not Pictured:** Peggy Chace, Marla Edgecomb, JoAnn Vance.

Hendrick House



Gamma Phi Beta



Front Row: Judy Ericksen, Madelynn Crill, Linda Howaniac, Sue Montgomery, Jeri Vinson, Sue Kowalewski. **Second Row:** Clare Downey, Linda Laine, Janice Hinz, Helena Jacobs, Carol Wanberg, Elaine Nakamura, Lynn Widergren, Carol Mann, Louise Lane, Sue Frisque, Kisa Budris, Sue Armstrong. **Third Row:** Jan Peters, Nancy Mueller, Cathy Yarmoski, Carolyn Witruk, Kathy Fleming, Sheila Cunningham, Terry Tobias, Kathy Sidinger, Mimi Stout, Dian Gmitro, Sue Allwood. **Fourth Row:** Nancy Houkom, Carla Becker, Amy Allwood, Nancy Hahn, Sally Heaton, Mullie Weeks, Ann Dickey. **Fifth Row:** Claudia Trimarco, Noreen McAndrews, Carol Anderson, Missy Fanning, Michele Marlan, Eileen Henry, Vicki Sorensen, Kitty Jo Vorisek. **Sixth Row:** Grace Hanger, Mars Goeppinger, Carlotta Trimarco, Barb Trimarco, Betty Buerckholtz, Heidi Zwielein, Deb Alman, Becky Morris, Lou Ellen Maloney, Laura Rosenbrier.

Kappa Alpha Theta



Front Row: Missy Copp, Penny Carney, Lynn Marn, Martha Huey, Holly Hedberg, Lisa Rutledge, Amy Yount, Kyra Jenner, Mary Sue Redman, Linda Danielsen. **Second Row:** Ann Ackermann, Darcy Graham, Mia Matthews, Sue Crifase, Nancy Raber, Susie Shulman, Ann Griffin, Patti Hemphill, Marcie Pinkley, Ann Schroeder, Mrs. Andrews, Beth McBride, Becky Johnson, Patrice Velling, Bette Foreman. **Third Row:** Bambi Klomhaus, Sue Jump, Laura Kadlec, Jane Albrecht, Sue Murphy, Mary Kay Meixner, Lynn Rothermel, Shayne McNerny, Cathy Nebel, Jeanne Bouxsein, Joan Bergstrom, Maryellen Maley, Margie Mayley, Sue Kelly, Lore Jensen, Sue Hill. **Fourth Row:** Susan Crawford, Anne Kelly, Pat Beagley, Theresa Henneman, Marthe Petry, Leigh Andruczk, Linda Hamilton, Ann Petry, Catie Connor, Sue Smith, Sue Guinnip, Robin Toomey, Kim Henderson, Julie Schiappa, Wendy Kavathas. **Fifth Row:** Jan Bellington, Theresa Dlabel, Robbye Hill, Marcia Eickenberg, Carole Cederstrom, Mary Beth Helfrich, Jetta Richards, Mary Joyce, Alyson Furch, Kim Angus, Janet Hamman, Beth Penn, Andi Ivanhoe, Claudia Reilly, Sue Sanders. **Top Row:** Gail Boldt, Barb Storm, Laurie Hopkins, Judy Johansen, Vickie Hughes, Beth Strow, Beth Watson, Jeanne Tunney, Fran Pursell, Marcia Hager, Sharon Scott, Julie Cochrane, Sandi Sellergren, Diane Kummer, Val Sexton, Marcia Clausen, Debbie Smith, Randi Greenwood, Debbie Lattyak.

Kappa Delta



Front Row: Joan Willyard, Deb Haas, Sue Guderley, Patti Wieland, Jean Spengel, Mrs. Maguire, Jane Colgan, Kathy Kebler, Sharon Sutton, Rosie Faber, Jill Kubinski, Terry Sutton, Sherry Schiffer, Denise Lindstrom, Patti Paulsen, Mary Marshall, Deb Krause, Linda Sus, Jan Zoschke, Jane Molitoris, Betsy Antle. **Second Row:** Pam Furman, Gwen Miller, Diana Kabelka, Gale Buehler, Nancy Emmel, Vicki Griner, Vicki Young, Carla Knobloch, Deb Cycyota, Linda Snowden, Amy Janowski, Deanna Hansen. **Third Row:** Mary Latondress, Kathy Ranney, Phyllis Von Plachecki, Sue Endress, Sandi Chilcote, Mary Lou Simonson, Patti Follis, Sue Sapp, Becky Diller, Tanya Burgh, Jane Anderson, Vicki Paterson, Carol Spengel. **Top Row:** Nancy Vickander, Betsy Lidecker, Suzanne Butler, Janet Meyer, Micki Olin, Martha Albrecht, Janet Dalrymple, Paula Bachman, Cindy Powers, Jerie Wills, Carla Ekena, Wendy Timm, Elaine Goelz, Patti Justus.

Kappa Delta Rho



Front Row: Roger Phipps, Duchess Von Danien, Perry Johnson, Dan Barbour, Dale Schaffenelker. **Second Row:** Paul Mitchell, John Barbour, Bob Pope, Brian Noel, Kevin Kovey, John Sitler, Steve Ellison, Cyndi Weeks, Dave Ferenbacher. **Third Row:** Sue O'Conner, Nancy Kruse, Francie Varzabedian, Liz Taylor, Denise Troyk, Debi Randazo, George Gerrietts, Muffie Weeks. **Fourth Row:** Sue Von Der Haar, Dave Mosberg, Steve Allen, Steve Arnold, Mark Dills, Marvin Trimble, Joe Sonsini, Jeri Schwartz, John Riley. **Top Row:** Paul Reynolds, Troy Reed, Dave Mitchell, Bill Kottas, Mark Paradise, Paul Adler, Steve Domianus, Jim Fredrickson, Jim McCormick, Joe Lezark.

Kappa Kappa Gamma



Front Row: Sue Miceli, Mickie Koneki, Teresa Heipile, Gay Filson, Alison Lamb, Janet Hurt, Sue Edmondson, Debbie Lamb, Penny Newman, Susie McBride. **Second Row:** Susie Paul, Cindy Phillips, Mindy McBride, Nancy Petersen, Peggy Weiz, Paulys, Robin Kauth, Maggie Pratt, Holly Heller, Darcey Moore, Nancy Roesch, Kim Korgie, Jill Hedrich, Lynn Case, Leslie Walser, Kristy Hunt, Nancy Briars, Cathy Pratt, Kristy Campbell, Joyce McGee. **Third Row:** Nancy Mohan, Ellen Good, Dana Welch, Vicci Moore, Tana Tobey, Suzanne Streitz, Ruth Fagerburg, Ellen Schoenberg, Deb Deiss, Nancy Watson, Brenda Walraven, Ruth Mackey, Candy Rahm, Jeanette Kalus, Sheila Gruenwald, Teresa Greathouse. **Back Row:** Denise Podeschi, Deb Buschbach, Julie Wilson, Julie Shaw, Nancy Curran, Mellissa Singer, Cathy Mills, Carol Jackson, Chris Strange, Celeste Kula, Debbie Steinkamp, Julie Spitz, Beth Rietveld, Polly Farmer, Nancy Paterson, Kay Wannemaker, Sue Dvorak, Sandy Jilek.

Kappa Sigma



Front Row: Frank Woosley, Dale Quimby, Larry West, John Posh, Bob Plankenhorn. **Second Row:** Mark Takeuchi, Tim Mariwitz, Paul Frost, Ron Homan, Pete Lunberg, Rex Rus Rev, Russ Loring, Stan Fernandes, Nick Applebaum, Gregg Mangum, Jon Richards, Dave Eitel, Tim Sullivan. **Third Row:** Tim Johnson, Bob Groesch, Mark Hassel, John O'Neill, Rod Mintle, Rick Planos, Bill Stewart, Bill Shaller, Monty Meyer, Matt Rusch, Jim Johnstone, John Cornell, Kurt Groesch, Ralph Bilgertsen, Joe Hofmann, Gary Laughorn, Dave Asheim, Jon Holt, Dan Harms. **Top Row:** Chris Finlay, John Woosley, Rick Hartzel, John Fisher, Dave Coyle. **Not Pictured:** Dan Anajeski, Chuck Bazil, Bob Cusick, Ron Kirschler, Ed Palen, Lee Slavinskas, Jeff Thoma, Mark Ullmann.

Lambda Chi Alpha



Front Row: Bill Prebil, Pat Oborg, Bruce Shulo, Bob Byers **Second Row:** John Crook, Craig Samuelson, Joe Karacic, Tom Mais, Rex Carr, Howie Rynkar, Ken Stead, Glenn Gray, Dwight Hendricks. **Third Row:** Dean Becker, Jeff Storer, Steve Snodgrass, Ed James, Rob Kennedy, Rick Weiland, Larry Prast, Dave Valcik, Pete Kale, Brad Dickson, Kim Kardas, Mike Lembke, Tom Thomas, Earl Simmons, Alan Downs, Jeff Hall, Pete Loughlin **Fourth Row:** Dale Miller, Pete Rapinchuk, Terry Sears, Bob Stolfa, Doug Lauffenburger **Top Row:** Walt Thomas, Roy Byers, Steve French, Cal Morris, Tim James, Sam Henninger, John Whisler, Tom Bemis, Paul Witkay, Phil Miller

Nabor House



Front Row: Ed Bane, Dave Huston, P.B. Finley, Gene Schwarm, Scott Reifsteck, Phil Shaner, Randy DeSutter, Gary Strangland. **Second Row:** Scott Hillman, Mark Weber, Dick Craine, Dave Shragelz, Ray Olson, Kurt Walker, Norman Hill, Bruce Beatty, Stan Shick. **Third Row:** Gary Martin, Harold Kallal, Tom Scheider, Daryl Mealiff, Sam Bane, Tom Murphy, Larry Dallas, Ron Starr, Bill Campion. **Top Row:** Joe House, Warren Groth, Joe Harlan, Mike Barton, Darrell Payne, Lynn Burnett, Steve Wetzel, John Rundquist, Rich Nightengale, Rod Dye. Not Pictured: Steve Bingham.

Phi Delta Theta



Front Row: Mike Gernant, Paul Mooney, Dana Hinton, What, Neal Keating. **Second Row:** Craig Bishop, Charlie Whitaker, Scott Hindsley, Jim Hussey, Andy Marchese, Eric Swanson, Don Woodworth. **Third Row:** Jim Newman, John Stevens, Al Leet, Ed Eckhart, Gary Rost, John Keyser. **Fourth Row:** John Velde, Mark McKinzie, Paul Wood, Dan Williams, Jim Goodell, Jim Spellmire, Randy Karr, Bob Ryan, Jim Parkhill. **Fifth Row:** George Hansen, Matt Deneen, Scott Laidlaw, Mike Grimmer, Steve Camferdam, Craig Herriot, John Kaneski, Keith Chapman, Phil Carmichael, Duke Buzard, Stan Krabbe. **Sixth Row:** Tom McCarthy, Jim Mauer, Rick Johnson, Jack Youle, Gary Vanek, Jeff Barnes, Dave Thompson, Dave Strandberg, Mark Fulton, Don Hild, Bruce Dahleim, Brian Sprague, Paul Schubert, Tim Bailey, Marty Pribble, Ron Gareiss, Paul Leas, Jim Ginzkey.

Phi Gamma Delta



Front Row: Kevin McDermott, Todd Stevenson, Russ Hammer, Dave Amacher, Mike Hess. **Second Row:** Al Field, Rick Hannasch, Sam Martin, Kent Sands, Ken McMahon, Tom Jennings, Jim Hiser, John Calcaterra, Earl Moore, Jeff Rothschild, Glen Marconcini, Keith Paseus. **Third Row:** Roy Robinson, Jim Ellsworth, Larry Hampton. **Fourth Row:** Craig Johnson, Jim Hickey, Jesse Tolan, Steve Scott, Steve Balow, John Snell, Mike Curran, Doug Shroyer, Steve Dole, Tom Hickey, John Weissert, Tom Ward, Loren Mears, Mike Strang, Paul Plechavicius, Paul Havens. **Top Row:** Terry Tolan, Dave Jump, Brad Hanson, John Savela, John O'Loughlin, Don McMurray, Dave Fletcher, Greg Sheppard, Greg Mosetick, Paul Van Ness, Steve Yount, Duffy Gaynor, Dan Lorene, Doug Glasson, Gary Kapral.

Phi Kappa Psi



Front Row: M. Marshall, J. Neckopulos, P. Nelson, Flash McGrath, R. Halliday. **Second Row:** S. Rentsch, B. Shold, J. Stair, M. Emory, B. Miner, G. Knapp, J. Okonski, B. Phillips, M. Wells, G. Barrick, B. Kagan, D. Smith, A. Baumann, J. Pankanin, J. Huard. **Third Row:** P. Unwin, C. Perry, M. Stefanini, D. Williams, S. Holden, W. Mathews, D. Garavalia, D. Blair, A. Hinderliter, M. Klein, J. Groesbeck, T. Koritz. **Fourth Row:** C. Hildebrand, B. Dudley, C. Groesbeck, B. Schneider, K. Paetsch, D. Cornes, S. Johnson, T. Devane, B. Plath, C. Pike, T. Jenkins, M. Signorelli. **Fifth Row:** T. Nicari, D. Jaenicke, C. Williams, P. Johnson, D. Fulleron, D. Greenman, J. Goss, B. Piersma, J. Olsen. **Top Row:** R. Niemann, D. Mann, S. Fay, R. Cecchi.

Phi Kappa Tau



Front Row: Greg Green, Tom Swarthoout, Doug Moore, George Blogg, Ray Cebold, Rick Ross, Scott Day, Tom Donahue. **Second Row:** Doug Walters, Jeff Hawkins, Curt Burnett, Doug Ralph, Bob Anda, Mark Zilly, Ken Kauffmann, Andy McDonald, Brian McConnell, Ron Novotany, Tom Dobins, Scott Sim, Tom Boyd, Rich Finno, Jim Nolam, Mark Henning. **Third Row:** Bill Snyder, Rich Kruke, Lou Belletire, Dan Dodge, Chad Hageman, Mike Nejmam, Keith Grobe, Mike McAndrew, Larry Maneke, Bob Mishur, George Muschler, Scott Johnson, Phil Magiera, Mike Lopata, Bob Hiser. **Top Row:** Bob Kuypers, Tim Loechl, Ed Hyde, Tom Vercillo. **Not Pictured:** Bob Lachky, Bob Strelecky, Bruce Colter, Tom Kaptur, Andy Merz, Tim Tully.

Phi Mu



Front Row: Kathy Fairchild, Peggy Barrett, Peggy Baker, Joanie Zoros, Mary Ann Burge, Leslie Greene, Marsha Adkisson, Carrie Lobb. **Second Row:** Debbie Batko, Sharon Vincolese, Ellen Moyer, Marsha Padgett, Holly Gibson, Sue Engdahl, Marianne Wright, Pat Denning, Linda Good, Pat Ross, Carol Bartel. **Third Row:** Mary Coyne, Cathy Costakis, Lorri Lee, Kathy LaMonica, Sue VanCura, Donna Anhalt, Pam Kapicak, Judy Faulkner, Betty Gausz. **Fourth Row:** Rita Carbonari, Michelle Patlerson, Joy Jenness, Dawn Simpson, Terri Reinert, Irene Phee, Stephanie Boehmer, Kim Ruck, Marlene Schaeffer, Candy Sawyer, Kim Chamblin, Kathy Matlock, Jill Levy. **Fifth Row:** Deb Gemoules, Janet Blachman, Lyn Cross, Karen Reifsteck, Janie Baughman, Terry Wende, Sandy Riddle, Patti Thiel, Jean Wilson, Mary Haas, Carol Walsh, Penny Creech, Cathie Cox, Mimi Mrowiec. **Sixth Row:** Nancy Mendohlson, Susan Zimmerman, Pam Angus, Debbie Williams, Sue Doyle, Julie Gilmour, Eileen Gavin. **Top Row:** Karen Brocker, Melody Moniger, Nancy Johnson, Andrea Wurzer, Jeanine Knickrehm, Jackie Stehn, Vicky Randolph, Connie Block, Lolly Heuston, Patty Herbert, JoJo Fenboer, Mrs. Ruth McCall, Jennifer Matson, Lynne Karolich, Debby Krause, Jean Lazzaretti, Vicki Adams, Nancy Abrahams, Cathy Muldoon, Jan Campbell, Cathy Wiley, Candy McMillan, Debbie Rowland, Marla Johannes. **Not Pictured:** Jean Bonneau, Michele Cunningham, Janet Jacobs, Stephanie Ledwell, Lou Ann Lemaire, Joyce Lopatka, Dory Melman, Kim Miller, Shawn Sell, Jill Springston, Bunny Stone.

Phi Sigma Kappa



Front Row: Bill Martin, Chris Laffey, Scott Carter, Mark Fuchs, Chuck Bainbridge, Rich Grodsky, Bob Miller, Steve Mercer, Jim Thonn, Pete Vilim, Eric Rieff. **Second Row:** Jim Young, Mark Zatt, Dwight Dobson, Mike Nickey, Dave Kline, Jay Lickus, Dave Olsen, Pat Kelly, Bruce Ruberg, John Ackley. **Top Row:** Willy White, Jim Brown, Mark Werth, Dan Parks, Darvin Awe, Steve Finnerty, John Wilcox, Brad Emge, Daryl Awe, Don Rutledge, Dave Neighbour.

Phi Sigma Sigma



Front: Renee Colby, Wendy Yedor. **Second Row:** Barbara Stein, Debbie Steinberg, Linda Ikenn, Barbara Isenberg, Catherine Mains, Carol Achterhof, Marilyn Burke. **Third Row:** Andrea Silberman, Nancy Schnieder, June Segreti, Joanne Frattiani, Karen Goldberg, Cindy Collins, Wendy Hirsch. **Fourth Row:** Betsy Behr, Mary Lou Collins, Jody Konopken, Sue Goldman, Elaine Rowinski, Melissa Theivs, Lynn Dierksheide. **Top Row:** Mary Ann Garrow, Regina Schlicksup, Maria Gonzales.

Pi Beta Phi



Front Row: Jody Lubliner, Pam Blatt. **Second Row:** Patti Maloney, Linda Kaneski, Wendy Baron, Marsha Cruzan, Susan Deege, Susan Wilcox, Peggy Piazza, Nancy Crawford, Elaine Carlson, Suzi Lukeman. **Third Row:** Ann Bitzer, Cheron Miller, Nancy Rankin, Illene Galassi, Liz Novaria, Dee Dee Dicarich, Meredith Engert, Peggy Schafer, Sue Kelley, Nancy DeWaele, Lee Ann Saladino, Ann Lukeman. **Fourth Row:** Kim Snyder, Nancy Lickerman, Lee Ziegler, Mary Beth Jacobsen, Jane Boyer, Julie Strang, Maggie O'Malley, Laurie Mitchell, Laurie Mester, Laura Kiolbasa. **Fifth Row:** Patty Jeckel, Nancy Goldstein, Julie Freischlag, Linda Aeschliman, Sue Ann Sullivan, Lore Carlton, Karen Velde, Candy Killan, Judy Dustin, Nancy Searls, Mrs. Hedgecock, Kathy Kleitz, Nan Carney. **Sixth Row:** Carol Dipper, Mary Ann Kiley, Mary Hewitt, Jan Jones, Julie Bruns, Cindy Harmon, Val Miller, Jane Enslin, Judy Morgan, Nancy Lohuis, Ann Bartolotta, Marge Cichon. **Top:** Patti Rabbe, Betsy Kuhle.

Pi Kappa Alpha



Front Row: Russ Mayerfeld, Steve Collsen, Dave Kesler, Rand Diamond, Mark Appell. **Second Row:** Jan Ohlander, Greg Pulaski, Terry Deady, Hal Hindley, George Binek, Larry Debb, Jim Staunton, Jim Gacki, Sean Reilly. **Third Row:** Ray Club, Tom Lucas, Chuck Otto, Pat Smith, Dick Wake, Al Palma, Rich Marshalla, Bruce Strohm, Tom Hanover, Don Diotallevi. **Fourth Row:** Jim C. Meyer, Bob Hardy, Dave Artz, Bill Stewart, Fred Wieties, Dale Lonis, Marc Cella. **Fifth Row:** Steve Dammann, Jim Gasparich, Will Ulaszek, Jeff MacDonald, Jeff Adams, Tom Handler, Tom Meyer, Jeff Hedge, Frank Bernatowicz, Gary Wydeveld, Greg Johnson, Mark Dunavan, Kevin Deady, Bill Delbridge, Craig Klass, Tom McGrath, Tom Weber, Neil Kelley, Dave Beck, Brian Deady, John Snyder, Dan Sleezer. **Top Row:** Rich Western, Greg Konneker, Kevin Kasmar, Charlie Dunn, Bob Grant, Jim E. Meyer, Brian Steppig, Mark Houser, Jim Noth, Brudd Rohr.

Presby Hall



Front Row: Denene Deverman, Jan Bekermeier, Carolyn Carter, Sally Holtzclaw, Linnea Halfvarson, Nadine Haluzak, Gail Dunbar, Nancy Terrill. **Second Row:** Nancy Seitz, Martha Tolley, Bobbie McGee, Jill Gesse, Mary Hertenstein, Maggie Phister, Linda Degenkolb, Debbie Gemoules, Brenda Green, Marty McClintick, Carol Sroka, Janet Bertelson. **Top Row:** Ann Smiley, Elizabeth Wagner, Susan Smith, Becky Clark, Julie Long, Kelly Collier, Linda Robbins, Jan Bertram, Ginny Heffernan, Kathy Parr, Lynn Kendrick, Andrea Bertelson, Peggy Elmore, Terese Conn, Cindy Henert, Becky Smith, Karen Hall.

Psi Upsilon



Front Row: Bob Blanco, Bob Mathews, Jim Van Hook, Tom McCaffer. **Second Row:** Dave Bell, Chris Stagg, John Culp, Steve Childs. **Third Row:** Andy Larson, Bill Keating, Steve Jelm, Bill Shepardson, Pete Desmond. **Fourth Row:** John McIntosh, John Daly, Dave Toftay, Bob Beatty, Mike Kangler, Bill Mathers, Jeff Jelm. **Fifth Row:** Brian Killian, Jon Buchanan, George Allspach, John Haas, Dave Slack, Roger Cathey, Dan King, Scott Carlson, Greg Smith, Dave Curtin, Tom Brennan. **Sixth Row:** Scott Connell, Gene Gurley, Jeff Chicoine, John De Groote, Jeff Parr, Mark Norris, Walt Baylan. **Top Row:** Tom Martin, Scott Souza, Tim Evans.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon



Front Row: Lee Goeddel, Don Smith, Ken Ruehrdanz, Doug Fink **Second Row:** Jeff Myers, Rob McAdam, Dave Shuman. **Third Row:** Dan Drake, Tim Doody, Jeff Price, Jeff Smith, Antilio Stazzone, Roger Wenthe, Neil Lohuis. **Top Row:** Mark Replogue, Keith Shuman, John Carmichael, Chuck Watson, Mike Porter, John Miller, Jeff Hammel, Frank Young, Jim Miller, Chuck Murphy, Marty McGraw, Mike Nelson, Paul Freischlag, Dave Freeto, Jerry Gust, Rick Lebo, Dave Hambouger, Scott Witt, Larry Gust

Sigma Delta Tau



Front Row: Linda Gordon, Helene Gurvitz, Linda Ballis, Judy Ludwig, Karen Loeb, Barb Morrison, Lori Levin, Caryn Gutmann. **Second Row:** Amy May, Marcy Schwakman, Randi Urkov, Sheri Kurtz, Linda Field, Nancy Portugal, Carol Septow, Amanda Anders, Nancy Pivar, Laurie Block, Lori Sucherman, Darlene Friedman, Maralee Sabath. **Third Row:** Andi France, Lori Wolfson, Lynn Feiger, Karen Lirtzman, Leslie Brantman, Lynn Schreiber, Wendy Greenspan, Mrs. Cothren, Sheree Nierman, Nancy Davis, Janine Cohen, Jill Schlan, Gina Yellin, Marla Bernay, Bobbi Messinger. **Fourth Row:** Marla Baygood, Sandie Eisenstein, Suzi Share, Cindy Goldberg, Charlene Sehler, Emily Hill, Sue Schy. **Top Row:** Dede Gilbert, Janice Meisner, Sandra Bodenstein, Jackie Glickstein, Diane Brown, Cindy Glickson.

Sigma Phi Delta



Front Row: Norm Laws, Ralph Grimse, Dwight Simpson, John Wood, Ralph Moshage, Steve Shaffer, Wayne Hood, Tony Bielat, Gordy Knowlton, Mike Stevens, Dave Graffam. **Second Row:** John Whitt, Scott Barnett, Russel C. Smith Jr., John Kos, Ed Wicus. **Third Row:** Phil Hauck, Arnie Taube, Dave Chamness. **Top Row:** Ray Lulewicz. **Not Pictured:** C.S. Baker, Tom Durkin, Z.Z. Gough, John Larkin, Bill Rissmann.

Sigma Phi Epsilon



Front Row: John Wemlinger, Jim Kuhn, Chris Walsh. **Second Row:** John Vercellino, Kelly Grant, John Doherty. **Third Row:** Phil Dortch, Tom Naatz, Jay Husayko, Paul Wemlinger. **Fourth Row:** Gary Ward, Wally Byrne, Jim Moravec, Jim Adelt, Paul Gasion, Tom Bryant, Mike Salazar, Bill Ackerman, Rich Gustafson, Joe Wemlinger, Imposter Rushee, Jim Guyetter, Mike Healy. **Top Row:** Bob Tempas, Bill Perchak, Ken Macur, Gary Burkhardt, Chuck Brescia, Tom Wemlinger, Paul Parkinson, Dan Hopkins, Paul Prohaska, Clair Pearson, Bob Jordan, Reid Larson. **Not Pictured:** Bob Perchak, Al Snyder, Steve Kaplan, Ken Dutton, Joe Ryan, Roger Williams, Milt Kruger.

Tau Kappa Epsilon



Front Row: Jeff Sacks, Ron Johnson, Vic Alferivic, Riek Propst, Joe Torsan, Paul Tiee, Bob Culler. **Second Row:** Andy Bloek, Lou Dolmon, Tim Ashe, Ken Blake, Jim Quinn, Ted Lancaster, Larry Coha, Bill Poleva, Mark Worden, Dan Ruberry. **Third Row:** Scott Jeffery, Mark Duenser, Kevin Kivikko, Mike Hiller, Steve Zavodny, Dave Seherer, Steve Hansen, Glenn Tracy, Mike Huges. **Fourth Row:** Jay Talaber, John Temmerman, Brian Browne, Matt Haseman, Dave Pitrak, Larry Szendrei. **Top Row:** Charles Marks, Pete Simon, Bud Goblish.

Triangle



Front Row: Jim Ulinski, Bob Schweitzer, Steve Smunt, Bob Weder, Gene Sheldon, Steve Weygandt, Scott Wetter, Manfred Enburg, Rick Wobbe, Bob Rock, Fred Chin. **Second Row:** Don Wilmes Al Gertich, Ken Shimashita, Harnando Moreno, Dennis Rosglowski, Dave Born, Aud Eckstein, Greg Bloomberg, Steve Mecherle, Mike Simons. **Third Row:** Bob Cloy, Tom Sukle, Erv Bonatz, Tom Hepburn, Mike Capple, Bob Shuman, Dick Schoenling, Gene Honda, Phil Shuda, Steve Wilmes, Marty Vanek. **Fourth Row:** Mike Amoroso, Jason Theios, Tom Mittendorf, Fred Schmidt, Mitch Brackman, Fred Deutschmann, Gary Franzen, Bill Harris, Paul Purdom. **Fifth Row:** Paul Behrens, Frank Laux, Gary Bye, Scott Franzen, Jeff Wallace, Andy Burow. **Sixth Row:** Paul Signorelli, Tim Schroeder. **Seventh Row:** Mike Micci, Mike Cycyota, Tom Novatny, Steve Sias, Pete Varga. **Not Pictured:** John Thorse, Wayne Walschot.

Zeta Beta Tau



Front Row: Nat Radwine, Bill Shiner, Larry Snyder, Harry Nurstein, Andy Clark, Bob Pinzur. **Second Row:** Henry Daar, Mike Karasik, Jeff Golman, Joe Schmitt, Howard Bloom, Steve Meisner, Scott Kohn, Jamie Kahn, Joe Weil, Al Green. **Third Row:** Bob Levin, Lee Becker, Steve Holzman, Larry Stone, Manny Miller, Cary Demont, Paul Kohlenbrenner, Rich Goldsand, Micky Lorber. **Fourth Row:** David Menn, Brian Wolpa, Jim Eisenberg, Merrick Ross, Cary Glenner, Gary Pivar, Fred Nagel, Barry Meister, Steve Swidler, Shelly Maltz, Neil Pinzur. **Fifth Row:** Wayne Altschul, Steve Lavin, Wayne Williams, Hal Lipschutz, Scott Lapins, Steve Weinstein, Fred Joosten, Mick Evnin, Steve Lisker, Howard Freedberg. **Sixth Row:** Larry Stein, Gary Lewison, Scott Frumm, Larry Kinoshito, Bill Weinstein, Alan Boruzsak, Steve Schifrin, Jim Levinson, Bob Seeling, Bob Wigoda, Steve Messer. **Seventh Row:** Noel Wilner, Jim Longua, Dave Frishman, Rich Schoenstadt, Rick Patimkin, Marty Ellen, Robbie Fisher, Bart Rabelow, Rob Golding, Steve Brown, Randy Kurtz, Phil Bradley, Bob Mabley. **Top Row:** Bruce Darin, Dave Lorber, Rick Shae, Dave Klein, Ira Blumen, Jeff Silverman, Bob Channon, Steve Kooperman, Mike Klass, Craig Gilbert, Mark Solls, Jim Derrick, Bob Edelman, Bob Gluckman.

Zeta Tau Alpha



Front Row: Lisa Lorenzon, Mary Hansman, Gwen Stahnke, Becky White, Pam Schutz, Lisa Allen. **Second Row:** Kara Sauder, Kathy Kelly, Cassandra Rodgers, Dianne Allen, Carol Stasick, Sue Eckenbeck, Gretchen Bockhorst, Suellen Brya, Sue Huddleston. **Third Row:** Sue Albert, Louann Laird, Nancy Jane Cole, Paula Spencer, Rita Hill, Sharon Krausz, Sari Pemberton, Jennifer Williams. **Fourth Row:** Tammie Moore, Sara Tate, Holly Moore, Mary Beth Tokarski, Mary Pat Forkin, Denise Parchment, Barb Pomeranke, Colleen Smith, Sue Patzer, Martha Vineyard. **Fifth Row:** Nan Hoedebecke, Joan Selig, Deb Bliefnick, Viv Deppert, Karen Larson, Nancy Jurgens, Jan Mascher, Kathy Griffin, Ann Finkenbinder. **Top Row:** Paula Sieracki, Debi Damer, Carol Barry. **Not Pictured:** Katye Weller, Kathy McCartney, Liz Therkildsen, Mary Liptrap.



ALPHA CHI RHO: Front Row: Mike Kellerman, Jerry Leanna, Randy Bisping, Mark Crowell, George Booth, Kevin Burgard, Scott Cunningham, Marty Maness, Mike Robinson, Paul McWilliams, Ward Brown, Carl Dueur, Rich Junk, Greg Randall, Charles Schmidt, Earl Gurley, Jim Klein. **Second Row:** Daryl Lindemann, Barry Jesse, Rich Shimkus, Vic Loitz, Gary Knosher, Jim Reedy, Dave Riley, Tom Johnson, Mike Richards, Steve Miller, Roger Clemens, John Kujawa, Carl Germain, Dan O'Dekirk, Mike Bruns, Steve Johnson, Carl Amrhein, Steve Glos, Guy Jackson. **Top Row:** Brad LaPayne, Tim Duez, Rich Sturm, Joe Mellske.



ALPHA EPSILON PHI: Front Row: Barb Lieberman, Mara Waxman, Joanna Charnes, Betty Schaffer, Sandy Schwartz, Linda Kirsch, Susy Baker, Debbie LeBoyer. **Second Row:** Randi Silverman, Vicky Averbach, Bonnie Friedman, Pam Gritton, Cheryl Frazes, Susy Schwartz, Jody Kroll. **Third Row:** Karen Sachs, Judy Lean, Susy Bleiweiss, Audrey Levinson, Jeri Zucker, Debbie Kahn, Mimi Fink, Kim Ellis, Gale Rose, Alene Krom. **Fourth Row:** Sue Marcus, Peggy Momlok, Tina Bernstein, Evan Maling, Jan Lipson, Jan Mechlenberger, Wendy Muchman, Janis Karp, Darcy Adler. **Fifth Row:** Ninna Palkes, Jill Franklin, Bonnie Gross, Julie Warsak, Gale Goldstick, Nina Lundquist, Franci Trietlen, Marcy Brotman, Melanie Miller, Sue Loseff, Vicki Friedman. **Sixth Row:** Susie Silverberg, Lynne Agron, Debbie Crain, Paula Menzer, Gail Abrahams, Sue Zeller, Lynn Kurtz, Jeri Friedman, Marcie Price, Carol Barron, Sue Levie. **Seventh Row:** Sheeri Raizes, Audie Fridstein, Andy Zucker, Monica Bank, Lisa Friedman, Margot Keen, Wendy Schwartz, Paula Shapiro, Laurie Amsterdam, Barbara Silverman, Leslie Pollakoff, Nancy Burdman. **Top Row:** Caryn Bark, Sandy Kaell, Felice Lazar, Denise Drucker, Karen Watman, Jamie Kitzis, Sandie Dribin, Maxine Barnett, Judy Keidan, Elaine Berman, Cookie Stender, Sandy Strauss.

ALPHA EPSILON PI: Front Row: Steve Elisco, Scott Jacobson, Steve Schloss, Mike Weiner, Lee Shapiro, Roger Wolf, Jerry Nach. **Second Row:** Ira Sender, Randy Abeles, Bill Schloss, Marty Singer, Ed Nickow, Neil Zimmerman, Stu Pearl, Bruce Yaillen. **Third Row:** Ira Alport, Glenn Nudelman, Jeff Mowery, Eddy Kaplan, Howie Fields, Larry Silberman, Ziggy Issen, Mark Joseph, Skippy Frost. **Fourth Row:** Bruce Kohen, Larry Greenberg, Ken Bressler, Scott Bernstein, Dan Maccabee, Barry Weinberg, Ronald Seplow, Bruce Barron, Dave Charney, Kenny Walnack. **Top Row:** Steve Kiefus, Al Gold, Murry Gold, Dan Malfar, Dan Felix, Gary Meyers, Ron Rubin, Mark Saperstein, Hege Glink, Dave Axelrod.





ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA: Front Row: Winnie Wilson, Debbie Eaves. **Second Row:** Carol Dixon, Paula Payne. **Top Row:** Patricia Brown, Joycelyn Gardner.

BETA SIGMA PSI: Front Row: Ken Young, Dave Zierath, John Schweitzer, Mike Chapman, Jim Haver, Bruce Bockelman, Mark Dettman, Dale Heinkel, Fred Mulch, Duane Weimer, Dave Ward. **Second Row:** Mark Meres, Helmut Welke. **Third Row:** Dave Roos, Art Brosius, Mike Halls, Chet Roe, Steve Nevnaber, Mark Helmke, Bob Kunkel, Mark Hoffman, John Anderson, Alan Miller, Duane Kolbus, Rod Gieske, Dave Gustafson. **Top Row:** John Bergman, Greg Pearson, Mark Borneman, Carl Papp, Vince Engel, Kenn Smith, Lyle Wachtel, Steve Burrow, Guy Goldammer, Craig Sorenson. **Not Pictured:** Steve Stuckemeyer, Noel Manhart, Ken Busse, Dave Uhrig, Jeff Hugus, Mark Ritz.





BUSEY HALL: Front Row: Jane Wood, Mary Pat Wassman, Jan Michael, Amy Wolf, Linda Warren, Pam Rahn, Nancy Larson, Karen Morris, Wendy Schulenberg, Nicole Sklenar. **Second Row:** Kathi Bouma, Mariann Yevin, Jan Jensen, Sue Abbott, Lauren Alman, Pat Thome, Karen Slevin, Ruthie Beberman, Elena Shaktko, Sue Holland. **Third Row:** Barb Beaman, Pam Vogt, Jackie Johnson, Judy Sanders, Gail Paoli, Martha McConnell, Denise Furness, Kim Chamblin, Lori Wachowiak, Sue Austin, Sandy Williams, Susan Johnson, Debbie Hester, Linda Regli. **Fourth Row:** Sheila Larkin, Julie Cannell, Melanie Kubale, Mary Szpui, Aidan O'Conner, Martha Parrish, Linda Culver, Marcia Hilan, Sue Trebs, Mary Hickey, Liz Oglesby. **Fifth Row:** Barb Ruhl, Barb Gnaedinger, Debbie Bartash, Marge Maloney, Nancy Budd, Judy Pugh, Cindy Allen, Pat Leonard, Lisa Robinson, Angie Connolley, Mary Ann Boggs, Betty Dubina, Kathy Baird, Linda Weber, Mary Anderson. **Top Row:** Mary Ellen Wilson, Maggie Illyes, Wilma Hooks, Margaret Schrock, Mary Pat Drennan, Elke Amenda, Carol Coghlan, Laura Geiger.



CALHOUN HALL: Front Row: Gary Keil, Bob Sowa, Charly Moorehouse, Lee Thompson. **Second Row:** Jim Nixa, Keith Storck, Mike Matthews. **Third Row:** John Muir, Larry Oeth, John Zelhart, Pat Horn, Marty Varble, Jeoff Stevens, Walter (J. R.) Brune. **Top Row:** Ray Hemann, Joe Fox, Roy Grubb, Ron Zwilling, Bob Prange, Steve Rogers, Roger Shupe. **Not Pictured:** Steve Beyers.



CHI PSI: Front Row: Steve Smith, Jim Hastings, Tim Molloy, Rich Reid, Paul Pedtke. **Second Row:** Mark Anderson, Gary Hoshizaki, Al Jacoby, John Burkes, Don Feuner. **Third Row:** Steve Olson, Gary McCormick, Jim Diebel, Kurt Gokbudak, Todd Matocha, Neil Finlen. **Fourth Row:** Jim Meeker, Randy Decker, Tom Muraski, Bill Swick, Bob Johnson. **Top Row:** Dave Harms, Lee Joy Paikai, John Chapman, Pat Raleigh, Joe Bartowiak, Jim Immorino, Bill Hutchison.

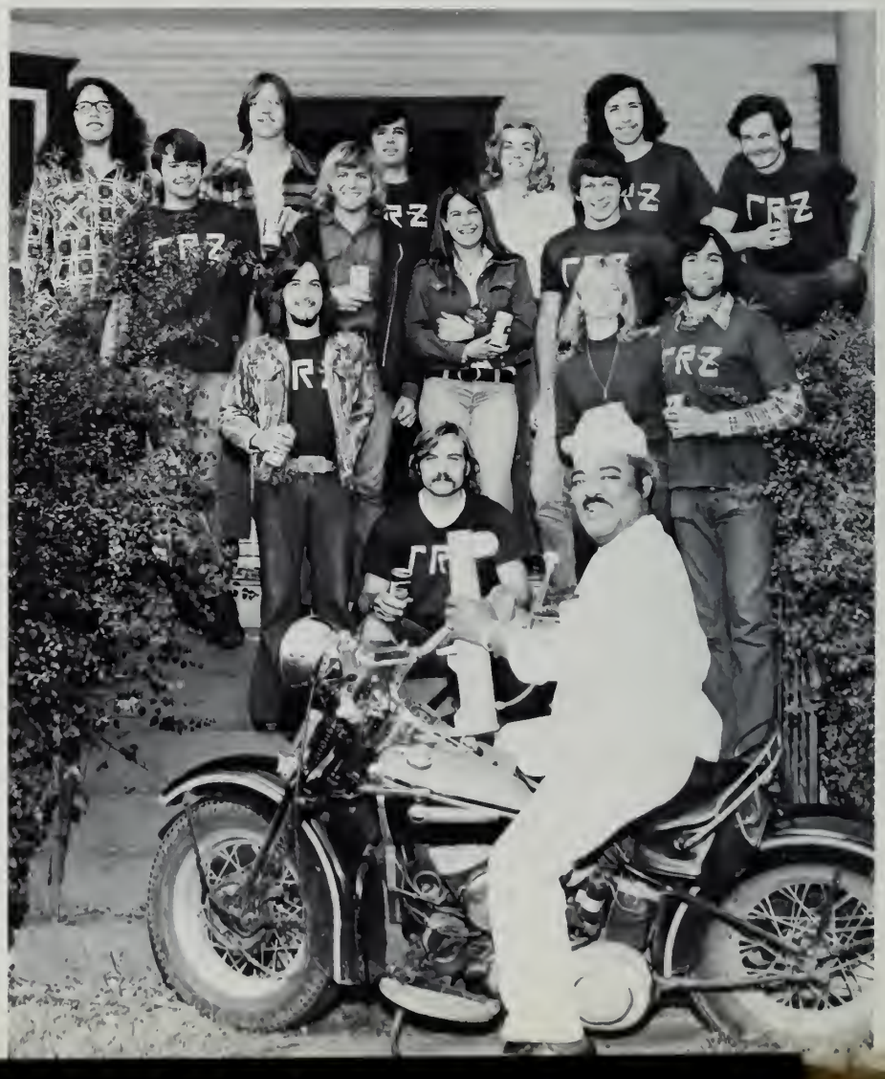
DELTA KAPPA EPSILON: Front Row: Bob Bridwell, Tom Roselius, Phil Brockamp, Gary Beck. **Top Row:** Larry Farmer, Al Petersohn, Paul Farris, Mike Byrne, Ken Benson, Dale Luckey, Mike Zierk, Jim McGinty, Lenny Waller, Paul Dally, Kris Berglund, Jim Nold, Bob Bunchman, Bill Seyfert. **Not Pictured:** Ed Brown, Ed Meador.





EVANS HALL: Front Row: Mary Wanhoorn, Joanne Graham, Rosemary Ervin, Celeste Leonard, Paula Henthorn, Debbie Brooks, Linda Edmunds, Alma Hermandez. **Second Row:** Jami Yonka, Pat Urzedowski, Gail Dalugga, Sharon Elliott, Janet Waligora, Lauri Nelson, Lauri Pierce, Denise Rencher. **Third Row:** Mary Ann Rackauskas, Terry Hodal, Robin Williams, Suzy Smith, Eileen Moshane, Lisa Eld, Sally Griffin, Carol Merrill, Maureen Connolley, Becky Corlew, Barb Schneider, Vicki Moreland. **Fourth Row:** Phyllis Rider, Nancy Tabot, Helen Lehman, Susan Joiner, Cathy Saxonmeyer, Barb Hoosline, Liz Lohkmann, Brenda Ohlau, Sue Woodell, Joan Larson, Edith Morrison, Julie Dilman, Sharon Iverson, Denise Drace. **Fifth Row:** Paula Bachert, Nancy Krett, Regina Delporto, Ann Petry, Diana Rita, Janet Serwin, Lynn Bogen. **Top Row:** Gayle Williams, Linn Lourcey, Barbella Magas, Mary Kelly, Janet Maloney, Nadine Vallencourt, Joan Miller, Karen Carlisle, Karen Parker, Diane Bild, Becky Brase, Jean O'Brien, Pat Choice, Mary Clare Jakes, Jeanine Kasprowicz, Janet Cult, Annita Holzrichter.

GAMMA RAY ZAPPA: Front Row: Bill Turner. **Second Row:** Dave Hannon, Rich Greenwood, Janis Walker, Stue Moment. **Third Row:** Carl Cole, Mike Pohlman, Denise Wojtowicz, Dungie, Steve Geshiwim. **Top Row:** Rich Trevor, Todd Seabold, Karl Erickson, Karen Korthaze, Bruce Artwick, Dan Lendy.





ILLI-DELL: Front Row: Mark Warnsing, Gary Reinhardt, Mike Casler, Jim Nelson, Preston Allen. **Second Row:** Jim Barkhurst, Mark Thursby, Gary Largent. **Third Row:** Earl Burkybile, Mike O'Leary, Rod Drendell, Marvin Taake, Don Janssen, Grant Basting. **Top Row:** Dave Gommel, Rick Wikoff, Mike Sulzberger, Doug Madden, Steve Clausen, Brian Wright, Dave Illyes, Warren Basting, Dave Price, Larry Hosto, Jim Lock, Rick Battles, Curt Weller, Steve Plocher, Sherman Hollins, Craig Twauit, John Salzman. **Not Pictured:** Jay Fillman.



KOINONIA: Front Row: Bob Banker, Gerry Hausam, Neil Puhse. **Second Row:** Chuck Spencer, Ed Mercer, Bob Smith, Dan Kennicutt, Jim Hagen, Mike Tager, Jeff Schramm. **Third Row:** Dennis Reside, Mark Larson, Russel Farren, Don Kron. **Fourth Row:** Kevin Coultas, Paul Manning. **Fifth Row:** Rob Clary, Randy Ashlock, Rick Gersch, Bob Rowe. **Top Row:** Bruce Fritz, Dan Beals, Rusty Anderson, Neal Laybourne, Jeff Kaar, Jim Reppert.



NEWMAN HALL: Front Row: Kris Rosentretor, Ed Kalina, Steve Murray, Lawrence Wooters, Gene Satrun, Bob Tronc, Lance Hannah, Wally Lotz, Doug Olivero. **Second Row:** Bob Gregory, Mike Marrow, Tom Grant, Kelly O'Donnell, John Lawicki, Ken Bertram, Phil Jordan. **Third Row:** George Guderley, Pat McAtee, John Cuchna, Dave Mack, Ed Bond, Levi Matis, Robert Roberts, James Karkula. **Fourth Row:** Steve Rotello, Larry Schupbach, Joe Nieson, William Karpas, Larry Deger, Joe Switzer, Vic Ranalletta, John Boland, Dan Kallal, Kevin Ramza, Bernie McKean, Doug Arthur, John Olivero, Bernie Piotrowski. **Fifth Row:** Bob Schaefer, Robert Bellm, Mike Resner, Jim Arsenault, Paul Briggs, Mark Mench, Scott Williams, Jim Schuetz, Steve Moran, Loren Urfer.

NEWMAN HOUSE: Front Row: Maria Ross, Barb Clayton, Patty Viall. **Second Row:** Mona Hoffman, Kathy Holstadt, Mary Olivero, Sandy Miller. **Third Row:** Catherine Burke, Mary Lynn Owen, Gayle Malley, Val Allen, Sandy Wagner. **Top Row:** Kathi Schmitt, Catherine Watson, Nancy Brewer, Mary Staunton, Jenni Boyd, Maureen Culleeney, Fran Jencius, Mary Feeny.





EIGHTH FLOOR OGLESBY: Front Row: Jose Topete, Jeff Piedisealzi, John Nord, Brother Obla Staph Brand , Mike Gibbs, John Lotzy, David Marquart. **Second Row:** William A. Munson, Bill Yedor, Keith Baker, Dan Latter, Dave Simon, Norm Sehnoutka Jr., Bob Frenzer, Steve Bakers, Kirby Middlemeyers. **Top Row:** Chris Shepard, Chuck Applebee, Dan Goral, Scott Ball, Marvin R. Mehler, Irv Kieback, Ed Myers, Dave Baldridge, Riek Etter, Tom Trayser, Marc Skaletsky, Scott Bailey, John Jay Jr., Yossarian Carrillo.

SIGMA ALPHA MU: Front Row: Fred Weiss, Bernie Asher, Craig Boyer, Bob Ganz, Ken Jacobson, Irwin Bernstein. **Second Row:** Joe Ingram, Joe Cohen, Jerry Shapiro, Dan Silverman, Bud Bliniek, Craig Goldstein, Ken Hoffman, Al Kalfen, Mickey Herst, Andy Freundlich. **Third Row:** Aron Katz, Larry Ross, Jeff Blaekman, Steve Coleman, Steve Schwartz, Brad Berman, Dennis Henrich, Rich Schneider, Mark Price, Tom Stramer. **Fourth Row:** Dan Robbin, Mike Mogil, Eli Lawrence, Jeff Crane, Dave Kern, Mark Oberrottman, Eric Lyons, Riek Schneider, Bob Ramis, Bruce Goldstick, Bob Ramis, Mike Cohen, Dave Weil, Ira Berk. **Top Row:** Joel Heller, Steve Teitelbaum, Mark Brown, Dave Sehlanger, Jeff Sweet.





SIGMA CHI AND LITTLE SIGMAS: Front Row: Bob Kramer, Randy Kalal, John Bradford, Bob Lee, Jim Novaria, Travis Murphy, Celeste Kula, Mark Sarovich, Steve Piercy, Robin Mandel, Grant Cape, Eric Rahn, John Gummersall, ane Brinkworth, Sue Hill, Susie Wittman, Doug Michels, Greg Paisios, Bill Runzel, Barb Uecker, Delena Kemna, Marilee Machon, Robin Rahn, Ned Reilly, Kirke Machon, John Ringenberg, Bob Georges, Rex Miller, Bob Novaria, Mary Sharkey, John Frothingham, Sherry Johnson, Judy Helmgren, Allison Lindberg. **Second Row:** Judy Faulkner, Randy Hills, Vicki Randolph, Tracy Boehmer. Mark Cressy, Steve West, Bob Bills, Georgy Trees, Kevin Berger, Leif Burns, Colleen McNamara, Jim Lynch, Debbie Steinkamp, Nancy Paulis, Frank Herold, Mike Fogarty, Beth Cofel, Cheryl Flota, Jill Reilly, Cathy Nebel, Elaine Finney, Leesa Carls, Mark Anderson, Lynn Lichtfuss, Sheree Shaffer, ellen McConnell, Nancy Houkum, Sheila Weaver. **Third Row:** Brad Vaughn, Rick Williams, Pat Makris, Doug Damrow, Dwight Selby, Jeff Conrad, Dave Young, Tim Morrey, Rob Doty, Rick Winter. **Top Row:** Russ Suetic, Debra Raney, Paul Veatch, Doug Wilson, Doug Steger, Jeff Herndon.

STRATFORD HOUSE: Front Row: Marla Allison, Pat Wong, Helen Maidment, David Maidment, Larayne Dallas. **Second Row:** Jane Baumberger, Barb Barry, Melody Wallace, Janice White, Julie Coleman, Jensine Eriksen, Denise Parkinson, Lori Schwander. **Fourth Row:** Brenda Cox, Beverly Short, Patty Barry, Sue Weil. Kim Dillon. Sue Pistorius, Diana Smith, Mary Rodino. **Top Row:** Patty Barnard, Jan Short, Maureen Poole, Linda Ulmer, Sue Anderson, Marijo Dluzak, Kathy Romine, Mary Schwander, Debbie Dawson, Robin Kirkland.
wl





WESCOGA: Front Row: Roma Szczesnowicz, Wendy Hoylman, Rhonda Feuhring, Nancy Baer, Daren Davis, Sarah Duvich. **Second Row:** Dena Gill, Kathy Dupree, Betty Bunker, Joy Steidl, Donna Reigh, Chris Goby, Nancy Shane. **Third Row:** June Johnston, Deb Jones, Gloria Yagow, Judy Ernst, Martha Halford, Carol Duvick, Cathy Rowe. **Top Row:** Bev Shane, Becky Rowe, Lynn Riskedal, Judy Conley, Chris Otis, Roberta Wettroth. **Not Pictured:** Marilyn Firestone, Jane Porter, Jean Wolf.

ZETA PSI: Front Row: Al Nelson, Don Denis, Jerry McCarthy, Jim Ardissono, Steve Gilberts, Carl Palczewski, Heidi, Cato. **Top Row:** Dave Griffith, Mike Hall, Joy McKelvie, Harlan Lovitt, Tim Letter, John Junis, Don Hughes, James Soon, Craig Holman, Mark Carrol, Paul Halterman, Sherman Tweet, Brian Foote, Jack Vasen.





ALPHA PHI OMEGA: Front Row: Rick Schram, Dave Robbins, Bill Fox, Kathy Treeca, Jack Striebel. **Second Row:** Charlie Huber, Debbie Romack, Gretchen Bockhorst, Sue Dahlstadt, Ruth Anderson, Jerry Kanter, Sue Hastings, Gene Matsui. **Top Row:** Paul Du Montelle, Bob Beckman, Chuck Edminston, Mike Lippner, Paul Jordan, Roger Irland.

CHI GAMMA IOTA: Front Row: Bob Beyers, John Johnson, Jimell Erwin, Robert Waltz. **Second Row:** Ken Stone, Howard Garver, Robert Robbins, Norman Kempka, John Tibbets, Gene Beasley, John Lohse.





DELTA SIGMA PI: Front Row: Stan Gross, Al DuBose, Bob May, Robert Dillon, Herb Anders, Nate Gross. **Second Row:** Tom Mueller, Ron Bryant, Tom McAdam, Ray Mathews, Stan Wallach, Steve Ross. **Third Row:** Rich Seligman, Gary Manthe, Marc Schissler, Gary Wydeveld, Roger Irland, Dave Prosperi, Willie Yassinger. **Top Row:** Dave Moeller, J.C. Schmitt, Richard Ziegler.

ILLINI SPORT PARACHUTE CLUB: Front Row: Steve Shaffer, Steve Hester. **Second Row:** Yahnik Trancart, Mike Pohlman, Terry Montieth, Rich Greenwood, Elliot Bedows, Mary Sue Schaffer, Denise Wojtowicz, Carl Cole, Donna Sonf. **Third Row:** Ken Hamilton, Ron Ryrun, Bill Oberholtzer, Stu Moment, Karen Korthaze, Bob Korbus, Win Wehrle, Walt Black, Dave Rivera, Don Schofield, Ken Gretgohmmn, Ward Peterson. **Top Row:** Easy Flyer, Cessna 8766X.





INTERFRATERNITY COUNCIL: Front Row: Hilarie Swanson, Diane Gilmartin. **Second Row:** Dean Willard Broom, Phil Carmichael, Dave Williams, Barney Shultz, Paul Rigby, Brian Carley. **Top Row:** Brown Hitt, Jim Ekblad, Brent Holmes, Bill Kottas, Eric Rahn, Bob Georges, Keith Groebe, Dennis Williams, Bill Bishop. **Not Pictured:** Dean Grossman, Mark Paoli, Mike Cohen, Ringy.

PANHELLENIC COUNCIL: Front Row: Nancy Abrahams, Carol Wanberg, Susi Weeks. **Second Row:** Tracey Glancy, Libby Johnston, Suzanne Meyer, Mickey Konecki. **Top Row:** Sue Maggio, Beckie Bauer, Linda Kaneski, Sue Miceli.





PERSHING RIFLES: Front Row: Tina Wolfframm, Chris Register. **Second Row:** Larry Wexler, Robert Hutchings, Rich Maciejewski, Nicky Sklenar, Pete Della Vedova, John Morgan, Larry Jackson, Jim Poe, Dave Klaus. **Third Row:** Lynn Arden, Jay Carlson, Rick Johnston, Keith Sullivan. **Fourth Row:** Walt Jenkins, Scott Killinger, Paul Kohl, Terri Bauer, Dave Kolthoff, Greg Furst, Doug Seeber, Dave Ambors. **Top Row:** Bob Chevas, Wayne Webb, Jeff Briesacher, Ken Bertram.

SHORTER BOARD, Front Row: Beth Reitveld, Sue Kuriga, Nancy Abrahams, Sara Marsh, Lynn Olson. **Top Row:** Katie Weller, Nancy Rankin, June Mitchell, Joanne Eagen, Nancy Lykkebak, Janiece Horn.



DI News



Front Row: Randy Kulat, Bob Sheppard, Louise Gilmore, Terry Carnes, Martha Hirsh, Margie Ruschau, Pat Wingert, Janet Nieman, Mark Ferguson. **Second Row:** Marc Cherney, Bob Vladova, Jim Hillis, Paula Godwin, Sher Watts, Susan Smith, Bob Cosentino, Mary Beth Balika, Greg Miller, Jeff Metcalfe, Mary Mayer, Rick Shapiro, Jeff Brody. **Top Row:** Rich Cahan, Cathy Griffith, Art Drake, Bob Cook, Gerry Labedz, Mick Ireland, Barry Kliff, Janice Brown, Richard Anderson.

DI Production



Front Row: Diana Wakely, Lori Nelson, Steve Hoffner, Terri Blommaert, Barbara Feathergill, Jacquie McClellan, Sheryl Larson, Nancy Edwards. **Second Row:** Sharon Wellhausen, Janice Hoffman, Mary Stauton, Pam Gritton, Arnie Bennett, Ileene Turovitz, Patti McCarthy, Phil Wagner. **Top Row:** Ken Reurhdanz, Mark Oberrotman, Ed Smith, Donna Sunderman, Almario Salonga, Bill Shaw, Alice Thompson, Allan Taylor, Dick Sublette, Iris Levenshon, Gayle Gleichman, Susan Charuhas, David Remesch.



WPGU FM

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Front Row: Terry Guerin, Patty Justus, Julie Willions, Debbie Simms, Eugena Payne, Debbie Alleman. **Second Row:** Cynde Jahneke, Laura Kadlec, Terry Morgan, Nancy Butz, Jan DeMay. **Third Row:** Mary Paroubek, Pat Ross, Jonie Zorros, Nina Albano, Marcia Hager, Jackie Hoskins. **Fourth Row:** Sandi Sellergren, Chris Pletcher, Nancy Gibson, Sue Murphy, Kathy Sible. **Top Row:** Diane Kummer, Ellen Dowel, Carol Walsh, Jan Rouse, Sue Siefert, Sue Crawford.

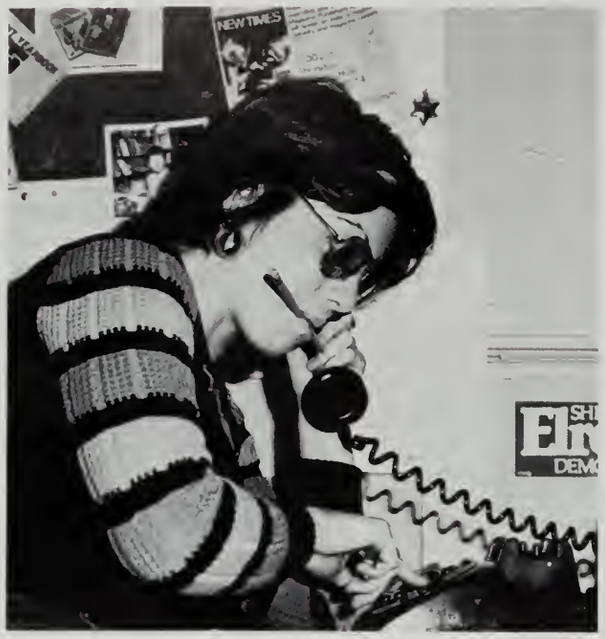
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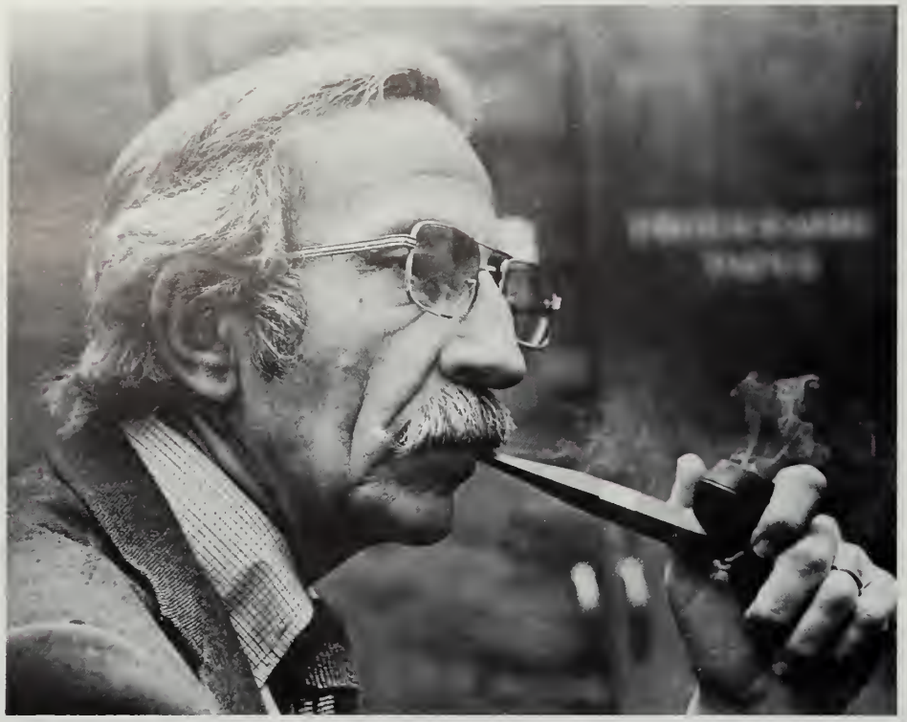
Front Row: Lori Wachowiak, Janice Brown, Mary Lynn Sagat, Bruce Silverglade, Paula Martersteck, Francine Sanders. **Top Row:** Scott Krieger, Jon Jorstad, Candace Gitelson, Barbara Schotemeyer, Peggy McDonell, Sam Cahnmann, Bob Cosentino, Bob Vanee..

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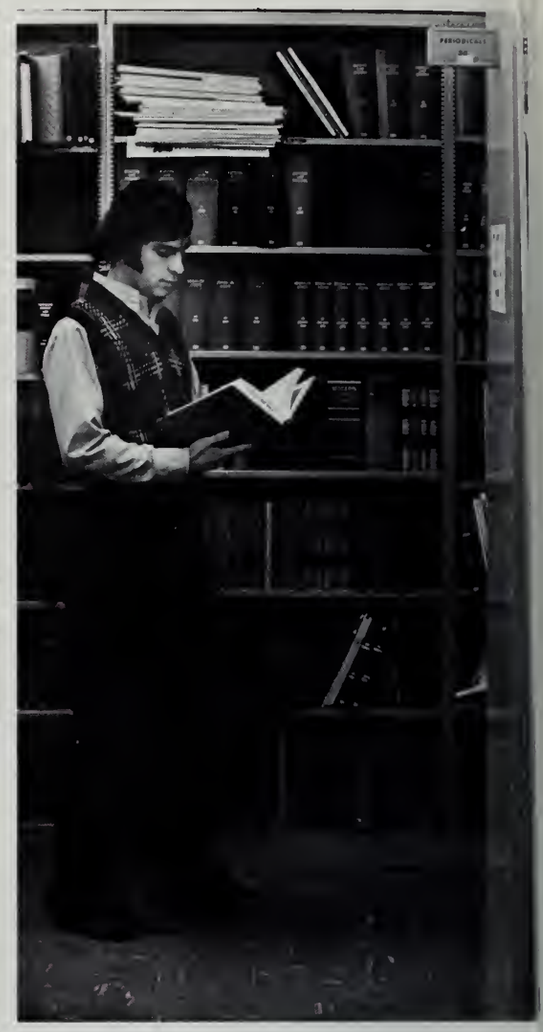


Front: Linda Weiner, office manager; David Weiner, campus sales manager; Dave Tauber, office manager. **Top:** David Simons, office manager; Debbie Ohlson, office manager; Pam Blatt, Paula Senek, campus sales manager; Ellen Werdan, business manager; Barbara Mandel, advertising manager. **Not Pictured;** Andy Boyer, office manager.

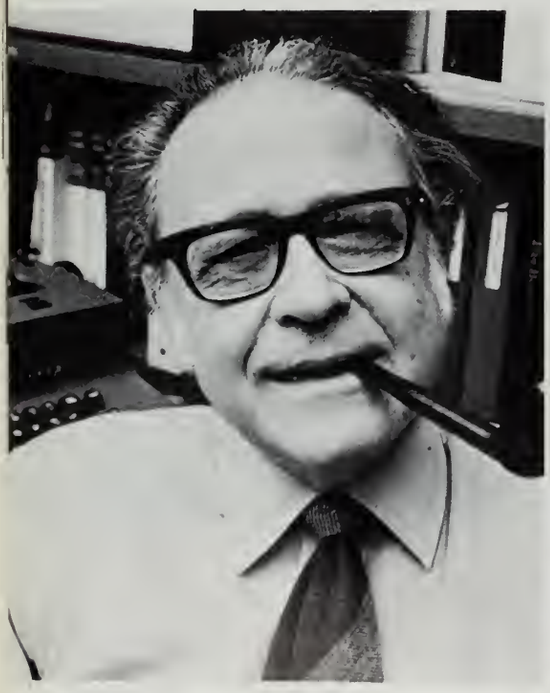
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Richard Hildwein, Chairman



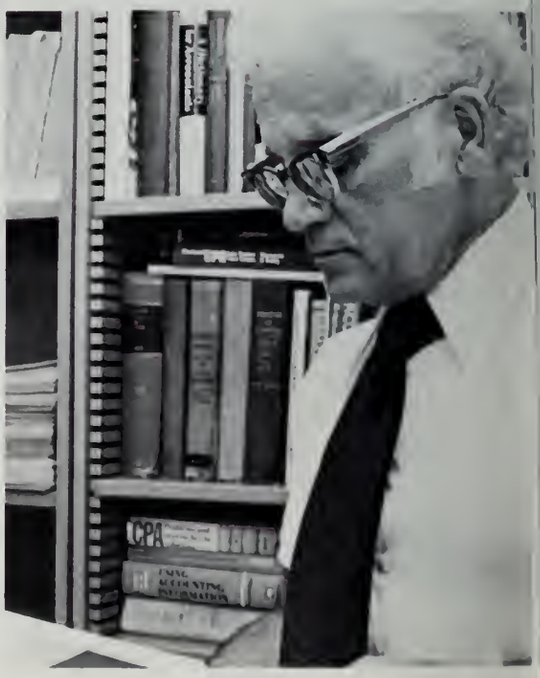
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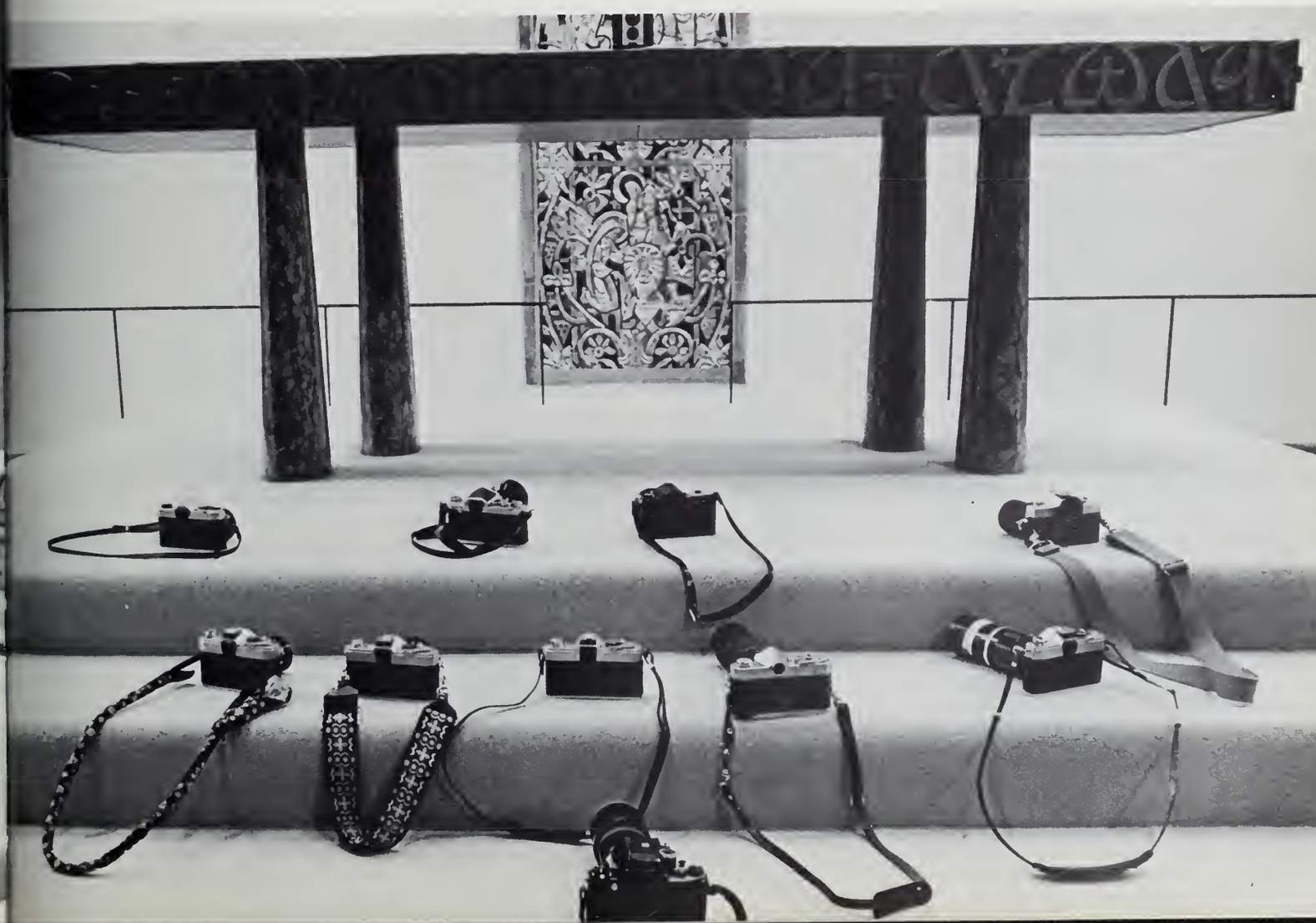
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